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NOTES AND QUERIES:

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"When found, make a note of."—CAPTAIN CUTTLE.

TWELFTH SERIES.—VOLUME II.

JULY—DECEMBER, 1916.

LONDON:

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CONTENTS.—No. 27.

NOTES:—Falstaff and the Fleet Prison, 1—An English Army List of 1740, 3—Panoramic Surveys of London Streets, 5—Heart-Cherries, 6—Milton's Sonnet on 'Tetrachordon': "Like"—Torpedo: Early Reference—Chronograms in Oxford and Manchester, 7.

QUERIES:—"Oorlog," Dutch for "War"—William Holloway—Fireplaces: Aitch Stones, Northumberland—Ford Castle, 8—"Watch House," Ewell—Richard Swift—Theager's Girdle—W. Vaux and N. Ridley—'Northanger Abbey'—Peat and Moss: Healing Properties—St. Madron's Well, 9—"Nihil ardet in inferno," &c.—Prof. F. Grandineau—Sir Patrick Walsh—Family Likeness—Cecilia Maria De Candia—Seats in Church—Rabbit in Britain—'Trusty Servant,' 10—"Sick as a Landrail"—Lost Life of Hugh Peters—"Every Englishman is an Island"—'Waterloo Heroes'—Portrait: Capt. Taylor, 11.

REPLIES:—John Ranby: Fielding, 11—Admiral Haddock—"Bevere"—Mediæval Latin—Pace-Egging, 12—Gorges Brass—Elizabeth Evelyn—Touching for Luck—Pin-Pricked Lace Patterns—'Vanity Fair,' 13—"Laus Deo"—Village Pounds—Kerry Place-Names—"Government for the people," &c., 14—Lord Bacon—Accidental Likenesses—Gavelkind—Archer and Bowman, 15—'Working-Man's Way in the World'—Fieldingiana: Miss H—and—Jennings Property—Herb Tobacco—'Wanteda Governess'—"Agnosco," 16—"How not to do it"—Fact or Fancy?—English Carvings of St. Patrick, 17—"Loke"—"Braid St. Catherine's Tresses"—"Three-a-penny colonels"—Walter Scott: Unpublished Letter—William Mildmay, 18—Latin Contractions—Playing Cards, 19.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'European Characters in French Drama'—'Sappho in English'—'Influence of Ancient Egyptian Civilization.'

Notes.

FALSTAFF AND THE FLEET PRISON

"I do not see why Falstaff was carried to the Fleet. We have never lost sight of him since his dismission from the King; he has committed no new fault, and therefore incurred no punishment; but the different agitations of fear, anger, and surprise in him and his company made a good scene to the eye of our author, who wanted them no longer on the stage, and was glad to find this method of sweeping them away."

This comment on the last scene of '2 Henry IV.' was written by Dr. Samuel Johnson, and was probably the first of many expressions of perplexity. One of the latest is from the pen of Prof. Bradley, who writes thus :—

"Remembering his father's words about Henry, 'Being incensed he's flint,' and remembering in Henry V. his ruthlessness in killing the prisoners when he is incensed, we may imagine that, after he had left Falstaff, and was no longer influenced by the face of his old companion, he gave way to anger at the indecent familiarity which had provoked a compromising scene on the most ceremonious of occasions, and in the presence alike of court and crowd, and that he sent the Chief Justice back to take vengeance."

Neither explanation sounds convincing, nor do the writers themselves give the impression that they are satisfied with their own reasoning.

The episode is undeniably painful and out of keeping with Prince Hal's attitude to Falstaff, which throughout had been tolerant and kindly. It is true that, as the drama proceeds, he learns more and more of the worthlessness of the old knight's character, and, as his own affairs become increasingly serious, the sparkling wit loses much of its glamour; still his intention had evidently been to dismiss the old man privately and kindly while making sure of his future means of living. The publicity of the dismissal was forced upon him by Falstaff's own action, and Henry seems to be seeking to avoid this when he says to Gascoigne (presumably in an undertone) :—

My Lord Chief Justice, speak to that vain man

upon which the Justice addresses Falstaff, probably in an urgent whisper :—

Have [you your wits? Know you what 'tis you speak?

But Falstaff forces the King's attention, and draws from him an answer stern enough to repress the unseemly jests that are rising to his lips. It is a repetition, enhanced by circumstances, of the scene in the tavern '1 Henry IV.,' II. iv. 536).

But that the young King should have aimed a further blow at his old companion is almost incredible. Need one believe it?

The proposition I venture to make is that the supposition is an error, and the scene incorrectly interpreted.

When reading our modern editions of Shakespeare it is certainly difficult to come to any but the generally accepted conclusion. The episode occurs in the fifth scene of the last act of '2 Henry IV.,' and is opened by the stage direction: "Enter King Henry V. and his train, *the Lord Chief Justice among them.*" Falstaff shouts his greeting to the King; the King rebukes him and sentences him to banishment, and then follows the direction: "Exeunt King Henry V. *and his train.*" Of course, as the Lord Chief Justice has just been described as being "among" his train, we are compelled to conclude that he departed with the others, although his royal master has just commanded him to "see performed the tenour" of his word with regard to Falstaff. The conversation between Sir John and Justice Shallow about the borrowed thousand pounds next takes place, occupying about twenty lines, and then occurs a fresh stage direction: "Re-enter John of Lancaster, the Lord Chief Justice, Officers with them."

With this reading there is no alternative but to suppose that some fresh understanding had been arrived at between the King and the Lord Chief Justice, and that the latter had been sent back "to take vengeance" for some inexplicable offence on the already crestfallen old man.

In the First Folio edition of the plays, however, the whole forms a continuous and unbroken episode. Not only do we, as Johnson says, "not lose sight of Falstaff till he is carried to the Fleet," but we do not lose sight of the Chief Justice either, as the following exact copy from the Folio will show :—

The Trumpets sound. Enter KING HENRIE THE FIFT, BROTHERS, LORD CHIEFE JUSTICE.

Falst. Save thy Grace, King Hall, my Royall Hall.
Pist. The heavens thee guard, and keepe, most royall Impe of Fame.
Fal. 'Save thee my sweet Boy.
King. My Lord Chiefe Justice, speake to that vaine man.
Ch. Just. Have you your wits ?
Know you what 'tis you speake ?
Falst. My King, my Jove ; I speake to thee my heart.
King. I know thee not, old man : Fall to thy Prayers : &c.
. . . . .
Till then, I banish thee, on paine of death,
As I have done the rest of my Misleaders,
Not to come neere our Person by ten mile.
For competence of life, I will allow you,
That lacke of meanes enforce you not to evill :
And as we heare you do reforme your selves,
We will according to your strength, and qualities,
Give you advancement. Be it your charge (my Lord)
To see perform'd the tenure of our word. Set on :
Exit KING.
Fal. Master Shallow, I owe you a thousand pound.
Shal. I marry Sir John, which I beseech you to let me have home with me.
Fal. That can hardly be, M. Shallow, do not you grieve at this : I shall be sent for in private to him : Looke you, he must seeme thus to the world : feare not your advancement : I will be the man yet, that shall make you great.
Shal. I cannot well perceive how ....
Fal. Sir, I will be as good as my word. This that you heard was but a colour.
Shall. A colour I feare, that you will dye, in Sir John.
Fal. Feare no colours, go with me to dinner : Come Lieutenant Pistol, come Bardolfe,
I shall be sent for soone at night.
Ch. Just. Go carry Sir John Falstaffe to the Fleete,
Take all his Company along with him.
Fal. My Lord, my Lord.
Ch. Just. I cannot now speake, I will heare you soone : Take them away.
Pist. Si fortuna me tormento, spera me contento.
Exit. Manet LANCASTER *and* CHIEFE JUSTICE.
John. I like this faire proceeding of the Kings :
He hath intent his wonted Followers
Shall all be very well provided for :
But all are banisht, till their conversations
Appeare more wise, and modest to the world.
Ch. Just. And so they are.

According to the above, the King alone leaves the stage, while the Chief Justice remains till the procession has passed, keeping Falstaff under observation until he makes a move to depart, when he orders his arrest. How otherwise could he have known where to find Sir John ? What guarantee had he that the irrepressible old knight would not once more try to force himself into the King's presence ? How tedious might have been the search, involving, perhaps, as once before,

A dozen captains,
Bare-headed, sweating, knocking at the taverns,
And asking every one for Sir John Falstaff.
II. iv. 392 ('Oxford Shakespeare.')

ere he could have assured his royal master that Sir John had been duly escorted to the ten-mile limit, and that arrangements had been made by which he would receive his "competence of life." The words speak for themselves :—

Be it your charge, my Lord,
To see performed the tenour of our word.
[*Exit* KING.

How would the King have looked if, after receiving this charge, the Chief Justice had calmly continued his course in the procession, leaving Falstaff to the freedom of his will ?

One thing, perhaps, the Justice might have done. He might have executed all the arrangements for Falstaff's allowance and banishment immediately ; but he was not prepared to sacrifice the festivities of the coronation for the sake of his old antagonist ; therefore, having received full authority, he prefers to make his person secure in the meantime, and attend to the details later.

The episode may be looked upon, perhaps, as the revenge of the Lord Chief Justice, and in this light is dramatic enough for Shakespeare's purpose. The two old men have been brought into frequent opposition throughout the Second Part of 'Henry IV.,' and the opposition reaches its climax in the words of Prince Clarence to the Chief Justice after the death of Henry IV. :—

Well, you must now speak Sir John Falstaff fair
Which swims against your stream of quality.

But the tables are turned, and Falstaff can no longer browbeat authority and "speak as having power to do wrong" (II. i. 145). Plain conscientious adherence to duty has

won the day against irresponsible levity, even when accompanied by the most brilliant wit, and now, while the King pursues his way to fulfil his higher destinies, the Lord Chief Justice and Sir John Falstaff have their last encounter. There is no appearance of vindictiveness in the Chief Justice. He orders Falstaff temporarily to the Fleet, but it is probably by a good-natured afterthought that he adds : " Take all his company along with him." We know enough of the famous Fleet prison to be sure that, with a thousand pounds in his pocket and all his company with him, Falstaff might spend a very comfortable day at the Fleet, and even enjoy a good dinner, although it might be somewhat costly. He begins to expostulate :—

My Lord, my Lord,

but in the Folio there are no marks of exclamation to give the tragic note, and he is interrupted courteously enough by the Chief Justice :—

I cannot now speak. I will hear you soon.

Before they are out of sight Prince John remarks :—

I like this fair proceeding of the King's :
He hath intent his wonted followers
Shall all be very well provided for, &c.

These words would be quite inappropriate if a different fate had just been assigned to the chief of those followers.

The Second, Third, and Fourth Folios follow the First in the above particulars, and Nicholas Rowe, in his edition of 1709, makes no alteration.

It was Alexander Pope who, when editing the plays in 1723, thought he could improve upon the Folio stage directions, and incidentally, as I believe, upon Shakespeare's plot. Not only does he interpolate the misleading " Exeunt King *and train*," having previously described the Chief Justice as being " among the train," but he divides the last act into nine, instead of five scenes, and boldly places " Scene IX." between the King's exit and Falstaff's words to Shallow, thus cutting off the sequel completely from the former episode; while the further interpolation of " Enter Chief Justice and Prince John " suggests that entirely new status which has been universally accepted.

Modern editors have reverted to the five scenes, but have retained Pope's other alterations, and amplified the last-quoted stage direction into " *Re*-enter John of Lancaster and the Lord Chief Justice. *Officers with them*," the whole of which is non-existent in the Folio.

The question, which touches closely the right understanding of Prince Hal's character, cannot, perhaps, be settled precipitately, but might it not be well in future editions of the play to revert in this scene to the stage directions of the First Folio, leaving readers to judge for themselves of the true meaning of the dramatist ?

HELEN HINTON STEWART.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

IN the Library of the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich, there is a folio book, of which the title-page is :—

" A List of the Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns of His Majesty's Forces on the British Establishment. With The Dates of their several Commissions as such, and also The Dates of the first Commissions which such Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, and Lieutenants had in the Army.

" Also, A List of the Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns of His Majesty's Forces on the Irish Establishment. With The Dates of their several Commissions as such, and also The Dates of the first Commissions which such Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, and Lieutenants had in the Army.

" Published by Order of the House of Commons.

" London, Printed for Thomas Cox under the *Royal-Exchange* in *Cornhill*, Charles Bathurst at the *Middle-Temple-Gate*, and John Pemberton at the *Buck* in *Fleet-Street*. MDCCXL.

" Price Two Shillings and Six-pence."

It is believed that this is the oldest printed Army List in existence.

The list of the " British establishment " covers pp. 1 to 60, and that of the Irish, pp. 61 to 80. Both lists are signed by Will Yonge (1), and are dated " War Office, Whitehall, 20 March, 1739-40," although several commissions are dated 22 March, 1740, and one (p. 59) 4 April, 1740.

The book is interleaved. Corrections, promotions, &c., are added in ink, down to 14 May, 1742, the date of the earliest MS. entry being 23 April, 1740.

In every regiment the names of the officers are given in full, followed by two columns headed " Dates of their present Commissions," and " Dates of their first Commissions."

Several curious and interesting names occur in the lists, and I would suggest that correspondents who may chance to possess information about any of these should send it to 'N. & Q.' for publication.

(1) The Right Hon. Sir William Yonge, Bart., Secretary at War.

The list commences (pp. 3-5) with four Troops of Horse Guards, having the following officers :—

First Troop of Horse Guards.		Dates of their present commissions.
Colonel	*Lord* De La War (1)	30 Aug. 1737.
First Lieut. Col...	John Blathwait, *Eldt.*	9 Sept. 1715.
Second Lieut. Col.	*Lord* Carpenter (2)	24 Jan. 1729-30.
First Major ..	Jonathan Driver	30 June 1737.
Second Major ..	*Lord* Wallingford (3)	15 July 1737.
Exempts	William Cavall	14 June 1734.
	Thomas Eaton	22 July 1738.
	John Elves	29 May 1739.
	Robert Fairfax	9 July 1739.
Brigadiers.. ..	Esme Clarke, *Eldt.*	19 May 1720.
	Peter Hawker	14 June 1734.
	Edward Bedford	12 Feb. 1738-9.
	Justan McCarty	29 May 1739.
Sub-Brigadiers ..	Thomas Twisden	8 Dec. 1733.
	William Ryder	14 June 1734.
	William Cullinge	22 July 1738.
	Peter Shepherd	7 Feb. 1738-9.
Adjutant	Elliot Lawrence	12 Feb. 1738-9.

The ranks of Exempt, Brigadier, and Sub-Brigadier existed in the Horse Guards only, and they continued so until 1788, when they became Captain, Lieutenant, and Cornet respectively.

The word "exempt" is French, and was used for an officer of cavalry who commanded in the absence of his superior, being thus exempt from ordinary military duties. It was probably pronounced as a French word, and survives at the present time as "Exon" in the Yeomen of the Guard.

Brigadier in the sense of a junior rank of officers of the Horse Guards, is not given in the 'Oxford English Dictionary,' although *Sub-Brigadier* is. The establishment of N.C.O.'s and men (all ranks) was 161.

(1) John, 7th Baron. Created Earl De La War, 1761. Died 1766 ('D.N.B.').

(2) George, 2nd Baron (peerage of Ireland). Died 1746. Peerage became extinct in 1853.

(3) Charles, Viscount Wallingford. Died 1740. He was a son of Charles, the so-called Earl of Banbury. The House of Lords decided in 1813 that the claim to this title was not good.

Second Troop of Horse Guards.		Dates of their present commissions.
Colonel	*Earl of* Hertford (1)	8 Feb. 1714.
First Lieut. Col...	Henry Cornwall	8 Dec. 1709.
Second Lieut. Col.	Tomkins Wardour	21 May 1733.
First Major ..	Philip Roberts	13 Oct. 1727.
Second Major ..	Arthur Edwards	21 May 1733.
Exempts	Thomas Levett	3 April 1729.
	Mark Anthony Saurin..	21 May 1733.
	Charles Clarke	14 Mar. 1733-4.
	Joseph Fleming	26 Oct. 1738.
Brigadiers.. ..	Thomas Johnson	18 Feb. 1728.
	William Gough	3 Oct. 1732.
	William Merchant	21 May 1733.
	Joseph Otway	26 Oct. 1738.
Sub-Brigadiers ..	John Brattle	3 Oct. 1732.
	Francis Desmarete	21 May 1733.
	William Rustall	25 Feb. 1737-8.
	Benjamin Carpenter	26 Oct. 1738.
Adjutant	Joseph Scudder..	ditto.

(1) Algernon Seymour, eldest son of the 6th Duke of Somerset. He was transferred to the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards in May, 1740.

Third Troop of Horse Guards.		Dates of their present commissions.
Colonel	*Earl of* Albemarle (1)	8 May 1733.
First Lieut. Col. ..	Christopher Kien	22 Nov. 1718.
Second Lieut. Col.	*Hon.* James Cholmondeley (2) ..	25 April 1731.
First Major ..	Samuel Saville	3 Jan. 1738-9.
Second Major ..	John Lloyd	ditto.
Exempts	Francis Otway	1 Jan. 1731-2.
	John Johnson	5 July 1736.
	Edward Wills	24 Sept. 1736.
	Charles Bradshaigh (3)	29 Dec. 1738.
Brigadiers	Charles Carter	14 May 1735.
	William Hollingworth	24 Sept. 1736.
	Lewis Downes	8 Aug. 1737.
	William Meyrick	29 Dec. 1739.
Sub-Brigadiers ..	William Peter	8 Aug. 1737.
	John Burgoyne	9 ditto.
	— Pratt	1 Dec. 1739.
	Edward Jefferys	29 ditto.
Adjutant	William Hollingworth	16 Feb. 1733-4.

(1) William Anne Keppel, 2nd Earl. He was transferred to the First Regiment of Foot Guards in 1744. See 'D.N.B.' (2) Third son of George, 2nd Earl of Cholmondeley.
(3) Second son of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, 3rd Baronet. Baronetcy became extinct before 1786, on the death of the 4th Baronet, *s.p.*

Fourth Troop of Horse Guards.		Dates of their present commissions
Colonel	*Field Marshal Ld.* Shannon (1) ..	9 Mar. 1726-7.
First Lieut. Col. ..	Francis Burton	25 Feb. 1718-9.
Second Lieut. Col.	Thomas Hatton	28 July 1734.
First Major ..	James Haldane	5 July 1735.
Second Major ..	John Stevenson	ditto.
Exempts	Isaac Ash	12 Sept. 1729.
	Biggs Ash	15 Feb. 1730-1.
	Clement Hilgrove	25 Dec. 1738.
	John Seguin	15 Feb. 1738-9.
Brigadiers	James Miller	12 April 1733.
	Francis Martin	26 July 1735.
	John Aytoun	25 Dec. 1738.
	Thomas Goddard	15 Feb. 1738-9.
Sub-Brigadiers ..	Darcy Hebden	12 April 1733.
	Robert Austin	26 July 1735.
	Philip Fletcher	25 Dec. 1738.
	Edward Fletcher	15 Feb. 1738-9.
Adjutant	William Bayley	15 Feb. 1738-9.

(1) Richard Boyle, 2nd Viscount. He died 20 Dec., 1740, when the peerage became extinct.

The Third and Fourth Troops of Horse Guards were reduced in 1746. In 1788 the First and Second Troops became the First and Second Regiments of Life-Guards, which designations they still retain. J. H. LESLIE, Major, R.A. (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

PANORAMIC SURVEYS OF LONDON STREETS.

THESE most useful illustrations of Early Victorian London have not been sufficiently utilized in the many books on London streets and localities published in the last fifty years. Except in Mr. W. G. Bell's 'Fleet Street in Seven Centuries,' not any have been reproduced, yet their topographical importance is obvious.

The largest numbers were issued between 1835 and 1845 by John Tallis of 15 St. John's Lane, as 'Tallis's London Street Views.' Published in weekly parts at three halfpence each, they were intended to form as a volume "a Complete Strangers' Guide through London," and copies were to be seen "in the Commercial Room of every Hotel in the Kingdom."

Each part consisted of four pages of letterpress, advertisements, and notes on the thoroughfare illustrated and its public buildings, with the panorama, which usually shows one hundred houses; all these are

numbered, and issuing streets or passages identified. A map of the immediate neighbourhood fills in one margin of the plate, and a small finished engraving of some business premises completes the other.

The principal purpose of the undertaking was to establish a Panoramic Directory based on a survey annually revised, with a large revenue from advertisements on account of the novel publicity it afforded. This took several forms. The finished marginal engraving was probably the most esteemed, and examples were utilized as labels, and as illustrations on commercial stationery. The sectional street directory, printed on the cover, identified every house or place of business; names could be printed in larger type, and in the panoramas some of the premises are fully identified by both name and purpose. The proportion of these exceptional considerations in each issue indicates the relative success of the publisher's enterprise; and by examining some of the later issues illustrating suburban thoroughfares it will be understood why the project failed.

Sections of the views were printed as notepaper headings for local sale and use. The scheme was, I am informed, also tried at Birmingham, Newcastle, and other places, but the cost was too great or the idea too advanced for its times. It failed, and Tallis lost considerably more than 1,000*l.*, which the survey of London alone involved.

I have in my collection six pen-and-ink drawings said to be the originals for the Fleet Street panoramas. I prefer to consider them drawings elaborated from the publication, as they are more finished than the engravings, and there is displayed some desire to make an artistic presentment of the street. It is possible that these sketches were made to be engraved as a more elaborate survey, a development of the marginal engraving already referred to. Some reissue of the successful sections was attempted, as enlarged panoramas exist, but they are uncommon, and bear no relationship to these drawings.

Of still greater topographical value is the 'Grand Architectural Panorama of London: Regent Street to Westminster Abbey,' published by Whitelaw of Fleet Street in 1849. This is of much greater width—4½ in. as compared with 1 in., the size of Tallis's outline survey; and the length—nearly 25 ft.—is remarkable. The whole is engraved on wood by G. C. Leighton "from original drawings made expressly for the work by R. Sandeman, architect," and the quality and detail of the work are admirable.

Except in the identifications of the different premises, there are no advertisements of the businesses in the thoroughfare shown, and even these only occur in the margins, and are not engraved in the view. Only one side of streets is illustrated, the foreground being filled by traffic, pedestrians, and a number of incidents not common to the thoroughfares to-day. For example, by Charles Street, Whitehall, there is a Jack-in-the-Green, with his accompanying sweeps, clown, milkmaids, &c.; a flock of sheep is passing up Cockspur Street; and near Vine Street a bull is being chased by dogs and a number of men and boys. Lower Regent Street is provided with street organs, German bands, pickpockets, drunken men, and—*mirabile dictu*—a railway carriage on a lorry hauled by a team of horses. The title of this interesting work, and the manner in which its cover is stamped, suggest that this is the first of a series, but I have not met with any others, and it may be inferred that the heavy cost crippled even this intention.

It is not necessary to describe Joseph Salway's survey of the Kennington Turnpike, published by the London Topographical Society, 1906. Interesting panoramic views of parts of thoroughfares are provided in Mr. Kemp's 'Notes on Aldgate,' 1904; the view of Queen Anne's progress to St. Paul's, engraved by S. Virtue, 1715; and similar depictments of processions.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

HEART-CHERRIES.—After the common cherries, the *grafioun* are now in the market; these are the hard-fleshed cherries, heart shaped, with a groove down the flat side, Fr. *bigarreaux*, Prov. *grafioun durau*, *crussènt*, hard-fleshed, that can be crunched; *cor de galino*, hen-hearts. In the English names of these fleshy cherries, as distinguished from the juicy kinds, a habit has arisen of hyphening "heart" with "black" or "white," instead of with "cherry," as if the fruit had a black or a white heart. The 'N.E.D.' has under 'Heart,' "something of the shape of a heart," a quotation of "black-heart," "white-heart," also, under 'Black,' "black-heart (for *black* heart-cherry)"; but "heart-cherry" is not given a place. The word has been lost—in the written name by the misplaced hyphen, in the spoken name by the habit of stressing the colour instead of the generic name "heart." So when asking for these cherries we have to mention the

colour, about which we probably care little, instead of the kind, the name of which is hidden, unstressed, in the hyphened words.

The Provençal name *grafioun* originally meant a grafted cherry, as the Fr. *prune d'ente*, meaning a grafted plum, now means a superior kind of the fruit. The Fr. *bigarreau*, two-coloured, mottled, is of doubtful etymology. I would derive it from *bi* and some past Fr. form of our "gear," "wear," "garb," cognate words surviving in Fr. as *galbe*, *garbe*, cut or rig of a ship, shape, outline, both words of undoubted Teutonic origin.

EDWARD NICHOLSON.

Les Cycas, Cannes.

[Our learned contributor has unwittingly done an injustice to the wonderful comprehensiveness of the great Oxford dictionary. *Heart-cherry* is duly recorded as "a heart-shaped variety of the cultivated cherry," *s.v.* 'Heart,' 56, 'Special Combinations,' *b.* In names of trees and plants.]

MILTON'S SONNET ON 'TETRACHORDON': "LIKE."—I do not know whether an explanation has been given in any commentary of the curious use of the word "like" in the subjoined extract :—

Why is it harder, sirs, than Gordon,
Colkitto, or Macdonnel, or Galasp?
Those rugged names to our *like* mouths grow sleek
That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp.

If none has been offered, I would suggest the following.

In his edition of the 'Fragments of Lucilius' Lucian Müller gives in *ex libris incertis*, No. cxli. :—

Similem habent lactucam labra comedente asino carduos.....
ἀγέλαστος.

The key to this may be found in Cicero, 'De Fin.,' v. § 92, to the effect that M. Crassus, grandfather of the triumvir, was reported to have laughed but once in his life, and therefore was called ἀγέλαστος. This is referred to in 'Tusc. Disp.,' iii. § 31; Pliny, 'N. H.,' 7, 79; Macrobius, 'Sat.,' ii. 1, 6; Sidonius Apollinaris, c. xxiv. 13. But the occasion for this fit of laughter is not found till Jerome ('Ad Chromatium') interprets the proverb "Similes habent labra lactucas" in the light of the anecdote. Crassus laughed at an ass eating thistles instead of lettuces, finding that they matched or suited his mouth. Jerome illustrates the story by another proverb, "Patellæ dignum operculum," a lid to match the kettle, and Erasmus devotes half a folio page in his 'Adagia' (i. 10, 71) to explain this. Milton, most probably deriving from Erasmus, insists that our mouths are becoming inured to the rough Scottish names, and therefore *like* them.

The proverb is plainly alluded to in the Morality 'New Custome,' Act II. sc. ii. (1573), Dodsley, vol. i. p. 283: "Like lettuces like lippes; a scabbed horse for a scald squire."

Sir T. Browne ('Pseud. Epid.,' VII. xvi. 2) is amusing as he physiologically disputes the possibility of a man laughing but once in his life.

W. F. SMITH.

Malvern.

TORPEDO: AN EARLY REFERENCE.—In Jonson's 'Staple of News,' Act III. sc. i., occurs the following passage, which seems singularly appropriate to modern naval tactics :—

Thomas. They write here one Cornelius-Son
Hath made the Hollanders an invisible eel
To swim the haven at Dunkirk and sink all
The shipping there.
Pennyboy, Jr. But how is't done?
Cymbal. I'll show you, Sir.
It is automa, runs under water
With a snug nose, and has a nimble tail
Made like an auger, with which tail she wriggles
Betwixt the costs of a ship and sinks it straight.

MALCOLM LETTS.

[This passage was quoted by a correspondent at 10 S. i. 286; but we repeat it as being yet more à propos at the present time than it was in 1904.]

CHRONOGRAMS IN OXFORD AND MANCHESTER.—

BALLIoLENSIS
FECI
HVDATOECVS
O SI MELIVS

is an inscription of six Latin words, in Roman letters, on a slab of stone on the south front of the new "School of Chemistry" in Oxford. Its translation is: "A Balliol man, I made it, Waterhouse. Would it were better (done)!" The architect, Mr. Paul Waterhouse, is a Master of Arts of Balliol College. The chronogram yields the date MDCCCCXV., marked by the letters raised above the line. It is very ingenious, and no less modest.

Not so perfect is the following :—

VT SERPENTES SAPIENTES
ET COLVMBAE INNOCENTES
ESTOTE ADOLESCENTES

It commemorates some additions to the University of Manchester made by the same architect in 1912. The inscription is surmounted by the badge of the University, which is a snake and the sun, and means: "Young men, be ye wise as serpents, and innocent (as) doves!"

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

Oxford Union Society.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"OORLOG," DUTCH FOR "WAR."—The primal sense of *oorlog, i.e.*, "war" in Dutch (besides its synonym *krijg*) = *orloge* and *orlage* in Old Dutch, has still remained obscure and questionable. Its Old Norse cognate *örlög* and *örlygi*, together with Swedish *örlog* and Danish *orlog* (esp. warfare at sea), is interpreted by G. Vigfusson, in his 'Icelandic-English Dictionary' (1873)=fate, weird, *μοῖρα*, conceived as coming in or by war. But does this supposed original meaning equally apply to the Old Dutch cognate *orloge, orlage*, and Modern Dutch *oorlog*? Neither Franck's 'Etymological Dutch Dictionary,' ed. Van Wijk (1912), nor Verwijs and Verdam's Middle Dutch 'Woordenboek' (in vol. v., 1903), accepts that explanation, but both regard it as doubtful. Would it be more reasonable to presume that the primitive sense of *orloge* and *orlage* may have indicated a state or condition outside the fixed law, a transgression of the lawful state? Perhaps some of your contributors might help to elucidate this obscure term. I see in Clark-Hall's and Henry Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Dictionaries of 1894 and 1897, that the Anglo-Saxon corresponding word *orleg* is rendered by (1) fate, (2) contest, war (*sic* Clark-Hall), and only by hostility or war (*sic* H. Sweet). H. KREBS.

WILLIAM HOLLOWAY, AUTHOR OF 'THE PEASANT'S FATE.'—This little book, published by Vernor & Hood in 1802, has lately come into my possession. It is produced in the best style as regards paper and print, and contains four fine copperplate illustrations engraved by Ridley: the frontispiece after Corbould, and the three others after E. M. Thomson. This particular copy of Holloway's work is bound up with Robert Bloomfield's 'Tales,' &c., 1801. The binding (contemporary) is very fine, straight-grained crimson morocco, richly and beautifully tooled. Being curious to learn something of a poet treated in his own day to such external honours, I searched, but in vain, for some account of him in the 'D.N.B.,' Allibone, Chambers, and Lang. At length in turning over the pages of Pickering's "Aldine Edition" (Lond., 1830) of Henry Kirke White's poetical works, I found at the end of that book a collection of 'Tributary Verses' to the memory of "unhappy White." Of nearly all the authors of these tributary verses the names are still remembered—*e.g.*, Capel Lofft, Josiah Conder. Amongst the number I find William Holloway, whose contribution (in six stanzas, dated London, Feb. 27, 1808) is called 'Reflections on Reading the Life of the late Henry Kirke White,' by "William Holloway, author of 'The Peasant's Fate.'" This circumstance has again aroused my curiosity to learn something about Holloway. Can any of your readers enlighten me?

From certain of his miscellaneous poems it would seem that he had some connexion with Weymouth. L. A. W.
Dublin.

FIREPLACES: AITCH STONES, FORD, NORTHUMBERLAND.—I find the following passage on p. 117 in 'A Corner in the North' (1909), by Hastings M. Neville, Rector of Ford, Northumberland:—

"It may be worth while to record a curious thing I was told by a cottager of this village. She said there used to be a stone built in at the back of her fireplace called an 'aitch' stone, but that when the fireplace was altered it was thrown away into the wood, where it still was. She said there was one of these stones in other cottages also. In the days of the Border raids the 'aitch' stone, by emitting some peculiar sound, gave warning to the villagers of the approach of the raiders as they came across the Till over the bridge. The woman died soon after this, so that I was unable to ask her more about it, but I have since heard the same thing from another resident in the village in connexion with another of the oldest of the thatched cottages."

Mr. Neville adds in a note:—

"I have spelt the word as I heard it pronounced, but probably the right word is 'echo.'"

Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' tell me whether such stones were formerly used on other parts of the Border, or elsewhere?
B. L. R. C.

FORD CASTLE was anciently in the barony of Chillingham, North Northumberland. Can any reader give me information as to the name of its founder and as to his wife and family? Ford Castle was built in 1287

At a book sale many years ago, I remember seeing exposed a copy of an old volume giving views of castles in England, which I believe, contained a woodcut of Ford Castle, as a ruin.

The fabric was restored by (I think) the Marquis of Waterford in 1863, so that the book referred to must have been published before then. P. G.

"WATCH HOUSE," EWELL, SURREY.—I should be glad to know the date when Watch Houses in villages were first started, and if there are any still existing and dated. Mr. Gordon Home, in his guide to Epsom and district, 1901, says :—

"At Ewell, near the opposite corner of Church Street, the quaint little Watch House may still be seen, its stucco-covered wall pierced by two doorways, and an opening above filled with iron bars. Here the disorderly folk of the village were locked up overnight, being taken on to Epsom the next morning. An old and highly respected inhabitant of Ewell clearly remembers, when a boy, seeing ne'er-do-wells confined in the little house. He also recalls how it was no one's concern to watch prisoners, whose chums he has actually seen passing pewter pots of ale and long churchwarden clay pipes through the grating still remaining in one of the solid oak doors. But the advent of the Metropolitan Police has removed such proceedings to the picturesque days of beadles and stocks."

Some years ago (since Mr. Gordon Home's time), when the stucco was removed, carved in stone beneath was discovered "Watch House," which may now be seen.

Another specimen existed at Sutton, Surrey, till about eight years ago; and that at Epsom was pulled down in 1848.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

RICHARD SWIFT.—I am anxious to learn particulars of the parentage and career of Richard Swift, who was the first Catholic Sheriff of London (1851-2) since the Reformation, and especially to trace a portrait of him. He was also member of Parliament for Sligo about the same period. All likely sources of information at the Guildhall have been consulted without success. *The Illustrated London News* of the time gives a representation of his carriage, but not a portrait. G. POTTER.

10 Priestwood Mansions, Highgate, N.

THEAGER'S GIRDLE.—An allusion to this was made in an article of *The Times* recently —query=pain or suffering. The context infers that good literature is a solace to those who wear "Theager's girdle." What is the origin of the phrase? HIC ET UBIQUE.

WILLIAM VAUX AND NICHOLAS RIDLEY.—In 1586 William Vaux, with two others, was indicted for the murder of Nicholas Ridley; all three were acquitted. Was this Nicholas Ridley the bishop who was burnt in 1555, thirty-one years before? Six years afterwards the charge was renewed, and William Vaux was executed at Newcastle-on-Tyne. G. B. VAUX.

Carshalton Rectory, Surrey.

'NORTHANGER ABBEY': "HORRID" ROMANCES.—It will be remembered that in 'Northanger Abbey' Isabella Thorpe gives Catherine Morland a list of novels of the Radcliffe school, all of which are recommended as being "horrid." Their names are as follows: 'Castle of Wolfenbach,' 'Clermont,' 'Mysterious Warning,' 'Necromancer of the Black Forest,' 'Midnight Bell,' 'Orphan of the Rhine,' 'Horrid Mysteries.' It might well be supposed, and is sometimes stated, that such titles are purely fictitious, but I have good reason to believe the contrary. Indeed, I recently saw 'Horrid Mysteries' in a bookseller's catalogue which was some dozen years old. If I remember right, the book was in four volumes and published *circa* 1795.

I should be very grateful if any reader could supply me with the names of, and particulars concerning, the authors of the above romances, or in any way help me to locate copies, as I am most desirous of reading them. MONTAGUE SUMMERS.

[Information on this subject will be found at 11 S. vii. 14, 97, 238, 315, 396.]

PEAT AND MOSS: HEALING PROPERTIES.—What kind of peat is supposed to have healing properties when applied to wounds? I am aware that "rock moss" has healing properties when bound upon a crushed foot or hand, and I have seen it so applied by workmen, who took the moss from a patch growing upon a rock in a quarry. It was bound with the under side, *i.e.*, the root part of the moss, in contact with the wound. I believe that several moss growths are so used in folk medicine, and I have also heard it said that moss taken from the skull of a dead man has special healing properties.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

ST. MADRON'S WELL, NEAR PENZANCE.—In Southey's 'Commonplace Book,' Second Series, at pp. 121-2 Bishop Hall is cited, without a reference, as follows :—

"Of this kind was that marvellous cure which was wrought upon a poor cripple at St. Maderus, in Cornwall, whereof, besides the attestation of many hundreds of the neighbours, I took a strict examination in my last visitation. This man, for sixteen years together, was obliged to walk upon his hands, by reason the sinews of his legs were so contracted. Upon an admonition in his dream to wash in a certain well, he was suddenly so restored to his limbs that I saw him able to walk and get his own maintenance. The name of this cripple was John Trebble."

Mr. J. Harris Stone, in 'England's Riviera,' at pp. 211, 212, gives Bishop Hall's work as the 'Great Mystery of

Godliness,' the cripple's name as John Trelille, and the date of the cure as 1641.

John Wesley fully believed in this cure, as Southey points out. Is there any authenticated case of a cure at this well subsequent to that of 1641 ?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"NIHIL ARDET IN INFERNO NISI PROPRIA VOLUNTAS."—Where does St. Bernard say this ? JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

F. GRANDINEAU, PROFESSOR OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE AT WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.—Where can one find an account of F. Grandineau ? He is interesting as having taken part in the education of Queen Victoria, and as being the author of the following books :—

1. 'Le Petit Précepteur; or, First Step to French Conversation.' (London, 1832 and 1875.)

2. "Conversations Familières; or, Conversational Lessons; for the use of Young Ladies: respectfully dedicated to Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria. By F. Grandineau, French Master to Her Royal Highness, and Professor of the French Language at Westminster College, &c., &c., *Author of 'Le Petit Précepteur.'* Kensington: Printed for the Author, by W. Birch. 1832."

Of this the 12th edition appeared in 1858.

3. 'Il Piccolo Precettore.' (London, 1853.)

4. "Grammaire Royale,.....ouvrage écrit pour servir à l'instruction de Son Altesse Royale La Princesse Victoria d'Angleterre, par F. Grandineau. Londres: 1835."

The 'Préface' of this ends thus :—

"Les progrès faits sous l'influence de ces vues par une auguste élève, ont encouragé mes essais. La pureté de sa diction, le choix heureux de ses expressions, l'aisance qui caractérise ses entretiens dans cette langue, m'ont permis de rapporter une partie de ces succès au choix des moyens, et m'ont donné la hardiesse de présenter le résultat de mon travail au public sous le patronage de l'illustre Princesse qui a daigné en agréer la dédicace."

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

Oxford Union Society, Oxford.

SIR PATRICK WALSH.—Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give me the names of the children, and the maiden name of the wife (Anne ——?), of Sir Patrick Walsh, Mayor of Waterford in 1578, whose Prerogative will was dated or proved in 1600 ?

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

INHERITED FAMILY LIKENESSES.—Is there any reason to believe that family likenesses, that is, from father to son, persist as a general thing, through countless generations ? If so, has this been proved, in any considerable number of cases, where the likenesses (portraits, daguerreotypes, or photographs) have been preserved through six or seven generations ? I myself do not see why, because we bear the name of one of our sixteen great-great-grandparents, we are more likely to resemble him (from whom we inherit only one sixteenth of our blood) rather than any of the other fifteen.

In the case of a family which has intermarried during hundreds of years, such as the Habsburgs, one can understand how some prominent features have been carried down in all its branches. QUIEN SABE.

[Some interesting examples of the kind sought for will be found at 9 S. vii. 472 (*sub* 'Adam Buck'), and also *ibid.* viii. 62, 169, 268, 335, 369, 448.]

CECILIA MARIA DE CANDIA.—I have lately acquired an aneroid which once belonged to Bishop Samuel Wilberforce. It bears the following inscription : "To the Lord Bishop of Winchester, in grateful remembrance of 19 Feb., 1872. From Cecilia Maria De Candia." I should be grateful for any information about this lady.

G. W. E. RUSSELL.

18 Wilton Street, S.W.

SEATS IN CHURCH : ORDERS BY BISHOPS.—In 1287, at his synod of Exeter, Bishop Quivil ordered

"that, except noblemen and patrons, no one should call any seat in church his own; but he who shall first enter the church for the sake of praying may take his place where he will."—Wilkins's 'Concilia,' ed. 1737, vol. ii. p. 140.

I should be glad to know of any other orders made by bishops before the nineteenth century with regard to seats in church, whether general orders such as the above, or with respect to any particular church.

ENQUIRER.

FOLK-LORE AT SEA: THE RABBIT IN BRITAIN.—Can your correspondent Y. T., who writes under the above heading, give the instance she alludes to (as provided by ST. SWITHIN) and others on the same subject ? PAMELA GLENCONNER.

[The replies from ST. SWITHIN, for which our correspondent Y. T. expressed gratitude, appeared in our last volume, pp. 154 (Feb. 19) and 317 (April 15).]

'THE TRUSTY SERVANT.'—Can any correspondent supply information as to the origin and history of the symbol at Winchester known as 'The Trusty Servant' ?

PAMELA GLENCONNER.

[CANON DEEDES, of Chichester, and our valued Winchester correspondent H. C.—in 'N. & Q.' for Sept. 11 and Oct. 30, 1915, respectively—gave full accounts of 'The Trusty Servant.']

"SICK AS A LANDRAIL."—In James Wilson's 'A Voyage round the Coasts of Scotland and the Isles,' 1842, vol. i. p. 39, occurs the sentence :—

"One of the crew.....was so affected by the violence of the motion [during a squall] that.....he became as sick as a landrail."

I am not aware that sickness is a special attribute of the landrail (*Crex crex*), and possibly the author may have used the expression with a jocular emphasis on the word *land*. I should, however, be glad to learn whether the expression occurs elsewhere, and whether it may be regarded as a phrase or saying. HUGH S. GLADSTONE.

A LOST LIFE OF HUGH PETERS.—The following advertisement appeared several times in 1660, and at the end of the "Fourth and last Part" of Clement Walker's 'History of Independency' (signed "T. M." and published in that year) runs as follows :—

"There is now in the press, ready to come forth, that so much desired book intituled 'An Exact History of the Life and Actions of Hugh Peters: as also his Diary. Sold by H. Brome and H. Marsh," &c.

I have sought for this book everywhere, but without success. If Hugh Peters really left a diary, it would be valuable from every point of view. Is any reader of 'N. & Q.' aware of a copy ? J. B. WILLIAMS.

"EVERY ENGLISHMAN IS AN ISLAND."—In the recent issue of *La Renaissance*, May, 1916, devoted to England, M. Paul Deschanel credits Emerson with the saying : "Every Englishman is an island."

Can any reader verify that statement with proper references ? O. G.

["In short, every one of these islanders is an island himself, safe, tranquil, incommunicable."—Emerson, 'English Traits,' vi. Manners, beginning of seventh paragraph.]

'WATERLOO HEROES.'—This picture, painted by Knight, was engraved by Lewis, and is said now to be at the Hague. I should be glad to know whether and where a key to it may be obtained. J. GOOD.

Stanley Street, Bedford.

PORTRAIT : CAPTAIN TAYLOR.—An inscription in an eighteenth-century hand on the backboard of the frame, runs : "Captn. Taylor born 1611, died at the Charterhouse 1702." The portrait is executed in crayons on copper, and is evidently the work of the artist whose Christian name is queried by Horace Walpole as "Henry." On the left-hand side of the drawing is engraved in elaborately flourished writing : "E. Lutterell fecit 1697." Other works on painting I have referred to follow Walpole, but my example tends to prove his first name commenced with an *E*. Is anything known of the career of Capt. Taylor ? AITCHO.

Replies.

JOHN RANBY : HENRY FIELDING.

(12 S. i. 428, 473.)

As certain of your correspondents are manifesting an interest in John Ranby, 1703-73—consequent, perhaps, on his contributions to the surgery of gun-shot wounds inflicted in warfare—it may be opportune to record the hitherto unsuspected, but not uninteresting, fact that this distinguished surgeon succeeded Fielding as tenant of Fordhook, Ealing, the country residence and small farm whence the latter set out for Lisbon on June 26, 1754. The Rate-Books of Ealing and Old Brentford show that the rates and tithes in respect of this property were paid either by or on behalf of Henry Fielding till Sept. 18, 1754 ; that the next rates, due on Feb. 12, 1755, were paid in part by John Ranbey (*sic*) and in part by Fielding's half-brother John, who probably retained control over those farming operations concerning which Henry Fielding made such searching inquiries from Lisbon. The rates on Sept. 3, 1755, were paid by John Ranby (the spelling being corrected), and John Fielding's name disappears.

We know from his Lisbon correspondence that Fielding was anxious to let Fordhook, and it is more than probable Ranby was glad to assist the family of the departed friend who had perpetuated him to posterity in these words :—

"This surgeon had the first character in his profession, and was serjeant-surgeon to the King. He had, moreover, many good qualities, and was a very generous, good-hearted man, and ready to do any service to his fellow-creatures."—'Tom Jones,' viii. 13.

Readers of the 'Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon' will likewise recall the handsome reference to Ranby in the Introduction.

This additional link between Fielding and Ranby is due entirely to Mr. Austin Dobson, who last year, with the good offices of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. W. R. Hicks, made an examination of the old parish Rate-Books in the possession of the Ealing local authorities. Mr. Austin Dobson very obligingly placed his notes at my disposal to be recorded in a more permanent form, but the war renders this at present impracticable. J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HADDOCK, 1686-1746 (12 S. i. 488).—Cf. 'Eighteenth-Century Virginian Letters' (12 S. i. 309, 354, 415, 454), whereby it would seem, from what is said at the last two references, that the Admiral's wife (who died in 1735) bore the Christian name of Frances. Moreover, he called her "Fanny" in a letter of Aug. 4, 1718 ('Correspondence of Family of Haddock, 1657-1719,' Camden Soc. Miscellany, viii. 53). It may be, therefore, that they were the "Nicholas Haddock, of St. Olives, Southwark, batchelor, and Francess Emmes, of Allhallows, Barking, spinster," who were married (by licence from the Archbishop's Office) at St. Paul's Cathedral on Feb. 9, 1713/4. See 'Registers of St. Paul's Cathedral, 1697-1899' (Harl. Soc.), 35. I have examined at Somerset House the Admiral's will (P.C.C., 297 Edmunds), but it throws no light on the point. In this will, dated Nov. 6, 1741, the Admiral is described as "Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet." He mentions, besides the executors, his three sons, Nicholas, Richard, and Charles, and his daughter Elizabeth (to whom he bequeathed the ring presented to him by the King of Portugal), and his "sister Katherine Wragg," "sister Hay," and his nephews Richard Lyddell,—Clarke, and Richard Haddock. The will was proved, Oct. 1, 1746, by his brother, Richard Haddock, Comptroller of the Navy; his nephew the Rev. Charles Lyddell, Rector of Ardingly, Sussex; and his secretary, Walter Harris. Charles Lyddell, who was of Christ Church, Oxford, B.C.L. (Foster's 'A. O.'), was son of Dennis Lyddell, of Wakehurst Place, Ardingly, a commissioner of the Navy (see Horsfield's 'Sussex,' i. 259), by his marriage with the Admiral's sister Martha (see 'Marriage Licences, Faculty Office of Archbishop of Canterbury,' Harl. Soc., 197). I was wrong in saying at 12 S. i. 454, that the Admiral was his father's eldest son. See 'D.N.B.,' xxiii. 428. Was the Admiral's wife related to Capt. Fleetwood Emms or Emes, R.N., who was lost, with "his wife and son and all ye men in ye Restauration," on "ye Goodwin," in 1703? See the above-mentioned 'Correspondence,' p. 45.

H. C.

"BEVERE" (12 S. i. 389, 458, 516).—If MR. HOBBS consults Nash's 'Worcestershire,' he will find a good deal of information as to Bevere. There is a pleasing small illustration on the title-page of one of the volumes, due, I think, to the fact that one of the Nash family lived there. W. H. QUARRELL.

MEDIÆVAL LATIN (12 S. i. 489).—A mediæval or Low Latin-English dictionary remains still a desideratum. There is, of course, the well-known 'Promptorium Parvulorum' by Geoffrey the Grammarian, c. 1440, edited by A. Way for the Camden Society, 3 vols., 1843-65; and by A. L. Mayhew for the Early English Text Society, E.S., 1908, which is useful. Then, again, one has in the late Mr. Charles Trice Martin's 'Record Interpreter,' 1910, an excellent "Glossary of Latin Words found in Records and Other English MSS., but not occurring in Classical Authors"; see pp. 177-344. Would that this author had lived to produce an English Du Cange!

There is a delightful article, which appeared in *The Scotsman*, July 28, 1895, by the late Dr. Thomas Graves Law of Edinburgh, and was reprinted in the 'Collected Essays and Reviews,' Edinburgh, 1904, of this learned author. It is entitled 'Some Curious Translations of Mediæval Latin,' see pp. 98-104, in which the author says:—

"It is rumoured that a competent scholar has in hand the preparation of a lexicon or glossary of Low Latin, based exclusively on Scottish charters and records. If this be true, it is good news. Few private students can be expected to provide themselves with the seven quarto volumes of Du Cange (ed. 1840–50); and the wretchedly inadequate Compendium, compiled by Maigne d'Arnis for the Abbé Migne (1866), is often misleading.....A portable mediæval dictionary, at once abbreviating and supplementing Du Cange, and specially adapted for the student of Scottish records, would indeed be a boon for us all."

Those who have never read these 'Collected Essays and Reviews' of the late learned Dr. Law have a treat in store for them, if they come across this charming work. J. C. H.

Thornton, Horncastle.

[SIR HERBERT MAXWELL and MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE thanked for replies.]

PACE-EGGING (12 S. i. 488).—At Rochdale boys go round "pace-egging" on Good Friday, and probably more "pace-eggers" can be seen there than at any other place in the country. Messrs. Edwards & Bryning, Castle Works, Rochdale, publish a book of words (two copies for a penny), and also sell swords and sashes for the use of the players. The printed version appears to follow the traditional very closely, as I found on testing it recently on men who had taken part in the pace-egg forty years ago. The songs which usually conclude the performance are not included in the book.

F. WILLIAMSON.

Derby.

GORGES BRASS (12 S. i. 488).—This brass, to the memory of Henry Gorges, Esq., probably came from the Church of St. Luke, Chelsea. In *Transactions* of the Monumental Brass Society, vol. ii. p. 329, is an article on the brass of Sir Arthur Gorges (1625) in Chelsea Old Church, contributed by Mr. Randall Davies. This brass was missing when Faulkner wrote his 'History of Chelsea,' but during the restoration of the church in 1832 was discovered under the floor of the More Chapel (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. cii. p. 602). Henry Gorges was, doubtless, a descendant or relative of Sir Arthur.

W. J. M.

Richard, Lord Gorges, and his wife were both buried at Stetchworth, co. Cambridge, according to G. E. C.'s 'Complete Peerage,' iv. 54, and the brass might appropriately find a resting-place in that church.

J. P. R.

96 Bidston Road, Birkenhead.

ELIZABETH EVELYN (12 S. i. 288, 356, 435, 473).—I cannot tell how I came to call the father of the two Elizabeths, George. Of course, as MR. MAYNARD SMITH kindly points out, it should have been John Evelyn of Kingston and Godstone. I think, however, he will find my reference to *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Second Series, vol. iv. p. 329, to be correct for the pedigree to which I referred. I am sorry I have no knowledge of the Needham connexion.

A. STEPHENS DYER.

207 Kingston Road, Teddington.

TOUCHING FOR LUCK (12 S. i. 430, 491).—Suffer me to scotch the bit of folk-lore cited by MR. EDWARD SMITH concerning the three white stripes on a sailor's collar. My weapon is an informing article about the Navy, which appeared in *Chambers's Journal*, April, 1916, and is part of a realistic story entitled 'Pincher Martin, O.D.' The hero

"was proud of his blue jean collar with its three rows of narrow white tape, which, he had been told, commemorated Nelson's three great victories of the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar. He had heard, too, that the black silk handkerchief worn round his neck and tied in front was a badge of mourning for the same great naval hero. But both in the matter of the collar and the handkerchief he had been led into following a very popular fallacy.

"The square collar was first introduced in the latter portion of the eighteenth century as a means of preventing the grease and flour with which the sailors anointed their pig-tails from soiling their clothes. The three rows of tape, moreover, were placed upon it merely for ornament, for there is no evidence to support the belief that they commemorate the three famous victories. The black silk handkerchief came in much at the same time. In early sea-fights the heat on the gun-decks was stifling, so much so that the men were forced to strip to the waist. To prevent the perspiration from running down into their eyes and blinding them, they were in the habit of tying handkerchiefs round their foreheads, and at ordinary times these were worn round the neck for the sake of convenience. It is true that up till a few years ago our modern bluejackets wore their spare black silk handkerchiefs tied in a bow on the left arm when attending funerals; but there is nothing to support the theory that they were introduced as badges of mourning for the immortal Nelson."—P. 260.

It would not surprise me if some reader of 'N. & Q.' were to produce evidence to resuscitate the scotched belief. As for the inclination to touch a returned sailor, I think it must have originated in the idea that he could communicate the health, the vigour, the good luck—call it what you will—that brought him home again. Why do people touch stones and trees and idols and relics of saints if they do not expect some helpful virtue to exude? The mystery of the sea and its manifold perils invest the mariner with an interest beyond that attached to those whose business is not in "the great waters."

I wonder whether superstition has turned its attention to airmen. ST. SWITHIN.

PIN-PRICKED LACE PATTERNS (12 S. i. 468).—Mr. A. P. Moody states, in his book on 'Devon Pillow Lace,' that in olden days the process of pricking-in lace patterns was looked upon as being of the greatest importance. The transparent parchment known to be used in the Midlands is seldom met with in the West, but some of the best work was made on white skins, often remnants of old wills. The design was usually traced, but Devonshire workers have always relied very much on nature for finding motives for their designs. After being laid over the parchment the design was outlined by fine pin-pricking. The latter process is slow and laborious work, and needs a skilled hand.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

'VANITY FAIR' (12 S. i. 467).—Lewis Melville, in his bibliographical note to the Harry Furniss edition of Thackeray's works, says:—

"In all early English reprints of 'Vanity Fair' the Marquis of Steyne woodcut (page 336 of the original edition) was deleted. It is said that this was suppressed because the drawing bore a marked resemblance to the peer who was supposed to have been the prototype of 'The Wicked Nobleman,' but this can scarcely have been the reason, since the full-page plate, 'The Triumph of Clytemnestra,' which contains a portrait of the Marquis, was retained."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

"LAUS DEO": OLD MERCHANTS' CUSTOM (12 S. i. 409, 474).—There is no doubt that it was an old custom for merchants to write the words "Laus Deo" at the commencement of their ledgers. I have just inspected two old ledgers of 1847 and 1863, which formerly belonged to my father when he was in business, and in each of these the words "Laus Deo" are written on the front page (not on the top of each page).

A. COLLINGWOOD LEE.

Waltham Abbey, Essex.

Will the following information answer your correspondent's purpose? In Edward Hatton's 'The Merchant's Magazine,' 4th ed. (London, 1701), there are formularies for 'The Method of Keeping the Waste Book, Journal, and Ledger' (p. 173), and for 'The Entry of the Inventory in the Journal' (p. 176); also a form for a policy (p. 249). In every case the entries are preceded by the words: "In the name of God. Amen." L. L. K.

VILLAGE POUNDS (12 S. i. 29, 79, 117, 193, 275, 416, 474).—What was once the "village" of Hampstead still retains its pound, situate close to one of the numerous pathways leading down to the Vale of Health. It is a square, well-preserved enclosure marked, on its eastern wall, "Anno 1787." At present there is a fine crop of thistles and grass inside for the refreshment of any stray donkey, or other beast, which might happen to be lodged within. But I fancy the pound now receives few, if any, inmates. During a long residence in the salubrious suburb of Hampstead, I have seen only one lean ass there. CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

KERRY PLACE-NAMES (12 S. i. 487).—1. The proper form of "coon edaf deryck" is *cuan a' dhaimh dheirge*, but possibly the initial *d*'s were not aspirated in the vulgar tongue (*damh*=ox, *dearg*=red).

2. The following is an extract from Joyce's 'Irish Names of Places':—

"It [Dingle] is called in the annals Daingean-ui-Chuis, now usually written Dingle-I-Coush. i.e. the fortress of O'Cush, the ancient proprietor before the English invasion. These people sometimes call themselves Hussey in English, and this is the origin of the mistaken assertion made by some writers, that the place received its name from the English family of Hussey."

3. Dun-an-óir (golden fort) is correct.

4. Joyce writes:—

"The Irish name of the village of Smerwick, near Dingle, in Kerry, which is still used, is Ard-na-caithne (now pronounced Arduaconnia), the height of the arbutus."

Caithne=arbutus tree, the fruit of which is commonly called Cain-apple.

The name Smerwick is apparently of Scandinavian origin.

5. Gallerus probably = Gall-a'-ruis, or Gallán-ruis, *i.e.*, the pillar-stone or rock of the headland. Gall or Gallán is a name given to certain stones supposed to have been thrown down from the hills by giants. This place is the scene of one of Crofton Croker's "merrow" or mermaid legends.

N. POWLETT, Col.

1. When Sir Nicholas White gave "coon edaf deryck" as the Irish name of Dingle Harbour, he attempted to represent phonetically the Gaelic *cuan a' daimh dearg*, the haven of the red ox. *M*, when aspirated, sounds like *v*; and *dearg*, red, is pronounced "darrig" or "derrig."

2. The Irish name of Dingle, "Daingean-ui-Chuis," means O'Cush's fortress,

4. The name Smerycke, mentioned by Sir Nicholas, probably means the same as Smeurach in the Forest of Rannoch, meaning a bramble thicket, from the Gaelic *smeur*, a blackberry bush.

Dr. Joyce mentions the name Ardcanny, as being pronounced in Irish Ardnaconnia and explains it as meaning *ard-na-caithne*, the hill of arbutus, a bush or small tree which is only to be found as an indigenous British plant in Kerry. HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

"GOVERNMENT FOR THE PEOPLE, OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE" (12 S. i. 127, 197).—In 1907 this question went the rounds of the American newspapers, and the present writer examined the 1850 edition of the Wycliffe Bible. The Old Testament has a prologue, the New Testament has a prologue, and there is a prologue to each book. The prologue to the Old Testament was probably written by John Purvey, and toward the end of it, if anywhere, one might expect to find the words inquired about; but, as one would equally expect, there are no such words. At i. 49 is this sentence:—

"Lord God! sithen at the bigynning of feith so manie men translatiden into Latyn, and to greet profyt of Latyn men, lat oo symple creature of God translate into English, for profyt of English men; .....God for his merci amende these euele causis, and make oure puple to haue, and kunne, and kepe truli holi writ, to lijf and deth!"

To the extract from Daniel Webster (1830), quoted by SIR HARRY POLAND, may be added three other pertinent extracts. In

a decision rendered in 1819 Chief Justice John Marshall wrote :—

"The Government of the Union, then (whatever may be the influence of this fact on the case), is, emphatically and truly, a Government of the people. In form and substance it emanates from them. Its powers are granted by them, and are to be exercised directly on them, and for their benefit."—4 Wheaton, 405.

In a speech made in Boston on May 29, 1850, Theodore Parker said :—

"This is what I call the American idea.....The idea that all men have unalienable rights; that in respect thereof, all men are created equal; and that government is to be established and sustained for the purpose of giving every man an opportunity for the enjoyment and development of all these unalienable rights. This idea demands, as the proximate organization thereof, a government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people: of course, a government after the principles of eternal justice, the unchanging law of God; for shortness' sake, I will call it the idea of freedom."—'Speeches, Addresses, and Occasional Sermons,' 1852, ii. 176.

And in another speech delivered in Boston on May 31, 1854, Theodore Parker expressed the same thought in somewhat different language, as follows :—

"First there is the democratic idea: that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain natural rights; that these rights are alienable only by the possessor thereof; that they are equal in all men; that government is to organize these natural, unalienable and equal rights into institutions designed for the good of the governed; and therefore government is to be of all the people, by all the people, and for all the people. Here government is development, not exploitation."—'Additional Speeches, Addresses, and Occasional Sermons,' 1855, ii. 25.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

FRANCIS BACON: LORD BACON (12 S. i. 487).—Macaulay's essay on the philosopher appears under the title of Lord Bacon. He probably made use of this style as being a permissible contraction of Lord Chancellor Bacon. N. W. HILL.

ACCIDENTAL LIKENESSES (12 S. i. 348, 438, 496).—Since sending my last note on this subject I have received through 'N. & Q.' a photograph of an accidental grouping of stones and sand in the river inside Wookey Hole Cave, 600 feet from daylight, showing an astonishing likeness to the face of a man lying down. The photograph was taken by artificial light. The lower half of the face is reflected in the smooth water so distinctly that at first it is hardly seen to be a reflection; through that circumstance, however, perfect symmetry has been the result.

The original occasion of my inquiry was a somewhat distant resemblance to a man's face in a photograph, firmly believed by a correspondent to be a "spirit photograph," but by me and two or three professional photographers attributed to some accidental defect in the plate or in the developing thereof. J. T. F.

Durham.

The Rock of Gibraltar, when seen from Algeciras on the opposite side of the bay, has a remarkable resemblance to a lion couchant facing towards Spain. The Spaniards, however, call it *el cuerpo muerto* (the dead body), for the outline of the upper portion is very like that of a man's corpse covered with a sheet. G. S. PARRY.

GAVELKIND (11 S. xii. 379, 428).—Not only disgavelled lands, but those also originally held in chief, are exempt from the custom of Gavelkind. From want of knowledge of the history of the tenure many intestates' estates which should follow the law of primogeniture have been wrongly distributed. Mr. Herbert W. Knocker of Sevenoaks, District Registrar for Kent of the Manorial Society, has collected much information on this subject, and is the author of 'Special Land Tenure,' No. 5 of the Society's publications. NATHANIEL J. HONE.

Henley-on-Thames.

ARCHER AND BOWMAN (12 S. i. 29).—L. G. R. says he has not found these surnames "placed chronologically or locally by any writer on names and places." Capt. J. H. Lawrence-Archer attempted this as regards the former family in a series of papers contributed to *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. ii., 1863-5, pp. 523-43. These articles were supplementary to his 'Memorials of Families of the Surname of Archer,' London, 1861, which does not profess to be more than an introduction to the subject. I believe he contemplated a fuller and scientifically arranged history of the Archer families in Great Britain and Ireland. Some portions of his collection towards this end are in B.M. Add. MS. 19 c. 27,975. I myself have gathered thousands of references to the Archer family, but I do not find, as L. G. R. puts it, that Archer and Bowman "were indifferently applied to holders of these surnames." So far as my researches go, this happens but rarely.

The Archers of Hampshire (Bentley), Northampton (Sibertoft), Hereford (Tatinton, Bolinghope, Clehangre, Aston-Ingham), Stafford (Walsall), Warwick (Caldecote),

Gloucester (Stoke-Archer), Wiltshire, and Leicester all derive from William le Archer (Arcuarius), tenant in Bentley, Hampshire, 1080 (Domesday Survey), who is probably the Guillaume L'Archer whose name, says Burke, is on the Roll preserved in the church of Dives, Normandy. This surname also appears in the Battle Abbey copy of the charter. G. H. ROWBOTHAM.

21 Ashley Road, St. Annes-on-Sea.

'A WORKING-MAN'S WAY IN THE WORLD' (12 S. i. 468).—The information given at this reference is not wholly correct. There lies before me an interesting and well-written book by Charles Manby Smith, 'Curiosities of London Life,' which is dated 1853, and in his preface the author says :—

"In the 'Working-Man's Way in the World' I had to draw upon my own experience for materials; and I cut short my tale when that experience no longer afforded matter which could be considered interesting to the general reader."

Bound up with my copy of the 'Curiosities' is a list of books "lately published by William & Frederick G. Cash," of 5 Bishopsgate Street Without, who describe themselves as "successors to Charles Gilpin"; and the second item in this list is the 'Working-Man's,' &c. Let me quote :—

"The autobiography of a Journeyman Printer. 'None can read it without feeling a more cheerful man. We cordially wish it all the literary success it so eminently deserves' (*Weekly News*). 'We are disposed to set a high value on the "Working-Man's Way in the World"' (*Tait's Magazine*)."

H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX.

Devon and Exeter Institution, Exeter.

FIELDINGIANA: MISS H—AND (12 S. i. 483).—I do not think there is an *s* in the name of the lady who became the wife of Robert Henley, first Earl of Northington. In the memoir, written by his grandson (1831), the name appears as Miss Huband. In Kelly's 'Directory of Warwickshire' reference is made to Huband and Hubande memorials in Ipsley Church.

JOHN T. PAGE.

THE "JENNINGS PROPERTY" (12 S. i. 329, 433, 498).—Some of your correspondents appear to be still interested in this case, which I thought consigned to oblivion long ago. When quite young I remember my mother telling me of a father and son named Jennings who had spent very much time on it, and who wanted only one link to complete their claim. My mother was cousin either to these men or the wife of one of them, and I think the David Jennings whose death at Wolverhampton Infirmary was recorded in *The Daily News* a year or two ago must be one of those referred to. Perhaps the pedigrees prepared by these men may have got into some collector's hands, and if from this slight information it should prove possible to trace the names of the wife or wives of these Jenningses, who lived in Birmingham or the neighbourhood some fifty years ago, I should be glad to hear of it. My mother's pedigree is said to show a connexion with the family of Arkwright, the inventor. JOHN THICKBROOM.

35 Allison Road, Hornsey, N.

BRITISH HERB: HERB TOBACCO (12 S. i. 48, 136, 317, 432, 474).—I find in an old MS. book of recipes a mention of English tobacco made from yellow henbane. Was this henbane used in the mixture of coltsfoot, dandelion, and other leaves, and would yellow henbane when dried act as a narcotic? Among other leaves I remember the use of musk and sweet verbena.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

'WANTED A GOVERNESS' (12 S. i. 467, 515).—This song appears in a programme of a concert which was given at Hawick in 1851, and was sung by Mr. George Maclean of Jedburgh. The composer's name is given as Parry. During a period of well-nigh fifty years Mr. Maclean sung this song with very great acceptance. He had a true conception of the words, and his rendering of it always appealed to the audience.

J. L. H.

"AGNOSTIC" AND "AGNOSCO" (12 S. i. 429, 492).—This "howler" was put into Cecil Rhodes's mouth by the late W. T. Stead in an article which appeared shortly after Rhodes died. It was generally thought at the time that the blunder was Stead's own. "Presbyter Londinensis" in a letter which appeared in *The Times* of April 11, 1902, wrote: "If Cecil Rhodes ever used 'agnosco' at all, he would probably have said with Tolumnius, 'Accipio agnoscoque Deos.'" W. A. P.

If *agnosco* was once mistranslated "I do not know," it is said that *imputo* was once also similarly treated. Some ladies, so the story goes—observing on a sundial the inscription, "Horæ prætereunt et imputantur," inquired of an Oxford man who was in their company what the words meant, to which he replied: "The hours pass and are not counted." G. C. TICKENCOTE.

"HOW NOT TO DO IT" (12 S. i. 508).—I have a little book, "What to do, and How to do it; or, Morals and Manners taught by examples. By Peter Parley," London, no date A writing inside shows that it was given to me in 1851.

In a list of his books made by Samuel Griswold Goodrich ("Peter Parley") himself, quoted in Allibone's Dictionary, the date of first publication is 1844, presumably in the United States.

Dickens began to write 'Little Dorrit' in September, 1855. It may be worth noting that in chap. x. of Book the First of 'Little Dorrit,' "How to do it" occurs once, viz., p. 76 of the original edition, line 14 from foot, while "How not to do it" appears again and again.

It is at least possible that the above-named little book, with its title in plain letters on the cover, was on the Dickens nursery bookshelves in 1855 and earlier.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

FACT OR FANCY? (12 S. i. 509.)—

1. "That an Englishman's house is his castle."—See 'N.E.D.,' *s.v.* 'Castle,' e, phrase:

"[1567, Staunforde, 'Plees del Coron,' 14 b, Ma meason est a moy come mon castel hors de quel le ley ne moy arta a fuer.] 1588, Lambard, 'Eiren.' II. vii. 257, Our law calleth a man's house, his castle, meaning that he may defend himselfe therein. 1600–16, Coke, 5 'Rep.' 91 b, The house of every man is to him as his Castle and Fortresse, as well for his defence against injury and violence, as for his repose. 1856, Emerson, 'Eng. Traits, Wealth,' Wks. (Bohn) ii. 73, The house is a castle which the King cannot enter."

Stephen's 'Blackstone,' vol. iv. p. 108, ed. 1880, says:—

"No outward doors of a man's house can in general be broken open to execute any civil process; though in criminal cases the public safety supersedes the private."

In Scotland, according to Brewer's 'Phrase and Fable,' the law is different.

2. Gravel *v.* clay.—

"For warmth, for dryness, for absence of fogs, and for facility of walking after rain, just when the air is purest and at its best, there is nothing like gravel; but when gravel has been rendered foul by infiltration with organic matters, it may easily become a very hotbed of disease."—'Encyclopædia Britannica,' eleventh ed., 'Soil.'

ALFRED GWYTHER.

Windham Club.

With regard to MR. ACKERMANN'S query No. 2, the supposed superiority of gravel to clay, I wish to assure him that, so far as London is concerned, facts will prove this to be a fancy. If he will examine the Registrar-General's Returns and the geological map of London, he will find that the highest and the healthiest parts of London are on the ridges, northern and southern, of the clay basin of the Thames, such as Highgate, Hampstead, and Harrow on the north, and Richmond Hill, Sydenham Hill, and Forest Hill on the south. Gravel is always the soil found next or near the water course. I went very fully into this question in a paper which I had the honour of reading before the British Balneological and Climatological Society, entitled 'The Clay and Gravel Soils of London and the Relative Advantages of dwelling upon Them,' published in the Society's *Journal* for January, 1902.

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

2. Gravel *v.* clay.—Before population became so thick, gravel was estimated a more healthy soil to live on than clay, because gravel assisted drainage. You dug a hole, and the loose nature of the soil did the rest for the drainage, whereas clay did not so help, and care had to be taken to lead the drainage away or to empty out cesspits or pools in a clay soil frequently. But now population is more dense, on a gravelly soil, unless care be taken, you may get your neighbour's drainage.

Another reason in favour of gravel is that it is not so cold to live on as clay.

HIC ET UBIQUE.

ENGLISH CARVINGS OF ST. PATRICK (12 S. i. 429, 478).—The following letter serves to explain why I thought the figure on the vaulting of Milton Abbey was St. Patrick, but does not tell us who he is:—

St. Peter's Vicarage, Portland, 14th June, 1916.

DEAR SIR.—Sir Everard Hambro has sent me your letter of the 9th instant, and asked me to reply to it, as for some years I lived at Milton, and studied, and wrote on, every feature of the Abbey, including the bosses. I am afraid that the young man who took you round the church unintentionally misinformed you. There is no boss of St. Patrick in the vaulting. The only representation of the saint in Milton Abbey is on the monument which Sir Everard erected to the memory of his father, Baron Hambro.—Yours faithfully,

HERBERT PENTIN,
Hon. Secretary of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

The statement surprised me so much that I thought it deserved the query to which CANON FOWLER replied. If the foliage in question is not shamrock, *Medicago lupulina*, it is at least a trefoil of some kind; and there seems to be no doubt that it is work of the fourteenth century. Mr. Pentin, in his interesting article about those medallions in *The Antiquary* of 1908, pp. 10-14, admits

that that abbey was at first dedicated to two Keltic saints. The shamrock occurs on work of, I believe, the thirteenth century in the Cathedral of Raphoe. But my query referred to Great Britain, and not to *Hibernia*. E. S. DODGSON.

"LOKE" (12 S. i. 510).—In Halliwell's 'Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words' the second meaning of "loke" is "A private road or path. East."

In 'The English Dialect Dictionary' it is also attributed to East Anglia:—

"Also written loak Nrf. e Suf.; and in form look Nrf. [*lōk.*] A lane, a short, narrow, blind lane, a 'cul-de-sac'; a grass road, a private lane or road."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

This is defined in the 'N.E.D.' as a short lane having no outlet; a cul-de-sac. The word occurs frequently in the earlier works of Mr. James Blyth, the present-day East Anglian novelist. W. B. H.

A "loke" is defined in the Funk & Wagnalls Dictionary as "a narrow lane or road, especially one closed at one end; also a gateway or wicket."

In Kent the word is used to signify a private roadway. This meaning also is given to it in the 'Century Dictionary.'

R. VAUGHAN GOWER.

Matfield, Kent.

I am away from my books, but "loke" means a narrow way—not (I think) available for wheels or draught animals. It is in common use all over Norfolk and, I fancy, East Anglia. We have several "lokes" here. HIC ET UBIQUE.

Reepham, Norfolk.

I find in Wright's 'Provincial Dictionary' (1857): "Loke, (1) v. A.-S., to look; (2) part. p. locked; (3) s., the hatch of a door."

H. T. BARKER.

Ludlow.

The word "loke" is defined in the 'New English Dictionary' as a lane, a short, narrow, blind lane or road, a cul-de-sac, a grass road, a private lane or road.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

[MR. PENRY LEWIS and MR. A. E. MARTEN thanked for replies.]

"SHE BRAIDS ST. CATHERINE'S TRESSES" (12 S. i. 447, 498).—The Spanish say of an old maid, "Ha quedado para vestir imágenes" (She has remained to dress images), an important function in Spain, where the wardrobes of some of the images are extensive. G. S. PARRY.

"THREE-A-PENNY COLONELS" (12 S. i. 510).—This allusion is doubtless a variant on the playful references of Sir W. S. Gilbert's witty song for Don Alhambra in 'The Gondoliers,' beginning "There lived a king." The well-known lines run thus:—

Lord Chancellors were cheap as sprats,
And Bishops in their shovel hats
Were plentiful as tabby cats—
In point of fact, too many.
Ambassadors cropped up like hay;
Prime Ministers, and such as they,
Grew like asparagus in May,
And Dukes were three a penny.
On every side Field-Marshals gleamed;
Small beer were Lords Lieutenant deemed;
With Admirals the ocean teemed
All round his wide dominions.....

WM. JAGGARD, Lieut.

SIR WALTER SCOTT: AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER (12 S. i. 446).—My attention has been called to this communication. Lockhart's letter, given as dated Nov. 5, 1826, announces the engagement of his daughter to my father. I understand that there was such an engagement, but certainly not in 1826, as that was the year in which my father was born. 1846 is a possible date for the engagement to have taken place; in which case the Sir W. Scott referred to must be the second baronet.

HAMILTON MORE NISBETT.

The New Club, Edinburgh.

Sir Walter Scott's biographer was married in 1820. His only daughter was his third born child, who married Mr. Hope. It is therefore obvious that Lockhart could not possibly have been writing about his daughter's marriage in 1826. W. E. WILSON.

Hawick.

WILLIAM MILDMAY, HARVARD COLLEGE, 1647 (12 S. i. 488).—As the Mildmay family were of Essex, I wrote to Mr. Frederic Chancellor of Bellefield, Chelmsford, our antiquarian authority, the author of 'Sepulchral Monuments of Essex,' and he has kindly searched and sends particulars, which I forward. He answers some of the questions asked by MR. ALBERT MATTHEWS of Boston.

"1. Sir Walter Mildmay of Apethorp had two sons, Anthony and Humphrey. Sir Henry of Wanstead was a son of Humphrey. Sir Henry had two sons, William and Henry. William was therefore a great-grandson of Sir Walter of Apethorp.

"There is a marble slab in the north aisle of Danbury Church with this inscription:—

"'Here lyeth interred y^e^ body of Will^m^ Mildmay, Esq^r^ (eldest son of S^r^ Henry Mildmay of Wanstead, K^nt^, and of Dame Anne his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of W^m^ Holliday, Alderman

of London). Hee dyed June the first, 1682, aged 60 years, leaving his most loving and beloved wife Mary, eldest daughter of John Brewster of Wyfield, in the parish of Barking in the County of Essex, Esq^r, his executrix.'

"Over the inscription is the achievement: Arms, Quarterly of 4, 1 and 4, Mildmay; 2 and 3, [Sable] three helmets [argent, garnished or] within a bordure engrailed [of the second], Holyday. Impaling [Sable] a chevron [ermine] between three estoiles [argent], Brewster.

"2. In connexion with this College it is interesting to note that John Harvard, founder of the celebrated Harvard College, Cambridge, America, was educated at Emmanuel College; consequently at the tercentenary festival of that College on June 19, 1884, Harvard was represented by Charles Eliot Norton, Professor there of the History of Art.

"Sir Henry St. John Mildmay also attended the festival as representative of the founder's family."

W. W. GLENNY.

Barking, Essex.

This gentleman is alluded to in 'A Memoir of the Mildmay Family,' by Col. Herbert St. John Mildmay (published in 1913 by John Lane), where his marriage and place of interment are mentioned.

He was the eldest son of Sir Henry Mildmay of Wanstead, and of Shawford, Hants. He was, thus, the grandson of Sir Humphrey Mildmay of Danbury (William, indeed, was buried at Danbury), and the great-grandson of Sir Walter Mildmay of Apethorpe, Danbury, and Queen-Camel (Hazelgrove), Chancellor of the Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth, and founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. I believe William left no issue. S. GN.

LATIN CONTRACTIONS (12 S. i. 468).—"Expoitorum" is a regular contraction for "expositorum." "Onens" seems to be a misprint for "oneris," the accountant's charge. "P^li" perhaps for "X^li."

J. J. B.

PLAYING CARDS SIXTY YEARS AGO (12 S. i. 468, 514).—I think Disraeli's memory was at fault. It was not upon the ace of spades (which bore only the Lion and Unicorn and Garter motto around the ace, surmounted by the crown, and the amount of the duty, then one and sixpence) that the Great Mogul appeared, but upon the wrapper. They were called Great Mogul cards, and I remember playing with them as a boy in the late fifties, but I think they must have belonged to a considerably earlier period. An unopened pack which lies before me as I write has an unmistakably Georgian aspect: it might even be eighteenth century. The Eastern monarch is depicted on the wrapper in a turban and quite impossible dress, and beneath is printed "Hunt & Sons, Card Makers to His Majesty, 20 Piccadilly, London." F. H. H. GUILLEMARD.

Old Mill House, Trumpington, Cambridge.

Notes on Books.

European Characters in French Drama of the Eighteenth Century. By Harry Kurz. (New York, Columbia University Press, 6*s.* 6*d.* net.)

THE general idea of this book is decidedly a good one; and it was also a good plan to limit its scope to the period between the time of Louis XIV. and the French Revolution, and, again, to deal principally with works which, not being the product of genius, may be taken to represent all the more truly the ideas of the average Frenchman of the time. As was to be expected, the best chapter is that on the English, as portrayed by the eighteenth-century French dramatist, and the next best that on the Germans. In particular there are some interesting and entertaining paragraphs about the French dramatic use of German music and music-lovers. The material for these two studies is fairly lively, and a decidedly good feature of the book is the apt and lavish—but not too lavish—use of quotation. The indications of the political situation between France and the several nations concerned, though slight, are for their purpose sufficient; and, even if the arrangement of the subject-matter is somewhat mechanical, it can justify itself on the score of being easy to refer to.

The book has, however, one or two fundamental defects. In the first place, the reader is given no idea as to the source or nature of the plays to be drawn upon. Every cultivated person knows something about Voltaire and Beaumarchais, and may be expected to remember the story of Figaro, and the circumstances of Voltaire's sojourn in England, or, if he does not, to be able readily to refresh his memory. But such well-known names are most rare. The greater number of these plays—not that they are actually very numerous—must be unknown to the majority of readers to whom such a work as this could be of any use, and, besides that, difficult of access. It is idle to write allusively of the characters they contain, and of their authors also, as if these were Shakespeare, Molière, or Goethe, the heroes a Harpagon or a Faust, and the heroines a Rosalind or a Gretchen There should at least have been a list of the plays to be examined, and some methodical, though it might have been brief, account of the playwrights.

And when we say "examined" we are reminded of our second grievance against the compiler. There is a considerable parade made of an intention to examine into things, and, after some pages have been filled, considerable parade in the way of recapitulation of things examined. But in those said intervening pages no effective examination of anything has taken place; partly because the method is so extraordinarily casual that it does injustice to the matters collected together, and partly because these matters themselves are too slight, too literally insignificant to bear examination. A good deal of what is said might be fairly challenged on exactly the same grounds as those upon which one would challenge conclusions about

Bohemia drawn from 'The Winter's Tale.' No sort of attempt is made to eliminate the personal factor, to distinguish between commonplaces of French thought, and the individual whims, opinions, or designs of the different dramatists. In fact, as a piece of rather extended literary work, it is so sketchy, so uncritical, so lacking in grip, that it makes a sad impression of triviality. We venture to think that the more solid and better equipped of American men of letters should turn their minds to criticizing and castigating the increasing output of studies of the kind before us—in which a sound idea, a good subject, is lighted on, but brought to nothing by the lack of genuine work upon it, by the triviality of the treatment.

We are beginning to think that some constitutional difference of ear, of taste for style in diction, renders an English lover of letters incapable of guessing the effect of American writing on American ears, and therefore—it may be—hardly a trustworthy judge of it. But the same disability does not exist in regard to *clichés* not of phrase, but of thought, or to outworn generalizations and mixed metaphors, and these—both in the book before us, and in some others we have recently looked into which came to us from America—we also venture to deprecate.

Sappho and the Sapphic Metre in English. With Bibliographical Notes by Edwin Marion Cox. (Chiswick Press, 1*s.* net.)

THE history of translations of Sappho into English does not offer any particulars of a specially exciting nature. The first attempt was that of John Hall, who in his translation of Longinus 'On the Sublime,' published in 1652, did into English the Ode embedded therein. Dr. Cox cites this in full, as he does the version of the same poem made by Pulteney in his rendering of Longinus from a French translation. There is obviously little to be said in favour of either; nor need we dissent from the slight measure of praise allotted to Ambrose Philips and those who immediately followed him. Yet some account must be taken of the value of words as words. A writer in *The Atlantic Monthly* for 1894 is quoted as making enthusiastic, but certainly well-justified observations on the Greek language from this point of view; but neither he nor our author mentions a circumstance which must continually be borne in mind in estimating old translations—and that is the continuous change in the poetical value of words, and still more of phrases. It is probable that the seventeenth-century lines which affect us with chill carried to seventeenth-century ears something of the force of restrained passion which we associate more readily with brief homely words. We are, it seems clear, much nearer the peculiar Greek sense for the value of words than our forefathers were; and, like the Greeks, we tend in poetry to interpose layers of rich and subtle imagery, forming a language within a language, between the actual words and the centre of the thought. Bearing this in mind, and noting how strongly poetic tradition descends—observing, too, what excellence in translation has here and there recently been attained—we hope that there will yet be a twentieth-century English version of the Hymn to Aphrodite, more excellent than any hitherto, and even worthy to stand beside the original.

Dr. Cox gives us two interesting examples of his own achievements in this line: we like both. We wondered why so sensitive and exact a reader as he shows himself chose to add "silver"—a word that counts a good deal usually—to

Δέδυκε μὲν ἀ σελλάνα,

and also to ignore in this line the force of the idea of "setting" contained in the first word.

The information put together in this brochure should prove welcome to students, for some of it, if wanted, might have to be sought with trouble. A tabular conspectus of the works referred to would not have taken up much space and would have been useful: and some of the paragraphs might with advantage have been divided up, in order to be easier of reference.

The Influence of Ancient Egyptian Civilization in the East and in America. By G. Elliot Smith, F.R.S. (Manchester, University Press.)

THE reader must not expect too much from the alluring title of this tractate of 32 pp. Dr. Elliot Smith, in a concise lecture, presents us with the merest outline of the conclusions at which he has arrived elsewhere. But the arguments and proofs which led to these conclusions must be sought in the larger works to which he makes reference. Our curiosity consequently is stimulated rather than gratified.

The thesis which he seeks to establish is that the essential elements of the ancient civilization of America, as well as those of India, Northern Asia, the Malay Archipelago, and Oceania, were brought to them about the eighth century B.C. by migrations of mariners from the Eastern Mediterranean, and that these early wanderers were Phœnicians in search of gold and pearls. There is, of course, nothing new in this suggestion. He refers, indeed, to the more recent researches of the late Terrien de la Couperie into the connexion between the Sumerian and ancient Chinese scripts, but he seems to have missed the valuable investigations of our Oxford scholar, Dr. C. J. Ball, on the same subject, with which he would do well to make himself acquainted.

HIDDEN RELATIONSHIPS CONTAINED IN WILLS.—MR. GERALD FOTHERGILL (11 Brussels Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.) writes:—

"All genealogists know that wills are at present only indexed under the testator's surname. In the hope of throwing open these vast mines of information relating to families not of the testator's surname, I am indexing the legatees in the P.C.C. A start has been made with the years 1650, 1700, and 1770, and some seven thousand names have been extracted. It is intended after the war to print these lists."

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

MR. T. JESSON.—Forwarded.

MR. R. VAUGHAN GOWER ('R. Brereton, Artist').—MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE writes to say that Brereton exhibited twice at the Suffolk Street Galleries, the dates being 1835 and 1847.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 28.

NOTES:—'The Heart's Summer,' by Joseph Knight, 21—Bibliography of Histories of Irish Counties and Towns, 22—Thomas Holcroft and the Biography of Napoleon, 24—Bell-Ringers' Rimes—A Reminiscence of Macready in 'Edwin Drood'—"Numerally" in 1808—Bacon sentencing a Pickpocket, 25—"Pochivated"—Mrs. Charles Kean and Cathcart, 26.

QUERIES:—The Motto of William III.—Mews or Mewys Family—Tide-Weather, 26—Percussion Cap—Irish Legend of the Two Isles—Madame E. L. Le Brun, French Artist—Fairfield and Rathbone, Artists—Remiremont Hailstones, May, 1907—Darvell Gadarn—In the Lion's Jaws, 27—Daubigny's Club—The Side-Saddle—English Prelates at the Council of Bâle—'The Spirit of Nations': its Translator, 28—Roger de Montgomery, created Earl of Shrewsbury by William the Conqueror—Sheffner: Hudson: Lady Sophia Sydney: Sir William Cunningham—Book of Lancashire Pedigrees Wanted—Farmers' Candlemas Rime—Mervyn Stewart—Louis Martineau—Marten Family of Sussex—The Shires of Northampton and Southampton—Thomson and Allan Ramsay—St. George's, Bloomsbury, 29.

REPLIES:—The Witches of Warboys—Robert Southey, 30—Morris—The Mount, Whitechapel, 31—The "Fly": the "Hackney": the "Midge," 32—Thorne's 'London'—Henley, Herts—Heart Burial—"Have": Colloquial Use—Contributions to the History of European Travel: Wunderer: Coverlo, 33—Richard Wilson (of Lincoln's Inn Fields), M.P., 34—Shakespeare's Falcon Crest—"Consumption" and "Lethargy": their Meaning in the Seventeenth Century—Wellington at Brighton and Rottingdean, 35—Parishes in Two Counties—Clerks in Holy Orders as Combatants—Hayler the Sculptor—Ford Castle, 36—Cleopatra and the Pearl, 37—Gunfire and Rain—The Action of Vinegar on Rocks—"Aviatik"—Correct Designation of War Minister—Fieldingiana: Miss H—and—"M. A. E.": Who was She? 38.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'Calendar of Treasury Books, 1681-1685, preserved in the Public Record Office'—Reviews and Magazines.

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

'THE HEART'S SUMMER,' BY JOSEPH KNIGHT.

THE following poem by our late editor, which appeared in *The Cornhill Magazine*, vol. xxiv., July to December, 1871, p. 342, may well find a place in 'N. & Q.':—

THE HEART'S SUMMER.

Oh! Stay not, Swallow, in the dusky South,
Put forth across the waters without fear;
I bear this message from my lady's mouth,
"Here are the blossoms: Why art thou not here?"

Thy last year's nest awaits thy glad return
Close by her lattice, under sheltering eaves:
Beneath it soon will clustering roses burn,
The jasmine feels it with its topmost leaves.

I know thy secret; why thou mad'st it there,—
That thou might'st see my love or hear her oft,
Or feel her breath upon the morning air,
Sweet as the rose's, borne with it aloft.

How fairer than all fairest things her face,
What harmony moves with her as she moves,
Thou knowest; but not her last and tenderest grace,
Thou hast not seen her, Swallow, now she loves.

Here in this spot where I await her now,
I came upon my Lady unaware,
And saw Heaven's promise in her perfect brow,
Its ripe fulfilment in her lips and hair;

And could no longer hide my bitter smart,
But turned toward her with a passionate cry,
"Oh, Love! My Lady! Thou so kind of heart,
Have pity on me. Love me or I die."

A moment's space she turned her head away,
While all my flagging pulses ceased to beat
The smiling skies grew ashen-hued and grey,
And the glad sunshine quite forgot its heat.

Yet timorously and lingeringly she turned
Again; and her long look upon me fell,
And I could see where the bright colour burned
In either cheek and mark her bosom's swell.

This saw I, Swallow—more I could not see—
For round my neck two loving arms there clung,
And a sweet while her heart beat close to me,
Her golden head upon my bosom hung.

Nay, once more, Swallow: I may tell thee this
Be this thy welcome from the desolate South.
My Lady turned at length to meet my kiss,
And trembling kissed me on my trembling mouth.

And I have told her, and she doth not chide,
How all my fears and longings thou hast known,
And graciously she biddeth me confide
This last sweet secret unto thee alone.

Oh! laggard, if thou knew'st what sweets she hath
Hoarded for thee—what smiles thy coming wait—
Thou would'st not loiter on thy homeward path,
Nor let my summer languish for its mate.

JOSEPH KNIGHT.

Poems in magazines are often lost in well-deserved oblivion, but 'The Heart's Summer' is worthy of revival for the sake of its beauty, and as a token of our evergreen memory of its author.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[We are indebted to the courtesy of the proprietors of *The Cornhill Magazine* for permission to reproduce the above.]

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(To be continued.)

THOMAS HOLCROFT AND THE BIOGRAPHY OF NAPOLEON.

DID Thomas Holcroft write a Life of Napoleon? In the "Vollständiges Bücher-Lexicon, von Christian Gottlob Kayser.... Leipzig, 1835" (Teil iii. Seite 175), I find the entry :—

"*Holcroft*, Thomas, Napoleon Bonaparte, nach dem Leben geschildert. Aus d. Engl. (v. J. A. Bergk). Sonnenstadt, 1814. (Joachim in Leipz.)"

Unable to secure any confirmation at all of this item, I finally addressed a query to the Direktor of the Berlin Universitäts-Bibliothek, and received the following very full reply (translation) :—

"In the local University Library there is a work in 8vo (16·5 cm.) with the title : 'Napoleon Bonaparte nach dem Leben geschildert von Thomas Holcroft. Aus dem Englischen. Teutschland.' This writing, besides the title-page, consists of the supposed translation on pp. 1-82, with additional notes by the translator, and also on pp. 83-8, on the last three pages, a 'Zusatz des Übersetzers,' entitled 'Napoleon. Ein Fragment,' where the note is made : 'Von einem Reisenden der vor kurzem erst Paris verlassen hat.' Another copy of this edition is in the possession of the local Königliche Bibliothek, and both of these above-mentioned libraries are the only Royal or University libraries in Prussia which, according to the information of the Prussian combined catalogue ('Gesamtkatalog'), possess the work.

"According to the statement of the 'Repertorium' by Emil Weller : 'Die falschen und fingirten Druckorte,' Leipzig (W. Engelmann), 1864, Bd. I. S. 217, this work appeared in 1814 from the house of Joachim in Leipzig, and was issued as translated by the Leipzig writer J[ohann] A[dam] Bergk. From the same source in the same year a new edition appeared with the town and year indicated as 'Sonnenstadt, 1814.' Of this edition, neither we nor the Königl. Bibliothek own a copy. It is worthy of note that in the mention of this writing [Bergk's]—which edition is not clear—in the 'Neuer Nekrolog der Deutschen,' 1834, Teil 2, Weimar (B. F. Voigt), 1836, on p. 1257 is the note : 'Ward bereits 1806 gedruckt, aber erst 1814 ausgegeben.'

"Now, concerning the Holcroft original of the assumed translation, it happens that, with one exception, in none of the bibliographical material aids is there cited a writing by Holcroft which corresponds to the Bergk translation ; especially in the very accurate list in the Catalogue of the British Museum there is nothing similar under Holcroft. The only works which concern this matter are the 'Memoirs' and the 'Travels' : the former, which can be seen here in the original, does not enter into the question as the source of Bergk on account of the year of its appearance (1816) ; the latter, which we have in an authorized translation from Bergk of the stay in France ('Reise nach Paris. Von Th. Holcroft. Aus. d. Engl. übers. v. J. A. Bergk,' Berlin, 1806), likewise yields nothing which could have given a source for the translation 'Napoleon Buonaparte.'

"Consequently, the assumption cannot be avoided that the Bergk translation has for a basis no real Holcroft original, and this assumption has a new confirmation in facts which may be gathered concerning the personality of the translator. Bergk seems to have been an unesteemed scribbler ; and the above-mentioned 'Neuer Nekrolog d. Deutschen' says (p. 1254) concerning the 'Lebensbeschreibung d. Generals Bonaparte,' 1797, published by Bergk, which bears the note 'aus d. Franz.,'—says expressly, 'dies ist nicht der Fall.' In this case also the translation was a fictitious one. The proposition that the same applies to the assumed Holcroft Napoleon would scarcely be opposed if there were not also a bibliographical indication of an original. This is in the 'Bibliographie biographique universelle par Ed.-M. Oettinger,' T. 2, Bruxelles, 1854,' column 1270, in the following entry : '*Holcroft* (Thomas). Life of Napoleon Buonaparte. *Lond.* 1814. 8. Trad. en allem. (par Johann Adam Bergk). *Sonnenstadt*, s.d. (1814). 8.' Therefore it might have been a Life of Napoleon appearing in London in 1814. In contradiction stands the idea that Holcroft died about 1809, and that Bergk's translation, according to the above-cited assertion in 'Neuer Nekrolog,' was already printed in 1806. Further, no one has mentioned such a posthumous work by Holcroft, who in his own time was not an unknown or insignificant writer. But in order to resolve the charge if here there really is a mistake of the bibliographer, who on the basis of the translation construed the original, there must be further research.

"It may be worthy of mention that in the local Kgl. Bibliothek is a book in 477 pp., 'Verzeichnis der aus 14165 Nummern bestehenden.... Büchersammlung des verstorbenen Hon. Dr. Joh. Adam Bergk,' which appeared for sale on Sept. 1, 1836. Should the original in question exist, it may be expected that it may be found by an examination of this list. But since the list has not been properly arranged, no examination has yet been made."

An examination of this list of volumes for sale may, as the Herr Direktor suggests, reveal an original, but I consider the event improbable. England is the place to find English originals. My researches into the

British libraries and into contemporary publications have not revealed the item. Therefore I address these facts to the readers of 'N. & Q.' in the hope that in some obscure corner of some Napoleonic collection there may blithefully repose the fabulous original. Can any one bring the spirit into the light of gaudy day and help me to learn the facts about this Holcroft writing, to find, perhaps, that my will-o'-the-wisp is substantial reality, though I fancy a trifle dusty ?

ELBRIDGE COLBY.

52 West 126 Street, New York City.

BELL-RINGERS' RIMES.—Several examples of bell-ringers' rimes have already appeared in 'N. & Q.' (*v.* 9 S. iv. 305, 446 ; v. 93), but the following offers yet another variation on the themes common to most of them. It was shown me by Mr. Knight, the Parish Clerk, in the belfry of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Spetisbury—or Spettisbury as the P.O. spells it—and I took it down there :—

I doat on Ringers, and on such
Who delight to ring and love theyre Church,
Beware of Oaths and Quarrelings,
Take heed of Clans and Janglings :
There is no music play'd or sung,
Like unto Bells that are well rung,
Let all keep silence and forbear
Of smoaking their tobacco here ;
And if your Bell doth overthrow,
It is your sixpence ere' you go,
If any ring in hat or spur,
Be sure they pay without demur.
1818.

F. H.

A REMINISCENCE OF MACREADY IN 'EDWIN DROOD.'—It is well known that in tragic parts Macready used sometimes to carry his efforts to be impressive to an almost ridiculous point of elaboration. A critic thus describes his exit in the murder scene in 'Macbeth' :—

"Up to that moment he had reached the highest point of tragic horror, but his desire to over-elaborate made him pause, and when his body was actually off the stage, his left foot and leg remained trembling in sight, it seemed fully half a minute."

Macready retired nearly twenty years before 'Edwin Drood' was written, but Dickens must have been thinking of this peculiarity in his old friend's acting when, in chap. xi., he described the waiter's leg as

"always lingering after he and the tray had disappeared, like Macbeth's leg when accompanying him off the stage with reluctance to the assassination of Duncan."

GORDON CROSSE.

Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.

"NUMERALLY" IN 1808.—In 'The Oxford English Dictionary' the word "numerally" is quoted from the years 1646 and 1691 only. The phrase : "I think the plan of classing under different heads numerally arranged a number of locutions and idiotisms the most essentially necessary," &c., occurs in a "Letter from Mr. Poppleton," dated Paris, July 14, 1808, in "The Guide of the French Conversation. By J. L. Mabire. The third edition. At Paris : 1818."

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

Oxford Union Society, Oxford.

BACON SENTENCING A PICKPOCKET.—On Christmas Day, 1611, one John Selman of Shoe Lane "came into the Kings Chappell" at White-Hall,

"in very good and seemely apparell, like unto a Gentleman or Citizen : viz., a faire blacke Cloake laced, and either lined thorow or faced with velvet. The rest of his apparel in reasonable maner being answerable thereunto. Which was the cause that he without resistance had free entrance into that holy and sanctified place."

He there picked the pocket of one Leonard Barrie, servant to Lord Harrington, and in so doing was noticed by one Edmond Dubleday. Being arrested by the said Barrie and Dubleday, he was taken before "Sir Robert Banistre, Clerke of the Greencloth for his Maiesties Houshold," and was committed to the Marshalsey. On Dec. 31, being Tuesday, Master Richardson, Marshall of the Marshalsey, brought John Selman up "to Westminster to the King's Bench barre, there to receive his trial before certaine of his Maiesties Commissioners," one of whom was Sir Francis Bacon. The charge was given to the Grand Inquest by Sir Francis Bacon, the King's Solicitor. The Great Inquest, having heard the evidence of Barrie and Dubleday, brought in "Billa Vera." Then Selman was introduced, and pleaded guilty.

"This being done Sir Francis Bacon, to whom at that time it did belong, proceeded to iudgement, and asking on the prisoner, thus or to this effect, in some sort hee spake.

"The first and greatest sinne that ever was committed was done in Heaven. The second was done in Paradise, being heaven upon earth, and truly I cannot chuse but place this in the third ranke, in regard it was done in the house of God, where he by his owne promise is alwaies resident, as also for that the cause of that assembly was to celebrate the Feast of the birth of our Lord and Saviour Christ Jesus. And Gods Lieutenant here on earth, being in Gods house there present, ready to receive the holy and blessed Sacrament."

Selman was hanged between Charing Cross and the Court-gate, Jan. 7, 1612.

See "The Araignment of John Selman, &c., London, Printed by W. H. for Thomas Archer, and are to be sold at his shop in Popes-head Pallace, 1612," of which there is a copy in the British Museum (C. 27, k. 2); from which this account is taken.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"POCHIVATED."—This term occurs in a letter of Sir Jerome Horsey (flourished 1573–1627) quoted in the account of him given in the 'D.N.B.,' vol. xxvii. p. 379. He having set out for Russia on April 5, 1586, on his arrival the Czar "semed glad of my return pochivated and made me merrie."

The word (or the verb *to pochivate*) does not occur in the 'N.E.D.' I suppose it to be a sort of academical slang and to derive from the Latin *poculum*, meaning that the Czar toasted him or drank to his health. Is this its significance?

HUGH SADLER.

MRS. CHARLES KEAN AND CATHCART.—Messrs. Maggs have magnanimously presented me with the most interesting and cleverly compiled catalogue of autographs I have ever read, "No. 343, Spring, 1916."

The particular object with which I send this note has reference to a letter therein of Mrs. Charles Kean's, while on tour in the United States in 1866, in which she says she will never act Lady Macbeth again to Cathcart's Macduff. What brought this about is thus related :—

"Cathcart is at his low tricks again, and was last night called on in Macduff after the scene had changed to my sleeping scene—and I was assailed by cries of 'Cathcart, we want Cathcart,' with yells and shouts.

"I made a halt and surveyed the house. 'We want Cathcart.' I made a solemn courtsey and retired, saying to the Prompter, 'Send Mr. Cathcart on and change the scene, I shall not go on again.' Nor did I; and I do not care one jot about this while we are here; but I could not stand this in England.

"It has annoyed your Papa more than I can tell you, for of course it was a great insult to me."

Your contributor MR. WILLIAM DOUGLAS points out to me that the fault was Mrs. Kean's own. When the call came she should not have gone on the stage, but should have allowed Cathcart to take it, and then have gone on after he had answered the call. The curious thing, however, is that Cathcart (this was James Fawcit, not his brother Rolleston) continued with the Keans on their return, and for seven years after! This may have been unknown to the cataloguer, as he does not explain it.

RALPH THOMAS.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

THE MOTTO OF WILLIAM III.—"Je maintiendrai," as William III.'s motto, is dealt with at 5 S. vi. 268, 314, and is the only motto of this king that I know of, but I find the following in Coleridge's 'Table Talk,' under date June 15, 1830 :—

"Swift was *anima Rabellaisii habitans in sicco*—the soul of Rabelais dwelling in a dry place. Yet Swift was rare. Can anything beat his remark on King William's motto,—*Recepit, non rapuit*,—that the receiver was as bad as the thief?"

What is Coleridge's authority for this statement? I have failed to find it.

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

MEWS OR MEWYS FAMILY.—Could any of your readers throw light upon this family, from which the St. John-Mildmays descend in the male line? The earliest trace of their branch which I have, so far, been able to find, comes with Ellis Mews of Stourton-Caundle, *circa* 1550, who heads the Mews pedigree in the Visitation of Hampshire of 1686, and whose grandson, Ellis Mews, married Christian St. John, while his great-grandson, Ellis Mews, married Frances St. John (heiress) and took the surname of St. John by Act of Parliament.

It would appear that the Mews family is a very old Hampshire family, indeed—as old, almost, as the St. Johns and the Mildmays in their respective counties.

There is a famous brass at Kingston in the Isle of Wight to a Mewys, dated 1535. Kingston appears to have been the family base. The arms shown in the Hampshire Visitation are those borne by Meux. There is little doubt that the families Meulx, Meux, Mewys, Mewes, and Mews are all one in origin. They all bear the same arms, I believe. As your readers doubtless know, Meux is pronounced as though spelt "Mews."

The Bishop of Winchester (Peter Mews) was, no doubt, one of the clan. Any information will be gratefully received.

S. GREEN.

The Gate House, King Henry's Stairs, E.

TIDE-WEATHER.—In Leicestershire and Rutland, when unseasonable darkness or dull cloudy weather prevails, they say: "It is tide-weather." Does this mean "Whitsuntide" weather, or weather influenced by the tide-of-the-sea? G. C. TICKENCOTE.

PERCUSSION CAP.—In 1909 I contributed an article on the history of the percussion cap to the special volume on 'The Rise and Progress of the British Explosives Industry' issued by the Explosives Section of the Seventh International Congress of Applied Chemistry. The history of this invention centres largely upon the classical paper of Goode Wright of Hereford in the *Phil. Mag.*, vol. lxii., 1823. Wright asserts that his experiments were due to the stimulus of Murray's lectures on chemistry delivered at Hereford in the previous year. I now draw attention to the fact that this Murray is John Murray, F.S.A., F.L.S., and not John Murray, M.D., and that the lectures referred to were issued in book-form under the title of 'A Manual of Experiments illustrative of Chemical Science,' second edition, Longmans, 1828. On p. 85 of this edition Murray states that "*fulminating mercury* will be found superior to what is called *percussion gunpowder*; it is safe, certain and unaffected by damp." I shall be glad to know where a copy of the first edition is to be found. Failing that, perhaps Messrs. Longmans could give the date of its publication. The earliest edition in the British Museum appears to be the fourth.

E. WYNDHAM HULME.

IRISH LEGEND OF THE TWO ISLES.—According to an ancient Irish legend, there were two isles of yore, the people of one of them being full of life and joy, whilst the inhabitants of the neighbouring other isle were steeped in death and silence. At last the living people, having grown weary of their joyful life, longed to join the state of their neighbours, and settle upon the shore to share their fate. Perhaps one of your readers can kindly refer me to a complete printed text where this Irish legend may be found.

INQUIRER.

MADAME E. L. LE BRUN, FRENCH ARTIST.—Is anything known of a French artist of this name? I shall be grateful for any information respecting her.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

[Is our correspondent thinking of Marie Anne Elisabeth Vigée Le Brun? If so, he will find the outline of her life (1755–1842) in any work of reference, while her own 'Souvenirs' form the best extended biography. An English edition was brought out in New York in 1903 by Lionel Strachey, and there is also a Life by C. Pillet. In addition, Mr. W. H. Helm has just brought out through Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. an illustrated volume entitled 'Vigée-Lebrun: her Life, Work, and Friendships.']

FAIRFIELD AND RATHBONE, ARTISTS.—I have a panel picture by these artists at the back of which is the following inscription: "Landscape by Rathbone, Figures by Fairfield. Sold by C. A. Sturgeon, number 125 Strand." The writing on the label is evidently early nineteenth-century. Apparently, there is very little known about these artists. Rathbone was born in Cheshire about 1750, and died in 1807. He was known as "the Manchester Wilson." Bryan says that many of his pictures are embellished with figures by Morland, Ibbetson, and other contemporary artists. Charles Fairfield, who painted the figures in my picture, died at Brompton, aged 45, in 1804. Bryan says that he made excellent copies of Dutch paintings.

I should be obliged if any reader of 'N. & Q.' could give me more information about these artists, and where their work may be seen. I should also like to know something about Sturgeon, as none of the dealers to whom I have referred have ever heard his name before.

JOHN LANE.

The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.

REMIREMONT HAILSTONES, MAY, 1907.—It is said that after a hailstorm at Remiremont in the Vosges, on a May Sunday in 1907, many of the hailstones which fell were found split in two, with a representation on each half of a statue of Our Lady known as Notre Dame de Trésor. This is said to have been put beyond question by an investigation set on foot by the Bishop of St. Dié. A scientific explanation of this apparent miracle is also said to have been given at the time by one Professeur de Lapparent. Can any one refer me to any literature on this subject? Where is the statue of Notre Dame de Trésor?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

DARVELL GADARN.—A great image called by this name from North Wales was used for the burning of the Franciscan, Blessed John Forest, May 22, 1538.

Of what saint was it the image, and from what church did it come?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

[See 8 S. xi. 407, 450; xii. 57, and the authorities there mentioned.]

IN THE LION'S JAWS.—It is commonly stated that a person mauled by a lion or tiger does not feel pain or fear at the time. What justification is there for this belief? It seems to be based on an experience of Dr. Livingstone, related in his 'Life.'

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

DAUBIGNY'S CLUB.—What was this club, which is mentioned concerning the duel which took place, May 26, 1789, between the Duke of York and Col. Lenox (Lennox), both of the Coldstream Guards? *The Gentleman's Magazine* of that year, pt. i. p. 463, says:—

"A dispute having lately happened between His R. H. the Duke of York and Col. Lenox, of the Coldstream Regiment, concerning some words spoken at Daubigny's club," &c.

In Col. MacKinnon's 'Origin and Services of the Coldstream Guards,' 1833, vol. ii. p. 31, the club is called "the club at Daubigney's" and "Daubigney's Club," and simply "Daubigney's."

In the 'Annual Register' of 1789, under date May 27, it is called "the club at Daubigny's" and "Daubigny's."

It appears to have been a club of not many members, seeing that Col. Lenox wrote, or addressed a circular letter, to every member, asking him whether he was the person who had given expression to the offensive language, to which the Duke had taken exception.

Concerning the cause of the duel J. H. Stocqueler, in his 'Familiar History of the British Army,' 1871, p. 92, says:—

"It afterwards transpired that the offensive words had been spoken at a masquerade. One masked individual addressed another under the supposition that the latter was Colonel Lennox."

Perhaps this masquerade took place at Daubigny's. Possibly Daubigny (or Daubigney) was later written Daubeny.

In 'Londinium Redivivum,' by James Peller Malcolm, vol. iv., 1807, pp. 316, 317, is the following about Cumberland House, Pall Mall:—

"The Duke [of Cumberland] died here in 1790, soon after which time it was deserted; and it remained a memento of death and neglect till the Union of England and Ireland was in agitation, when the gentlemen of the latter nation and many of the former resolved to establish a club in honour of the event; which accomplished, they entered into a subscription, purchased Cumberland-house in conjunction with Mr. Gould of Cork, (it is said for 20,000*l.*) fitted it for a tavern, and appointed Mr. Daubeny to keep it. This application was changed for a new Office of Ordnance, on the pulling down that at Westminster."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

THE SIDE-SADDLE.—Could any of your readers give me the names of any books on "side-saddle" riding prior to about 1880, and also state where they may be seen? I know the modern works, but should like to consult old books (the older the better) on this subject. EQUESTRIAN.

ENGLISH PRELATES AT THE COUNCIL OF BÂLE.—In the first number of the *Archives Héraldiques Suisses* for 1916 Mr. W. R. Staehelin gives some interesting information on some of the prelates who attended the Council of Bâle, including three Englishmen:—

1. Thomas Polton, Bishop of Worcester, died at Bâle in September, 1433, buried in the Carthusian Monastery. His hatchment still hangs in the monastery church. It bears at the top the inscription: "Rds. in. xro. pr. et. dns. d. Thomas polton Epus. Wigormen. ambassator. Reg. Anglie. *tpe. guol. co. val.* obiit A. 1433" (words italicized not clear). Below the inscription is the shield of France modern quartering England, supported by two angels; below this again the shield of the bishop (three pierced molets), surmounted by a mitre.

2. A book of arms, now in the library of the Berlin Armory, containing arms copied by a sixteenth-century visitor to the Bâle Carthusians, has a shield—Sable, three braced chevrons and a chief gold, with a fleur-de-lis gules on the middle chevron—surmounted by a black clerical hat with white cords and tassels, copied from a stained-glass window, and attributed to "Dōns Johanes Episcopus londonenss." Allowing the sable field to be a mistake for an azure one, the shield would be that of a member of the fitzHugh family. If the inscription was copied correctly, this Bishop of London must have been a partisan of the anti-Pope Felix V., never accepted at home. Mr. Staehelin writes me that the Liber Benefactorum of the Carthusians, generally very explicit in describing the gifts of benefactors, does not mention any John, Bishop of London.

3. The same book of arms attributes a shield—Silver, a cross gules with a bezant in the centre—with an abbot's crook behind it (also copied from a stained-glass window in the cloisters), to William, Abbot of York, who also appears in the Liber Benefactorum as donor of the sum of twelve guilders. Another hasty sketch of the shield shows the cross couped and quarter-pierced.

Can any one identify 2 and 3?

Montreux. D. L. GALBREATH.

'THE SPIRIT OF NATIONS': ITS TRANSLATOR.—Who translated into English 'L'Esprit des Nations' of François Ignace Espiard de la Borde? Its English title is:—

"The Spirit of Nations. Translated from the French. London: Printed for Lockyer Davis, at Lord Bacon's Head in Fleet-street; and R. Baldwin, in Pater-Noster Row. MDCCLIII."

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

ROGER DE MONTGOMERY, CREATED EARL OF SHREWSBURY BY WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.—Can any of your readers help me with information regarding Arnulph, fifth son of Roger de Montgomery, who led the centre of Duke William's army at the Battle of Hastings?

Arnulph, following the custom of cadets in his time, styled himself de Brugge after his father's castle in Shropshire, and was, apparently, the founder of the house of de Brugge, now commonly known as Brydges or Bridges, said to have been descended from the old Counts de Rethal in France. Such is the alleged Norman descent of the family, whose real founder was Sir Simon de Brugge of Bridge Sollers.

My own descent is from Sir Simon de Brugge through the marriage of Ellice, daughter of Thos. Bruges of Coberley, with Sir Thos. Chichele of Wimpole.

There is probably a break of about 150 years between Arnulph and Sir Simon de Brugge (*temp.* Henry III.), and I am anxious to know whether it is possible to fill up this gap, but it is of course impossible away from great libraries.

So far as I have been able to trace the connexion, it seems something like this:—

Roger de Montgomery=.....

Hugh=Jocelinda, d. of Thorolf of Pont Audemer.

(1) Mabel, d. of Wm. Talvas, Lord of Belesme.=Roger de Montgomery, first Earl of Shrewsbury.=(2) Adelaisa, d. of Ebrard de Pinset.

1 2 3 4 Arnulph=.....

Perhaps some member of the family may happen to see this and be able to supply the information, either through your columns or to me privately at the address given below.

H. F. HEWITT.

Standard Bank, Port Elizabeth, S.A.

SHEFFNER: HUDSON: LADY SOPHIA SYDNEY: SIR WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.—In a private account in MS. of a visit by the Quakers Thomas Shillitoe and Peter Bedford to William IV., at Windsor in 1832, the names of "Thomas Sheffner" and "—— Hudson" appear. Who were these, and what position at Court did they occupy?

Who was "Lady Sophia Sydney"?

Who was "Sir W. Cunningham," *temp.* George IV.? NORMAN PENNEY.

Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BOOK OF LANCASHIRE PEDIGREES WANTED.—I am anxious to identify "a book of the pedigrees of Lancashire Families," referred to in an old letter, and stated to contain a pedigree giving the ancestry of a certain Admiral Mark Robinson.

P. D. M.

FARMERS' CANDLEMAS RIME.—I have heard from old farmers the saying:—

> You must save on Candlemas Day
> Half your wheat and half your hay,
> For 'tis.....

Can any one kindly complete this rime and give any idea of its origin?

MARGARET LAVINGTON.

1. MERVYN STEWART, 2nd Captain, Royal Artillery, was placed on half-pay on April 13, 1855. He is stated to have died on Oct. 21, 1874. Can this date be verified, and can the place of death be given?

2. LOUIS MARTINEAU, 1st Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, was placed on half-pay on March 31, 1851, and died on Jan. 12, 1859. Can the place of death be given?

J. H. LESLIE, Major.

MARTEN FAMILY OF SUSSEX.—I shall be pleased if any reader can give me information on this subject. A. E. MARTEN.

North Dene, Filey, Yorkshire.

THE SHIRES OF NORTHAMPTON AND SOUTHAMPTON.—When and why did these two counties receive their respective designations? Was there originally any special link uniting them? G. H. R.

THOMSON AND ALLAN RAMSAY.—In the second volume of 'Literary Anecdotes,' by E. H. Barker of Thetford, I read the following:—

> "24. Thomson—Allan Ramsay.
> "Thomson, the poet, went into a shop at Edinburgh, while Allan Ramsay was there, and said, 'I am going to emit to the world something, but do not wish to father it.' Ramsay said, 'What would he give him, and he would father it.' 'The profits.' 'A bargain,' said Ramsay. Thomson delivered to him the MS. of 'The Gentle Shepherd.'"

Do any of your readers know if the above statement has been investigated?

D. CAMERON.

Edinburgh.

ST. GEORGE'S, BLOOMSBURY.—In a notice of St. George's Church, Hart Street, in *The Builder* of June 16, 1916, the following occurs regarding the steeple:—

> "It was to have been surmounted by a statue of George of Denmark, the consort of Queen Anne,

but the figure placed there eventually is credited with being a representation of our national saint."

Is not the statue always taken to be that of King George II. ? Certainly, the books of reference say so, and generally quote the four familiar lines, of which the last is :—

Instead of the Church, made him head of the steeple.

The cost of the statue was said to have been borne by a loyal brewer and M.P. ; and I think the ascription to St. George of England will be new to most. W. B. H.

Replies.

THE WITCHES OF WARBOYS.

(12 S. i. 283, 304, 414.)

AT the last reference (414) Hotten's 'Handbook to the Typography [&c.] of England and Wales' [1863], is an incorrect description. It was a 'Handbook of Topography.' Hotten's item No. 2190 :—

"WARBOYS WITCHES of 1593. Nicholson (Rev. Isaac), against *Witchcraft*. Account of *Anne Izzard*, witch of WARBOYS, 8vo, scarce, 1808,"

is, I think, also an incorrect description.

I have four copies of Nicholson's book before me. The full title is :—

A | SERMON | against | WITCHCRAFT, | preached in the | PARISH CHURCH OF GREAT PAXTON, | in the County of Huntingdon, | July 17, 1808, | with | a brief account of the circumstances | which led to | Two atrocious attacks on the Person of Ann Izzard, | as a reputed witch. By the Reverend Isaac Nicholson, A.M. | Curate..... | London : | Printed for J. Mawman, Poultry, | 1808.

One of the copies is without the title-page, and was, I am told, Hotten's copy. There is a preface of ix pp. which commences :—

"*A brief Account of the Attack on the Person of Ann Izzard, and the Circumstances which led to it*

"In the year 1593, an indelible mark of infamy was stamped upon the inhabitants of Warboys, in the County of Huntingdon, for their folly and wickedness in carrying to trial, and afterwards to execution, three of their unfortunate parishioners, for the alleged offence of witchcraft.....but the following statement of facts, will convince them of their mistake, and, allowing for the difference of science and civilization, will shew that Great Paxton, in the same county, is more than upon a level with Warboys for ignorance, credulity, and barbarity."

I conjecture from this that Hotten may have seen only these few introductory lines, and so wrongly entered it in his list. The 'D.N.B.' calls the 'Handbook' "this most laborious and best known compilation," and Hotten, having so many hundreds of pamphlets, &c., to record, may not in a few cases have fully examined the whole of the contents of each volume.

A few special copies of the sermon have attached to them an abstract. The title further helps us in elucidating this matter :—

An
ABSTRACT
of
THE PROCEEDINGS
had against

Joseph Harper,	Alice Browne,
James Staughton,	Edward Briers,
Thomas Braybrook,	Mary Hook,
Mary Amey,	and
Fanny Amey,	Mary Fox,

for assaulting
ANN IZZARD
of
GREAT PAXTON
in the
County of Huntingdon,
on the 8th and 9th of May, 1808,
under the pretence of her being
A WITCH.
By Isaac Nicholson, A.M., Curate.
London :
Printed for J. Mawman, Poultry.
1810.

The sermon was reviewed in *The Monthly Repository*, vol. iii. No. xxxv. November, 1808. Chap. xviii. in Saunders's 'Legends and Traditions of Huntingdonshire,' 1888, is devoted to the circumstances ; and Wrycroft's Almanac for 1903 reprints most of the sermon, and gives a photograph of Paxton Hill, where the incident happened.

The Rev. Isaac Nicholson was curate of Great Paxton, Little Paxton, and Toseland from about 1799 to 1825, and vicar 1825. A M.I. in Great Paxton Church records that he "Died Dec. 27, 1839, in the 59th year of his age."

He wrote several sermons and books, &c., which I possess, but none, so far as I know, about the Witches of Warboys, the only reference to them being the few lines quoted in the preface to the sermon, so I concluded Hotten was mistaken in his item 2190 and did not include it in my bibliographical note.

In turning over an early volume of 'N. & Q.' I notice that Dr. Johnson referred to the Witches of Warbois in his edition of Shakespeare (5 S. xii. 8).

Cirencester. HERBERT E. NORRIS.

ROBERT SOUTHEY (12 S. i. 469, 518).—Southey's maternal grandparents were Edward Hill and Margaret Bradford. For generations, the grandson writes, the Hills "had lived and died respectably and contentedly upon their own lands in the beautiful vale of Ashton." This, he explains,

can be seen from Clifton, on the other side of the River Avon. Edward Hill was a lawyer, and he was a widower when he married Margaret Bradford, widow of a Mr. Tyler, who "was of a good family in Herefordshire." For details, see the second of the seventeen interesting letters to his friend Mr. John May, prefixed to 'The Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey,' edited by his son, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Southey. THOMAS BAYNE.

MORRIS (12 S. i. 487).—In answer to X. Y. Z., I am now in a position, through the kindness of Mr. W. J. Bridle of Topsham, to add that William Morris was baptized at St. Margaret's, Topsham, April 21, 1715, "son of Mr. George Morris and Sarah his wife" (daughter of Capt. Samuel Paul). Mr., or, as he was more often styled, Capt., George Morris was son of Capt. Simon Morris by his wife Susanna, daughter of Mr. George Hodder, merchant and shipowner of Topsham, at that date one of our principal seaport towns.

Capt. George Morris, on retiring from the sea, engaged in business as a sail- and rope-maker, which business he left to his youngest son, Hodder. He also took a prominent part in the government of the old town as churchwarden, chairman of Board of Guardians, &c.

William Morris entered the naval service at an early age, and was in January, 1739, made master of H.M.S. Marlborough, 90, on the West Indian station, by Admiral Nicholas Haddock.

He was master of the Eltham in Vernon's attack on Cartagena, and was successively master of H.M.S. Lark, which he joined at Liverpool, June 13, 1744, and of H.M.S. Captain same year. He was in Topsham in October, 1745, and was party, with his nephew Simon Morris, merchant, Thos. Moggridge, the Pasmores, Rowes, Sainthills, and other Topsham families, to the "Exeter Association" in support of George II.

He was appointed to the Prince George July 25, 1746, and joined the Somerset at Portsmouth Jan. 25, 1759, when he took advantage of his position to bring his son William into the service as his "servant." The Somerset sailed on Feb. 14 in company with the fleet under Rear-Admiral Holmes, destined to co-operate in the expedition to Quebec, and in his log Morris gives a most interesting account of her voyage convoying the transports.

In April, 1761, he was master of H.M.S. Shannon, Capt. Richard Braithwaite, when he introduced his son George on board, with the rating of "A.B.," the elder, William, being rated midshipman—their companions in the midshipmen's mess being Wilfrid and Cuthbert Collingwood (the future Admiral Lord Collingwood), rated respectively as "captain's servant" and "Vol. A.B." These peculiar ratings have led Campbell ('Lives of the Admirals') and Macaulay very much astray as to the social position of naval officers when dealing with this subject, and have been the fruitful origin of "cabin boy to Admiral" stories. The Collingwoods were the nephews of Capt. Braithwaite, and practically every naval officer at this date entered the service with these ratings.

Morris was successively master of the Warspite, 74; Jersey, 60; Montreal and Alarm frigates; and was from March 11 to April 14, 1773, in charge of Naval Stores at Gibraltar, when master of the last-named ship. He was in command as master of the Conquestadore from Nov. 2, 1775, to July, 1782, and of the Prince Edward from July, 1782, to May, 1783.

In March, 1775, he was called upon by the overseers of the poor of Topsham to enter into a bond in the sum of 50*l.* to bind an apprentice to one Samuel Woolcot, for his estate called Morrises in Topsham, his domicile at the time being Paradise Row, Rotherhithe. His neighbours at this date were Capt. Wilson of the East India Co., who had charge of Prince Lee Boo, and Robert Williams, East India Co.'s surveyor. He died on half-pay, April 20, 1790, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey. W. M.

THE MOUNT, WHITECHAPEL (12 S. i. 485).—Respecting MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS's recent memorandum upon the Whitechapel Mount, it may be mentioned that the late Rev. E. C. Carter, Vicar of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, who was lost in the foundering of the Titanic before his historical study of the region was completed, suggested the probability that the original Whitechapel Mount was a huge earthwork erected in Saxon times to serve as a fortification against the Danes who dominated the Eastern Counties. The West Heath of the Tudor Mile End Common extended from the Watch-House on the road to Essex, at what is now called Stepney Green, to the Whitechapel Mount on the south side of the ancient historic thoroughfare. The London Hospital stands on a portion of the West Heath of the Mile End Common. In 1748 it was known as The Mount Field. One Samuel Worrall, "a

bilder," held the site under a lease from the City Corporation which would expire in 1801. But the City were not the freeholders; they had it "on lease from the Lady Wentworth for 600 years, of which about 440 were yet to come" in 1748. The Wentworths "acquired" the Stepney manor from the London Bishopric at the Reformation. From the Whitechapel Mount all the historic events, national and civic, of which Mile End Common was the scene—pageants, parades, reviews, tournaments, riots, election fights, battles, &c.—could be witnessed, and the panorama of open country from the Northern Heights to Greenwich was visible, with the wide ribbon of the winding Thames from the Tower eastward to the Creeks of the Lea and Barking.

For a hundred and fifty years after the citizens of London and the eastern precincts, in 1642, prepared for the approach of the army of King Charles by throwing up earthworks on the eastern front of the Whitechapel Mount, it remained neglected, although occasionally it was adorned with gibbets for the admonition of highwaymen and footpads infesting the Great Road to Essex, and occasionally it was made a local Primrose Hill for holiday-makers. There used to be a tradition that it was the site of one of the Plague pits supplementary to the Great Pit in Aldgate Churchyard in 1665; and it was common belief that "The Mount" received large additions from the rubbish of the Fire of 1666. The discoveries of human remains thereabout suggest that the City Corporation's levelling in the early part of the last century was effected without much regard for the uses to which the site may have been applied in Stuart times. But at the end of January, 1855, the newspapers of the day stated that,

"on the removal of a mound of rubbish at Whitechapel brought there after the Great Fire, a carved boxwood bas-relief boar's head was found, set in a circular frame formed by two boars' tusks mounted and united with silver."

An inscription to the following effect was printed on the back: "Wm. Brooke, Landlord of The Bores Hedde, Estchepe. 1566." This object, formerly in the possession of Mr. Stanford, the publisher, was sold at Christie & Manson's on Jan. 27, 1855, and was bought by Mr. Halliwell, the Shakespearian critic and collector. A drawing of the very curious relic was published in *The Illustrated London News*. This Boar's Head in Eastcheap was, of course, the famous inn patronized by Jack Falstaff and Prince Hal. William Warden, in the reign of King Richard II., gave it to a neighbouring college of priests founded by Sir W. Walworth; and on its sign, even in the time of Maitland, the Georgian City historian, it proudly proclaimed: "This is the Chief Tavern in London." (There was, by the by, a great Shakespearian dinner-party at the Boar's Head in 1784, and Wilberforce and Pitt were of the party.) The discovery of the boxwood boar's head at the Whitechapel Mount site was regarded as a strong support of the popular tradition, for it is known that the original inn was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. It was rebuilt, and continued in existence until 1831, when it was demolished to make way for avenues to the new London Bridge. Mc.

In *The Illustrated London News* for April 28, 1860, there is an engraving of 'Whitechapel Mount from a Drawing made in 1801.' According to the accompanying letterpress:—

"The formation of the East and West India Docks in the early part of the present century caused roads to be made through the low, marshy fields extending from Shadwell and Ratcliff to Whitechapel-road. Cannon-street-road, leading from the acclivity called Whitechapel Mount to St. George's-in-the-East, so increased the value of the land on each side of it that it was determined by the Corporation of the City of London to take down the Mount. This was effected in 1807 and 1808, and Mount-place, Mount-terrace, and Mount-street were built on the site, not only preserving the remembrance of the Mount, but marking the space it occupied. In Lysons's 'Antiquities of Middlesex' the dimensions of Whitechapel Mount are stated to be in length 329 feet; breadth 182 feet. It was considerably higher than the London Hospital; an extensive view was obtained of the villages of Limehouse, Shadwell, and Ratcliff. Our Engraving shows that face of the Mount on the south side of Whitechapel-road, and part of the London Hospital. The churches in the distance are Old Shadwell, Limehouse, and St. George's-in-the-East. In Stow's 'Annals' mention is made of an encampment of the Commons near the Mount at Mile-end during Jack Cade's rebellion."

The article terminates with the statement that neither the remains of dead bodies nor any objects of interest or value were found during the removal of the Mount.

RHYS JENKINS.

[MR. JOHN T. PAGE thanked for reply.]

THE "FLY": THE "HACKNEY": THE "MIDGE" (12 S. i. 150, 254, 398, 494).—As regards the "midge," this little vehicle was quite a feature in the life of hilly Ventnor. But I fear it, also, is becoming extinct, as a friend writes me:—

"'Midges' are not now in general use. Suspicion as to their safety was referred to at an inquest a few years ago, as one of them capsized.....They

were certainly quaint, and some people say 'peculiar' to Ventnor."

"Jingles" I have often ridden in at Newquay (Cornwall) and surroundings. I take it they flourish still.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

THORNE'S 'LONDON' (*v. sub* 'Harlington, Middlesex,' 12 S. i. 512).—I cordially endorse MR. A. L. HUMPHREYS'S dictum that this book should be reprinted. I would also suggest that Thorne's 'Rambles by Rivers' might well be added to the list of the cheap reprints of the present day. These articles first appeared anonymously in *The Penny Magazine* in the early forties under the title 'Rambles from Railways.'

JOHN T. PAGE.

HENLEY, HERTS (12 S. i. 489).—Presumably, the first letter is missing, and the reference is to Shenley, near Barnet.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

HEART BURIAL (11 S. x. 431; 12 S. i. 73, 132, 194, and earlier references).—A writer signing himself "Wayfarer," who is responsible for an article on this subject in *The Autocar* of June 17, 1916, mentions some instances which may be new to 'N. & Q.' He tells of John Balliol's heart, removed from Sweetheart Abbey, at Brabourne Church, Kent; of the curious shrine to that of Sir Roger de Leybourne, at Leybourne in the same county; and of the deposit of that of William, Earl of Warrenne, at Lewes Priory. Tenbury, near Ludlow, stores the heart of Sir John Sturmy, a contemporary of Richard Cœur de Lion, whose once valiant organ is, I think, among the archæological exhibits of Rouen. At Ludlow too was once the casket, now in the British Museum, which held the heart of Sir Henry Sidney (1586); and at St. Lawrence's in the same place lay that of Arthur, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VII., which is reported to have been "double."

Burford has a heart which beat bravely in the reign of Henry VI., a relic of Edmund Cornwall; and Gilling in Yorkshire—I know not which of the Gillings—has a singular memorial to the heart of a knight whose name is forgotten. Bishop Ethelmar de Valence's is strikingly commemorated in Winchester Cathedral; his body was buried in Paris in the thirteenth century.

A modern instance of heart burial was the placing of Lord Byron's heart, encased in silver, underground in the church of Hucknall Torkard. "Wayfarer" says that an annoying odour at Clifton-on-Dunsmore was traced to a heart that was lying beneath the chancel flooring.

At Chichester Cathedral, in the Chapel of St. John the Baptist, is a twelfth-century

"heart monument said to be that of Maud, Countess of Arundel, in which two clasped hands bear a heart with the inscription, 'Icy git le cœur de Maude.'"

This is stated in Miss Pratt's 'Cathedral Churches of England,' p. 171.

ST. SWITHIN.

"HAVE": COLLOQUIAL USE (12 S. i. 409, 477).—Does MR. C. L. DAVIES really think that it is modern, and indeed scarcely standard English, to say "I had a chop and a glass of sherry"? How would he more fittingly convey the information? Would he prefer: "I ate [consumed, masticated, devoured, toyed-with] a chop, and drank [imbibed, sipped, emptied] a glass of sherry"? To me, who am, to the best of my belief, purely English from time immemorial, it seems quite accurate to "have" my dinner, and I should suspect myself of being pedantic and alien if I had to cast about for any other verb.

ST. SWITHIN.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL: WUNDERER (12 S. i. 301, 470).—It may be worth remarking with regard to the traveller's reflection on the storm, "He who cannot pray, let him go to sea," of which proverbial phrase PROF. BENSLY notes two Latin versions, that in Dekker's curious tract 'The Double PP.: a Papist in Arms,' the following line occurs:

If thou wouldst know thy maker, search the seas.

MONTAGUE SUMMERS.

COVERLO (12 S. i. 328).—This place is marked as Covolo in Mercator's 'Atlas Minor,' 1628 (Plate Tirolensis), p. 495. Leaving Trent, Chiswell passed through Levico, Borgo, Grignio, Coverlo, and Carpane on his way to Venice, a route which may be followed on any modern map. In Warcupp's 'Italy' (1660), p. 3, is the following description of the place, which may help to locate it—the author is describing the route from Trent to Bassano:—

"At the Head of the Valley, near Primolano, are the confines between the Venetians and Germans. Upon the high Mountain of Primolano is there built a most strong Bulwark of the Venetians called Strada, where a few souldiers can repel the Dutch, when ever they offer by violence or force to advance forwards. At twelve miles

distance from thence towards the East, among the Alps, is the city of Feltre, by the which way at the right-hand shore of the river Brent, three miles distance from Scala, is seated Cavolo, a Fort of the Germans, inexpugnable in respect that 'tis founded upon a great Rock directly hanging over the highway with a Fountain of living water in it, whereto neither Man nor Goods can be mounted from the Earth unless fastned to a Rope, and that wound up upon a wheel."

The bishopric was, obviously, that of Trent. MALCOLM LETTS.

RICHARD WILSON (OF LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS), M.P. (12 S. i. 90, 158, 213, 277, 437, 516).—MR. ALFRED B. BEAVEN, at the last reference, has made it clear, I think, that there were two Richard Wilsons who were members of Parliament in the earliest years of the nineteenth century, both connected with the legal profession, but one as a barrister and the other as a solicitor. It is with the second that I am specially concerned; and I believe him to be the one first introduced into this correspondence by MR. HORACE BLEACKLEY (p. 214), but then as two people instead of one.

T. H. B. Oldfield, in 'The Representative History of Great Britain,' published in 1816 (vol. iii. p. 217), refers to him as

"the Duke of Northumberland's steward, Mr. Richard Wilson, of Lincoln's Inn, attorney-at-law, [who] is recorder of Launceston and manager of Newport."

The former office is given him by a slip of the pen, for Hugh, second Duke of Northumberland, was at the time Recorder of Launceston (as he was from 1786 to 1817), while Richard Wilson was Deputy-Recorder from 1809 to 1818 (R. and O. B. Peter, 'Histories of Launceston and Dunheved,' p. 408), the only non-townsman, indeed, ever to hold the position. The most significant statement in regard to him, however, is that he was "manager of Newport," for that appanage of Launceston was one of the Duke's Cornish pocket-boroughs. Over Launceston he had had a fierce fight in 1795 and again in 1796, against the Treasury influence, specifically backed by Pitt through George Rose, out of which arose an action in the King's Bench, in which Erskine was the leading counsel in the Northumberland interest (Alfred F. Robbins, 'Launceston, Past and Present,' pp. 287-8). A suggestion of connexion thus early between Erskine and Wilson may, therefore, be made; while the Drury Lane proprietorship, mentioned by MR. BLEACKLEY, is of interest, seeing that, if Wilson were "manager of Newport" in 1796, he assisted in the return for that borough of the once well-known "Joe Richardson," a Northumbrian by birth, barrister by profession, and dramatist by practice, magniloquently described by Joshua Wilson, in his 'Biographical Index to the Present House of Commons,' published in 1806, as one "whose literary talents, political principles, and private virtues, eminently qualified him for the most distinguished situation."

If, as I am assuming, this was the Richard Wilson, "many years an eminent solicitor in Lincoln's Inn Fields," who died on June 7, 1834, he passed through a very disturbing experience not long before his decease. In the earliest thirties of last century, Polston Bridge (which crosses the Tamar about two miles from Launceston, on the main road from London through Exeter to Falmouth, then the most important packet-station of the kingdom) was rebuilt on a wider scale than the "large fair stone fabric" noted by William of Worcester centuries before as "per patriam edificatus." During the progress of the work—and, it may be believed, in 1833—

"the mail coach from London, due in Launceston a quarter after eleven at night, drew up one evening, as usual, at the Arundell Arms, Lifton, and driver, guard, and passengers, also as usual, dismounted, Mr. Wilson, the agent of the Duke of Northumberland, being the only one left in the vehicle. The horses, the near leader of which was blind, suddenly bolted and galloped towards Launceston; and, having crossed without accident the temporary wooden bridge at the foot of the hill at Polston, halted driverless and breathless at the White Hart Hotel, their accustomed stopping-place, closely followed by the guard, one Cornelius Crowhurst, who had thrown himself on horseback immediately he had discovered their flight, and who was rejoiced to see that all was well."—Robbins, 'Launceston,' p. 332.

This narrative was given to me by my father, the late Richard Robbins (formerly a contributor to 'N. & Q.'), who remembered Wilson well, and who, like myself, found a special delight in the pages of this journal as greatly assisting our own recollections and researches concerning local men and events. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

I possess a copy of

"A Sketch of the Calamities and Persecutions of Richard Wilson, Esq., formerly a Member of the British and Imperial Parliament, and once a Magistrate for the County of Tyrone. Written by Himself." Dublin, 1813, pp. 80.

In this brochure, which purports to be in continuation of the pamphlets published by him in 1807 and 1808, Wilson states that about 1803,

"in consequence of my losing my seat in Parliament (through means which I believe every one acquainted with the facts will admit were highly

disgraceful), I gave up my property in England for the advantage of my children, and to satisfy certain pecuniary demands upon it—retiring to a small estate in this Kingdom [Ireland] which devolved to me on the death of my mother" (p. 56).

His residence was known as Owna (Oona) Lodge, and was situate about five miles from Dungannon, Aughnacloy, and Charlemont respectively. He refers to his children as "the grandchildren of the gallant Lord ——" (p. 31), and to Sir John Stewart, High Sheriff of co. Tyrone in 1808, as "my Right Honourable relation."

Evidently, Wilson suffered much at the hands of what he terms "this infernal faction of Orangemen" (p. 44).

A. ALBERT CAMPBELL.

4 Waring Street, Belfast.

I should have said that Richard Wilson flourished at the *end* of the eighteenth century, not at the beginning. MR. ALFRED B. BEAVEN'S interesting communication makes it doubtful whether John Taylor's Richard Wilson was the magistrate for Tyrone. It seems more probable that he was Lord Eldon's secretary.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

SHAKESPEARE'S FALCON CREST (12 S. i. 429, 493).—It is highly probable that the armorials of their neighbours the Quineys influenced the Shakespeares in their application for a grant.

The arms of the ancient Quineys, or Coyneys, originally of Weston Coyney in the county of Stafford, were: Or, on a bend sable three trefoils slipped argent; the trefoil was known in the vernacular as key-grass from its trefoliated semblance to the mystic key handle, and evidently an allusion to the euphony Keeyney or Kayney.

The crest was that of "an arm, vested or, holding a falchion embrued with blood," so that there was a further suggestion of keenness available.

That this sanguinary crest of the Quineys was occurrent in Shakespeare's mind is shown by such references as:—

Thy murderous falchion smoking in his blood.
'Richard III.'

With purple falchion painted to the hilt
In blood of those that had encountered him.
'3 Henry VI.'

We see the Bard's shield with its golden field, sable bend, spear, and falcon crest; now both the word "falchion" and "falcon" are derived from the Latin "falx," a reaping-hook, the bird's beak being of this shape.

The falcon is rarely depicted correctly (as in "the margent"); the wings should be shown to depict a movement well known to Elizabethan heralds and termed "a shake."

ALFRED RODWAY.

Birmingham.

MR. BAYLEY, in saying, at the latter reference, that Tennyson makes the falcon masculine, forgets 'Merlin and Vivien,' ll. 121-33. The same poet describes Lady Psyche in 'The Princess,' § ii., as "falcon-eyed." H. K. ST. J. S.

There are instructive remarks on Shakespeare's heraldic aspirations in Sir Sidney Lee's 'Life' (first edition, pp. 2, 10 n., 188-193). It seems to me that there is not much reason to doubt that the poet and his family bore the arms customarily attributed to him, "Non Sans Droict."

ST. SWITHIN.

"CONSUMPTION" AND "LETHARGY": THEIR MEANING IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY (12 S. i. 489).—In William Salmon's 'Practice of Physick' (1707) four species of consumption are described. The first is that

"which is called in Latin, *Atrophia, and Consumptio;* in English, *a Consumption, Pining, or Wasting of the whole Body*.....which is without any Ulceration of the Lungs";

the second

"is called in Latin, *Phthisis, and Vlceratio vel Vlcus Pulmonis, An Ulcer of the Lungs;* by reason of which the whole Body wasts also and consumes";

the third

"is called in Latin, *Hectica*...an Hectick or melting Consumption, which by a continual preternatura heat, melts away, as it were, and so consumes the whole Body";

the fourth

"is called in Latin, *Consumptio Symptomatica*, a symptomatical Consumption, or that which proceeds from some other Disease."

Of lethargy he says:—

"In Latin, *Lethargia Plinio*, and *Lethargus Celso:* and in English, the Lethargy. It is called by some *Veternus*, and by others *Sopor Gravis;* it is a drousie Disease, which causes the principal Faculties to cease, but more especially the Memory, with a necessity of Sleeping, and a continued lingring Fever, so that there seems to be a perfect Oblivion, and sometimes therewith a kind of Delirium."

C. C. B.

WELLINGTON AT BRIGHTON AND ROTTINGDEAN (12 S. i. 389, 476, 517).—MR. DAVEY'S statement is very entertaining and instructive, because it explains the origin of the fiction that the first Duke of Wellington was educated at Brighton. MR. DAVEY says:—

"Directly after Wellington's death, H. M. Wagner, the Vicar of Brighton, called a public meeting

and proposed the restoration of the church as a memorial. The vicar claimed that his grandfather's pupils included the young Arthur Wellesley."

Accordingly, the church was restored, and a large Wellington monument was set up with a Latin inscription definitely asserting that the great Duke had frequented the church as a young man.

I submit two considerations. MR. WAINEWRIGHT supplies the fact that during the whole of the great Duke's boyhood the Vicar of Brighton was Henry Michell, M.A., who held the living from 1744 to 1789. Of him and of Brighton, Gleig, the biographer and personal friend of Wellington, says not one single word. Let me refer the reader to Gleig's account of the great Duke's early days. The other consideration is this: in 1817 Arthur Wellesley, Lord Douro, afterwards the second Duke of Wellington, was placed under the care of Mr. Wagner, Vicar of Brighton, with whom he remained for seven years. The boy was 10 years old in 1817. Surely, this must be "the young Arthur Wellesley" referred to by the Mr. Wagner who was vicar in 1853, when the church was restored; and this must be the boy or young man who naturally attended the church of which his tutor was vicar.

The monument is altogether misleading. It is to be feared that churches have sometimes been restored, and monuments sometimes erected, for rather unconvincing reasons. B. B.

PARISHES IN TWO COUNTIES (11 S. ix. 29, 75, 132, 210, 273, 317, 374; xi. 421; 12 S. i. 450, 499, 518).—The list could be further augmented. One omission is Llangwstenin, with portions in Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire. The parish of Ysbytty Ifan extends over three counties, Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire, and a detached township added to it from Merionethshire. Cefn in Denbighshire till 1864 used to be united to St. Asaph, which is in Flintshire.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

CLERKS IN HOLY ORDERS AS COMBATANTS (11 S. xii. 10, 56, 73, 87, 110, 130, 148, 168, 184, 228, 284, 368; 12 S. i. 77, 132).—Merely the surface has been scratched by me and the other contributors heretofore; cannot some one, interested in clerical pursuits as I am not, go into the matter more deeply? The subject is timely, and the material is often to be met; for instance, S. Gwynn's recent 'Famous Cities of Ireland' is said to have a complaint, by the Irish King of Ulster, 150 years after Strongbow's landing, against the Cistercians of Inch "for appearing publicly in arms; they attack and slay the Irish, and yet celebrate their Masses notwithstanding."

The Ecclesiastical Review, April, 1916, liv., has at pp. 425-35, 'Priests as Soldiers,' an article which deals largely with cardinals as combatants; it contains this epigram of the time of Richelieu:—

Un archévêque est amiral;
Un gros évêque est caporal;
Un prélat préside aux frontières;
Un capucin pense aux combats;
Un cardinal a des soldats;
Un autre est généralissime;
France, je crains qu'ici-bas
Ton Église, si magnanime,
Milite et ne triomphe pas.

ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

HAYLER THE SCULPTOR (12 S. i. 169).—Henry Hayler was son of Henry Hayler of 20 Ampton Street, Gray's Inn Road, painter and glazier; he was a sculptor at 20 Compton Street, 1849-52; at 20 Ampton Street, 1852-1856; and at 20 Bloomfield Terrace, Pimlico, 1856-74; he exhibited eight sculptures at the R.A., 1849-59. He was also a photographer at 61 Pimlico Road; his studies from the nude had a large sale in Europe and America. Collette, the secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, made a raid upon his houses and seized 130,248 obscene photographs and 5,000 slides, March 31, 1874, and obtained at Westminster Police Court an order for their destruction, April 19, 1874. Hayler absconded to Berlin.

FREDERIC BOASE.

FORD CASTLE (12 S. ii. 8) was built by Sir John Heron, 1287. The castle was destroyed by a Scottish incursion under the Earls of Fife, March, and Douglas. Before the Battle of Flodden it was taken by James IV., whom tradition reports to have lingered here instead of preparing for battle, under the fascinations of Lady Heron, whose husband, Sir William, was a prisoner in Scotland. In 1549 the Scotch under D'Esse, a French general, took Ford Castle, but one tower held out successfully under Thomas Carr, who had married Elizabeth, the granddaughter of Sir William Heron. In the time of his successor, George Carr, 1557, the right to the castle was disputed by one George Heron, and a deadly feud ensued, when "Robert Barowe, mayer, and Gyles Heron, thresorer of Barwyke, were cruelly slayne." Mary Blake, granddaughter of Thomas Carr, married Edward Delaval, the grandfather of Lord Delaval, from whom the

estate passed to Susan, Marchioness of Waterford, daughter of his favourite child, Lady Tyrconnel.

See Murray's 'Handbook for Durham and Northumberland,' *s.* 'Ford Castle,' and 'The History of Northumberland,' by Cadwallader J. Bates, 'Ford Castle and the Herons.'

ALFRED GWYTHER.

Windham Club.

CLEOPATRA AND THE PEARL (12 S. i. 128, 198, 238, 354, 455).—In his 'Pearls and Pearling Life,' 1886, p. 284, Mr. Edwin W. Streeter gives Pliny's story of Cleopatra's pearl (Plin., 'Hist. Nat.,' ix. 58), observing afterwards :—

"A sceptical age is disposed, not without good reason, to cast doubt upon all the old stories of Pearl drinking. Barbot, the French jeweller, having macerated a Pearl in the strongest vinegar, found that the outer layer was reduced to a gelatinous condition, while the deeper part of the Pearl remained unaffected."—P. 284.

Mr. Streeter tells (p. 287) the story of how Sir Thomas Gresham, having laid a wager with the Spanish ambassador, drank a pearl. He "exhibited it to the ambassador, and then ground it, and drank the powder of it." The story is taken from Lawson's 'History of Banking.'

Evidence of the belief that the pearl could be dissolved appears in 'Traicté Familier de l'Exacte Preparation Spagyrique des Medicamens, pris d'entre les Mineraux, Animaux & vegetaux,' by Joseph du Chesne, Paris, 1624, p. 37 :—

"You dissolve by proper (*vraye*) solution pearls with the above given liquid solvent (*menstrue*); in default of which you will use some acid liquid solvent alcoholized, with a sufficient quantity of spirit of wine also alcoholized, even juice of lemon and of barberry, depurated, filtered, and suitably prepared."

The first above-given liquid solvent (*le vray dissolvant*) is called "le menstruë [*sic*] celeste." It is said to be the true solvent of all prècious stones, so as to draw their essence from them. It softens and dissolves the diamond. The writer goes on to say that he passes by the diamond and the ruby because they are stones of great price, and ought not to be sought after unless for kings only.

It appears that, according to this spagyrist, the processes given would dissolve not only pearls, but also diamonds and rubies!

In 'Polygraphice,' by William Salmon, Professor of Physick, living at the Blew Balcony by Fleet-Ditch, near Holborn-Bridge, London, fifth edition, 1685, "Liber Sextus, containing the 112 Arcanums of Peter John Faber, a most Eminent and Learned Professor of Physick," chap. lxxxiii., otherwise p. 593, is how 'To prepare an Elixir from Pearl.' The process is very elaborate. Some of the details may be worth quoting :—

i. Take Golden or Silver coloured Pearls, as many as you please, powder them, and mix them with an equall quantity of Sulphur Vive.

ii. Calcine them in a Crucible with a strong fire untill the sulphur be consumed; then add new, but not so much as before, and calcine it as formerly.

iii. Increase the fire, and make the Crucible red hot, for four or six hours; then let it cool, take out the matter, and beat it small.

iv. Put it into a Retort, lute it well all over, and distill in a strong fire, that all the Acid Sulphureous Spirits may come forth, which are to be received in a Vessel half full of May-Dew.

v. When all the Spirit is come over, break the Retort, and take out the Matter, powder it and expose it to the cold air for a night, &c.

. . . . .

ix. And in a Glass well stopt, with a gentle fire digest the Solution, then filter it, and upon the remaining undissolved matter, put more Acid Spirits.

x. Dissolve by digesting and filter the Solution; this do, till the greater part of the matter prepared from the Pearls be dissolved.

. . . . .

xxiii. And the true way according to the Chymical Art is here most faithfully delivered, if you understand the way of calcining, dissolving, distilling, and such other Chymical operations.

xxiv. For these things are absolutely necessary for you to know, that you may separate from the Spirit all fæculential Impurities, the dross or Lees of the Elements.

xxv. This being thus perfected, there remains nothing at last to be done, but only to digest.

The next chapter is headed 'To make small Pearls into great ones' :—

i. Take of the least yet clearest and brightest Pearls, what quantity you please, dissolve them in our acid Spirit, or in water of Mercury, distilled twelve times over or more, till it is sweet and clear.

ii. In this water I say, dissolve your Pearls in a Glass, which stop well, and put it over a gentle heat.

iii. When all your Pearls are dissolved, filter the solution and purify it, and distill in a gentle Balneo.

These are the first three of the seventeen instructions in the chapter.

It appears that in the seventeenth century, at all events, the process of dissolving a pearl was regarded as difficult and very elaborate, and that later an expert, using the strongest vinegar, failed in his experiment.

Assuming the truth of Pliny's story, there are, I think, two possible explanations :—

First, that the so-called pearl was a substitute, made of materials which would easily dissolve, or, second, that Cleopatra

threw a real pearl into the cup, pretended that it had dissolved, and swallowed it whole. In Bostock and Riley's translation of Pliny a foot-note suggests that Cleopatra threw the pearl into the vinegar, and immediately swallowed it, taking it for granted that it had melted.

If we are to believe that Cleopatra drank a cup of acid capable of dissolving a real pearl, we may ask ourselves whether she could have done so without disastrous effect on herself.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

GUNFIRE AND RAIN (12 S. i. 10, 56, 96, 170, 337).—The following appeared in *The Daily Express* of June 17, 1916 :—

CLOUDS' SHELL-SHOCK.

HEAVY FIRING THE CAUSE OF ABNORMAL RAINFALL ?

Petrograd, Friday, June 16.

Reports from the front agree that the remarkable change in the weather which has been experienced during the past week must be the result of the terrific Russian artillery fire, which has been far beyond anything previously known. Something like a small whirlwind raged for a time.—*Central News.*

Mr. D. W. Horner, Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, writes to the *Daily Express* :—

"The best evidence in favour of the theory that the abnormal gunfire in Western Europe has caused excessive rainfall is the fact that at Greenwich the rainfall for the twelve months ending April 30 last was 32·17 inches, more than eight inches above the average for the period 1841-1905."

Mr. Horner shows about 33 per cent above the given average, but does any one of the years 1841-1913 show a rainfall of or above 32·17 inches ? ROBERT PIERPOINT.

THE ACTION OF VINEGAR ON ROCKS (11 S. x. 11, 96, 152, 197).—Southey, in his 'Common-place Book,' 2nd Series, p. 330, says :—

"When Jayme besieged Valencia, salt and vinegar were used in making a breach. Some soldiers of Lerida got to the wall under cover of the *mantas* (a machine like the tortoise of the ancients), *el qual fue luego con picos y con sal y vinagre en tres partes agujerado, hasta que pudo haver entrada para un cuerpo de soldado por cada agujero.*—Miedes, l. 11, c. 11."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"AVIATIK" (12 S. i. 370, 435).—According to *The Scientific American*, the 1914-15 type of Aviatik is a German tractor biplane (*i.e.*, one with the screw in front) driven by a rotary engine of 114 h.p.

As regards the word "aviation," this has been in use in France for more than half a century, and is now so firmly established in the English language that it would be impossible to eradicate it. L. L. K.

CORRECT DESIGNATION OF WAR MINISTER (12 S. i. 510).—There has been no "Secretary at War" (the correct title) since 1863, when 26-7 Vict. c. 12 expressly abolished the office. He never was a "Secretary of State for the War Department" (same Act), but

"was concerned with the passing of the Mutiny Bill and was responsible for all that related to the finance of the Army. He directed the movements of troops, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State."—Anson, 'Constitution,' Vol. II. Part I. cap. iii. s. iii. 3, p. 166 (1907).

H. C—N.

FIELDINGIANA : I. MISS H— AND (12 S. i. 483 ; ii. 16).—Husband of Ipsley, Warwickshire, should be, I think, Hubaud (sometimes Hubot) of Ipsley (*vide* Dugdale).

G. H. R.

"M. A. E." : WHO WAS SHE ? (A.D. 1864) (12 S. i. 410).—By the kindness of the Rev. T. W. Gilbert, Rector of St. Clements Parish, Oxford, I found Mr. Thomas Henry Evans, at 79 Cowley Road, Oxford, who told me that the book in question was the work of his first cousin once removed, Miss Mary Anne Evans, who lived at 8 London Place, St. Clements, which house she inherited from her father, who was the porter of the Queen's College, while his brother Richard, who lived at No. 9, was the butler of that Society. He led me to her grave, about 10 yards to the south-west of the principal door of the church, where one finds this epitaph :—

To
the memory of
Ann
relict of the late
Edward Evans
of London Place St Clements
who died 28 June 1880
aged 70
also of Frederick
their son
who died 25 Oct. 1861
aged 26
also of Mary Anne Evans
who died Jan. 27, 1877
aged 56.

He showed me the sketch of a man's head done by her brother Frederick, a chemist, and introduced me to her friend Miss Gunstone, at 18 Jeune Street, St. Clements, who showed us a copy of the Poems, almost as good as new, and a photograph of Miss M. A. Evans, who was of Welsh descent. Mr. C. J. Parker, of 27 Broad Street, Oxford, finds in the ledgers of his father and grandfather that the firm received on March 9, 1864, 7*l.* 10*s.* for the printing of 150 copies of these 'Short Poems.' I am also indebted for information about this authoress to Miss E.

Crump, of 61 Iffley Road, and to Mrs. J. A. Swadling of Southcote, Reading, both of whom knew her intimately. The latter possesses one of her poems printed Sept. 16, 1875, by J. Oliver, 47 George Street, Oxford. The tree to which she dedicated one in 1847 is recorded in the following inscription, let into a brick wall at the top of "Hedington Way" :—

Near this spot stood
the famous elm,
planted by the Rev. Josiah Pullen
about 1680 and known as
"Joe Pullen's Tree"
destroyed by fire
on 13 October 1909.

The tenth of the Poems concerns the "beloved Pastor," of whom we read as follows, on a slab fixed into the east wall of St. Clement's Church :—

To the Memory of
the Rev. Nicholas James Moody, M.A.
formerly corresponding Secretary
of the Church Missionary Society
at Madras,
late Rector of this Parish,
in which
he so discharged his sacred duties
as to gain the esteem and affection
both of rich and poor
and on which by his exertions
in the erection of the boys and infant
schools
he conferred permanent benefits
this tablet has been raised
by penny subscription.
He fell asleep in Jesus
July v. MDCCCLVIII,
aged XXXVII. years.
W. James,
Treasurer.

These notes are a contribution to the bibliography of Oxford during the nineteenth century.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

Oxford.

Notes on Books.

Calendar of Treasury Books. 1681-1685, preserved in the Public Retord Office. Vol. VII. Parts I., II., III. Prepared by William A. Shaw. (Stationery Office : Part I., 1*l.*; Part II., 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Part III., 15*s.*)

DR. SHAW, in his Introductions to these Treasury Books, is working at a re-interpretation of the methods of the English constitution in its pre-Revolutionary stage, and at a rehabilitation, financially speaking, of the character of Charles II. It is certainly worth while to consider, more narrowly than we have hitherto been easily able to do, the resources which Charles actually commanded, as distinguished on the one side from the uses to which he put them, and on the other from the merely nominal estimate of them, both of which have been, perhaps, over insisted upon. It is also worth while to get an accurate notion of the economic and financial position in which the Commonwealth had left England —a matter too often unduly subordinated to consideration of the political aggrandizement which followed on Cromwell's government and its dealings with the Continent. Without subscribing to it altogether—for there remains a mass of material to be worked over, of a kind that is not fairly handled until it has become familiar, and has been looked at from several points of view—we would recommend Dr. Shaw's Introduction to these volumes to the attention of students.

It comes out fairly clearly that if Charles was not, according to modern ideas of the duty of a king, scrupulous about national honour, neither on their side were his Parliaments, who, in addition, often displayed a curious ineptitude. The—so to call it—automatic recovery of a nation, when virtual cessation of war enables it to revert to the production and distribution of wealth, is well illustrated by the increase of revenue during the latter part of the reign. Charles's endeavours to meet his liabilities out of the moneys voted to him by Parliament—endeavours which he persisted in with a loyalty not hitherto sufficiently recognized—show the finer side of the Stuart—or we should rather say the Tudor—theory of kingship, just as his relation towards Louis XIV. shows its less agreeable, its more dangerous side. His view of himself was much that of a great landowner in the midst of his tenants. To him a neighbouring great landowner was nearer akin than the persons who dwelt on his estate; and there was no shame in asking the help of such an equal, even if conditions unpalatable to the tenants should be the price of it. Dr. Shaw thinks the interval of the Commonwealth made a gap rather than an effective break or change in the Tudor tradition of kingship. It would probably be as true to say that the interval of the Restoration formed a gap in the newer tradition, the cause of this being in part a temporary failure to find adequate forms for the new popular conceptions of government, and to devise effective modes of obtaining guarantees from the Executive.

The entries in the Treasury Books are full of interest; but running, as these three parts do, to over 2,000 pages, they present a mass too huge for detailed review. Part III., besides a full General Index, includes seven Appendixes, of which the most important is Treasurer Southampton's Crown Lease Book for 1661.

The Fortnightly for July contains a poem by Mrs. Woods, which is one of the best upon the war that we have seen. It describes in verse of original and effective rhythm, and in a vision of real strength, the First Battle of Ypres—the battle in which the Germans fell back before those "enormous Reserves of ours, invisible to our own men." Sir Herbert Warren's lecture to the Poetry Society can hardly be called a memorable performance; but, where it mentions recent verse upon the war, it makes some good suggestions for lovers of poetry. Mr. Edward Clodd has a rather frothy paper about the late Grant Allen, in which, however, are included some verses of Allen's commemorating a meeting of the Omar Khayyám Club just twenty years ago, and well worth having. Mrs. Aria is decidedly interesting on the subject of 'Fashion and the Painter,' though for our own part we think so heavily broidered a style and such strenuous posing make

the total effect rather stiff than rich. Dr. W. L. Courtney contributes the first instalment of a study of Demosthenes from the point of view of the principles of patriotism—both good and excellently well timed. 'Rhodes and Parnell on Imperial Federation,' by Mr. J. G. Swift-MacNeill, includes some noteworthy correspondence. Of the other papers, seeing that they deal with the problems of the hour, we will only mention Mr. Sampson Morgan's 'Fruits for Health, Strength, and Longevity.' We will not here attempt to appraise its worth from a serious point of view; we only note that the enthusiastic writer is sometimes highly entertaining.

The Nineteenth Century for July is a good number, albeit a large proportion of it is severely hortatory. Lord Cromer's article on 'Thinking Internationally' needs no recommendation on our part. There are two studies in past history designed to throw light on the present—both noteworthy: Dr. Murray's on 'Humbert's Invasion of Ireland in 1798,' and that of M. G. de Rosco-Bogdanowicz on 'The "Royal Hand" of a Hohenzollern,' showing how, from their earliest appearance in history, the Hohenzollerns have counted treaties but as "scraps of paper." Another interesting paper on somewhat the same lines is Mr. L. B. Namier's article on the Habsburgs and Mittel-Europa, though here the reference to the future is the main thing. The literary articles are unusually numerous. Mr. John Palmer contributes a rather clever paradoxical disquisition on 'The Present Disrepute of Shakespeare,' in which one chief feature is the decidedly exaggerated laudation of Maurice Morgann and his 'Dramatic Character of Falstaff,' and another is an exposition of Shakespeare's method in the creation of character which does not substantially differ from what most of us have thought these hundred years. Mr. H. M. Walbrook writes pleasantly—from personal knowledge—about Henry James and the English Theatre, and though the burden of these reminiscences is reproof, we are glad to have them. Miss Constance E. Maud also contributes personal memories—these being of the Patriot Poets of Provence. They include the French translation of a charming poem written by one of their number, the Premonstratensian Dom Xavier, who was driven out of Provence into exile in England. The problem of education receives weighty treatment in these pages. Mr. Edmond G. A. Holmes discourses of 'Discipline and Freedom,' working out to support of the Montessori system. Many readers to whom objections will occur will yet be grateful to him for a number of good hints. Mr. D. R. Pye writes the first paper under the heading 'Reforms in Education' on 'Science and the Public Schools.' Physics Master at Winchester, he has a good word for the classics from the practical point of view of the schoolmaster. This is often neglected in the tirades against Greek and Latin now grown frequent, and we find it so in the vigorous denunciations and exhortations of Sir Harry H. Johnston's article on 'The Public Service and Education,' though with great part of it we find ourselves in thorough agreement.

The Cornhill for July contains three or four sketches of scenes in the vast theatre of war, which, not less clever and sympathetic than many we have seen before, yet call for no particular comment. Such are Mr. Frank Hoyt Gailor's 'An American Ambulance in the Verdun Attack'; George A. Birmingham's 'Sweet Lavender'; Mr. Boyd Cable's 'Long Odds'; and 'The Spine of an Empire' by Major-General G. F. MacMunn. It is otherwise with the vivid letters—under the title "Dublin Days: The Rising"—by Mrs. Hamilton Norway, which describe the spectator's view of that astonishing and terrible week better than any we have so far lighted upon, and with several incidents which will be new to many people. Miss Edith Sellers urges, in 'A War Saving worth Making,' that we should follow an example set us by the Relief Committee in Strassburg and, for their health's sake as well as for the sparing of our pockets, let our boys and girls run barefoot. The subject is not exactly one upon which people will seek an opinion from 'N. & Q.' Yet we venture to give her our support both for the excellent reasons she sets forth, and also because the footgear with which the children of the poor are usually provided is an outrage on the beauty and grace of childhood. We liked Lieut. F. J. Salmon's paper on 'The Spirit of France,' and still more Mr. Jeffery E. Jeffery's 'Bilfred.' 'Bilfred,' we suspect, will prove to be the cause why this number of *The Cornhill* finds a permanent place on more than one bookshelf, and we do not envy the person who reads it to the end without getting "a lump in his throat." Sir Henry Lucy, with 'A Peep at an Old Parliament,' makes a welcome reappearance; his fund of political and social anecdote seems quite inexhaustible. We must not omit mention of Lady Ritchie's sketch of the friendship between the Tennysons and Julia Cameron—illustrated by quotations from many interesting letters, and by several good stories.

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

CORRESPONDENTS who send letters to be forwarded to other contributors should put on the top left-hand corner of their envelopes the number of the page of 'N. & Q.' to which their letters refer, so that the contributor may be readily identified.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS and LIEUT. H. J. H. STEVENS.—Forwarded.

P. A. R.—Many thanks. Anticipated *ante*, p. 18.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 29.

NOTES:—Oxford in the Great Civil War: Mrs. Bambridge's Estate, 41—An English Army List of 1740, 43—Statues and Memorials in the British Isles, 45—Thackeray and 'The Times'—"Aged 100" at Gussage St. Andrew—Mumbo Jumbo—Inscriptions and Heraldry in Salisbury Cathedral: Baker MSS. Collection, 47—Asiago, 48.

QUERIES:—"Still life"—Fletcher Family—Author Wanted, 48—Sem, Caricaturist—H. B. Ker, Artist—'Histoire Naturelle,' by Francis Bacon—Musical Queries—Garrick's Grant of Arms—Badge of the Earls of Warwick, 49—'The Man with the Hoe'—Scarlet Gloves and Tractarians—Abbé Paul Peyron's 'Antiquities of Nations'—Denmark Court—Symbols attached to Signatures—Payne Family—Blessed William of Assisi—Neville Heraldry, 50—Hewitt or Hewett Family, 51.

REPLIES:—The City Coroner and Treasure-Trove, 51—Largest Bag of Game—Richard Wilson, 55—"Loke"—George Barrington—'Northanger Abbey': "Horrid" Romances, 56—Fireplaces: Aitch Stones—"As dead as Queen Anne"—Sir Walter Scott: Lockhart's Letter—Lost Life of Hugh Peters—"Nihil ardet in inferno nisi propria voluntas"—Latin Contractions, 57—St. Madron's Well—Richard Swift—Milton's Sonnet on 'Tetrachordon': "Like"—"Every Englishman is an island," 58—Fazakerley—Fact or Fancy? 59.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'Close Rolls of the Reign of Henry III.'—'Ancient Astronomy in Egypt and its Significance'—'The Numbered Sections in Old English Poetical MSS.'—'The Church Bells of Lancashire'—'Burlington Magazine.'

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

OXFORD IN THE GREAT CIVIL WAR: MRS. BAMBRIDGE'S ESTATE.

IN Mr. George Sherwood's useful and interesting 'Dramatis Personæ,' vol. i. No. 18, occurs the following statement, which throws a brief gleam of light upon the beleaguered University:—

Delegates' Exams., vol. ii.: Greaves v. *Babington.*

A.D. 1646/7. Richard Zouch, LL.D., Principal of St. Alban Hall, Oxon, present at the making of Mary Bambridge's will. Knew her almost 20 years before her death. (Signs.)

Mary Bambridge, widow of Dr. Bambridge, made her will in her house over against Merton College, 25 February, 1643/4. She had three sons in London. The Lord Primate of Armagh reminded her that according to Moses' Law the eldest son should have a double portion.

John Greaves, nominated as sole executor, told the King he had been left a good estate.

James Usher, Archbishop of Armagh, resided at Exeter College. (Signs.) Was present at the making of the will.

Thomas Hinson, servant to Dr. Zouch, present at the making of the will.

Philip Alport and Mary his wife, servants to Mrs. Bambridge, and Dr. Zouch, were present at the making of the will.

Margaret Fletcher, a legatee.

Thomas, Earl of Sussex, aged 50, at his house in Covent Garden, says he lodged at Mrs. Bambridge's most of the time that Oxford remained a garrison, and observed her to be a very sickly, weak and feeble old woman, and very defective in her understanding and memory. The sum of 600*l.* was placed upon bond in this deponent's hands for securing the same, some few days before her death, and shortly after an order came from the Lords Commissioners for the stay and keeping of the same in this deponent's hands for His Majesty's use, and afterwards another order to pay it unto them, but most of it being already predisposed of for this deponent's own necessities, he sent 250*l.* in gold for H.M.'s use. Was present at the Council Table at Oxford when Mr. Greaves appeared upon a summons and explained how the money was disposed. 100*l.* was destined for the building of some house of Astronomy which these times would not yet permit, and so it was lent to the King, and the Lord Treasurer assigned it to this deponent for H.M.'s house, whereof this deponent was then Treasurer. (Signs.)

John Walker, aged 21, domestic servant to Lord Sussex these 7 years; born at Burstall, co. York. Was at Oxford in Mrs. Bambridge's house.

Frances Ellis, wife of William, aged 39, domestic servant to Lord Sussex these 9 years; born at Overthorp, co. North'ton. Was at Oxford at the same time.

Matilda Grant, wife of Thomas, aged 36, household servant to Lord Sussex these 20 years; born at Horton, Bucks. That Mrs. Bambridge appeared to be a very weak woman.

Richard Zouche (1590-1661), civilian ('D.N.B.,' lxiii. 417), was Regius Professor of Civil Law from 1620 until death; and a judge of High Court of Admiralty from 1641, of which he was deprived in 1649 for his Royalist proclivities, only to be restored thereto one month before his demise.

John Bainbridge, or Bambridge, M.D. of both Universities (1582-1643), physician and astronomer ('D.N.B.,' ii. 434), originally a graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where his kinsman Dr. Joseph Hall, afterwards Bishop of Norwich (whose mother was Winifred Bambridge, a strict Puritan), had been his tutor; he was appointed in 1619, by the founder, the first Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, and entered as a "Master-Commoner" of Merton College, where he lived for some years and filled the office of Senior Linacre Lecturer. He afterwards lived in a house opposite Merton, and, dying there on Nov. 3, 1643, was buried in the College Chapel, where his monumental tablet may still be seen on the north wall of the quire, being the only one remaining there. Bainbridge was godfather of, and gave his Christian name to, John

Wood, Anthony Wood's youngest brother; and on Feb. 1, 1643, Philip Herbert, fourth Earl of Pembroke and Chancellor of the University, came to lodge at his house (*v.* A. Wood's 'Life and Times,' O.H.S., 1891, i. 86). The 'D.N.B.' does not mention his marriage, but his eldest son (Deuteronomy xxi. 17) was, probably, the John Bainbridge, s. John, "doctoris," who matriculated from St. Alban Hall and took his B.A. degree on Feb. 18, 1627/8, aged 16; M.A. June 3, 1630; and was, possibly, Vicar of Ashburnham, Sussex, in 1632.

John Greaves (1602-52), mathematician and traveller ('D.N.B.,' xxiii. 38), Fellow of Merton, was Gresham Professor of Geometry in London, 1630, and succeeded Bainbridge as Savilian Professor of Astronomy, but was ejected by Parliament from his chair and fellowship in 1648. His younger brother, Edward Greaves, M.D., Fellow of All Souls and Linacre Reader of Physic, is said to have been created a baronet by Charles I.

James Ussher (1581–1656), Archbishop of Armagh ('D.N.B.,' lviii. 64), removed in 1642 with Parliamentary sanction to Oxford, occupying the house of John Prideaux, Rector of Exeter College for the last thirty years (who had just been made Bishop of Worcester by the King), and remained in the University until March 5, 1644-5, when he accompanied Prince Charles to Bristol. It was at Ussher's instance that Bainbridge wrote the treatise 'Canicularia,' published at Oxford by Greaves in 1648.

There was an apothecary at Oxford called Philip Alport, whom Anthony Wood patronized when in need of a "vomitt"; and this person appears to have dwelt on the south side of High Street, between the present Grove and Oriel Streets, opposite St. Mary's Church; to have married in September, 1658, Millicent Astrey of Little Milton, Oxon, in St. John the Baptist Church (Merton Chapel); and to have been buried, according to the St. Mary's Register, on June 14, 1665. The Philip Alport "Serv. Doctris. Bambrig.," privilegiatus May 28, 1641, aged 34, if not identical, was probably a relation (*v.* Wood's 'City of Oxford,' 1899, i. 138 n., and iii. 247; Wood's 'Life,' i. 220).

Thomas Savile, first Viscount Savile of Castlebar, in the peerage of Ireland, second Baron Savile of Pontefract, and first Earl of Sussex, in the peerage of England ('D.N.B.,' l. 374), is that sinister figure whom Clarendon described as a man

"of an ambitious and restless nature, of parts and wit enough, but in his disposition and inclination so false that he could never be believed or depended upon.....A bold talker, and applicable to any undertaking, good, bad, or indifferent."

The 'D.N.B.' gives his dates as 1590 ?-1658 ? but if he was actually 50 in 1646-7, as stated above, he must have been born in 1596-7. He had been seized by the Earl of Newcastle and confined in Newark Castle for six months, but on May 13, 1643, was, on the King's command, transferred to Oxford in order that Charles might in person examine the accusations against him. Savile's defence was drawn up with such skill that Charles, ever prone to confide in worse men than himself, sent him a sealed pardon, and Newcastle publicly apologized for having arrested him. Savile remained in Oxford, and resumed his place at the Council and his duties as Treasurer of the King's Household. At this time the noble Chapter House of Christ Church, sometime the Chapter House of St. Frideswide's Priory, served for the King's Council Chamber. Savile seems continually to have urged the necessity of making peace; and on May 25, 1644, he was created Earl of Sussex. On Jan. 11, 1644/5, he was once more imprisoned, this time at Oxford; and Digby, on the royal behalf, impeached him of high treason. But the House of Lords urging Savile's privilege as a peer, no further steps were taken; and, about the middle of March, he was released on condition that he removed to France. Whereupon he fled to London and the Parliament.

It was not until over a century and a quarter after this time that the University could boast of a permanent house of Astronomy. Originally the top room in the Tower of the Five Orders of (what is now called) the Old Schools, with the roof above it, was the observatory of the Savilian Professor of Astronomy, such as it was in the earliest days of telescopes. Edmund Halley kept a 24-ft. telescope in his rooms, when he was an undergraduate of Queen's College, about 1676, and with it observed a sunspot. In 1769 Prof. Thomas Hornsby tried to observe the transit of Venus from his primitive premises on the Schools' Tower; and others used the tower of New College (which together with the Cloisters, &c., had been used by Charles I. as his magazine) and other prominent buildings for the same purpose. So difficult was the observation that Dr. Hornsby seized the opportunity to represent the inconvenience to the Trustees of the great benefactor, Dr. John Radcliffe, with the happy result that the Trustees built

the new Observatory (begun in 1772), and completely fitted it out with the most perfect instruments which could then be procured (*v.* 'A History of the Oxford Museum,' 1909, by H. M. and K. D. Vernon, pp. 20-2). Thus at last the aspiration of the first Astronomy Professor, Dr. Bainbridge, was fulfilled, and the University obtained her first permanent house of Astronomy.

A. R. BAYLEY.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See *ante*, p. 3.)

NEXT in the list (p. 5) come two Troops of Horse Grenadier Guards, formed in 1693 and 1702 respectively, each having an establishment of

1 Colonel,
1 Lieutenant Colonel,
1 Major,
2 Captains,
1 Guidon,
2 Lieutenants,

and 165 N.C.O.s and men.

The two troops were disbanded in 1788, "and their lists of Colonels include some of the most noted soldiers of the day" (1).

They are the only units in which there was an officer styled "Guidon." The word signified a standard, of the kind carried by cavalry regiments, and hence the officer who carried it; latterly it meant only a rank, evolved much in the same way as the "Ensign" of infantry regiments.

Further information about any of these officers would be welcome.

The officers of the two Troops were:—

First Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards.		Dates of their present commissions.
Colonel	*Lieut. Gen.* James Dormer	10 Feb. 1737-8.
Lieutenant Colonel	Charles Pawlet	3 April 1733.
Major	Lewis Dejean	12 June 1731.
Captains	Thomas Forth	2 Nov. 1727.
	John Duvernet	2 Oct. 1731.
Guidon	William Twysden	ditto.
Lieutenants	Courthorpe Clayton	ditto.
	William Strickland	18 July 1732.

Second Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards.		
Colonel	Francis *E. of* Effingham (2)	21 June 1737.
Lieutenant Colonel	William Duckett	15 Mar. 1729.
Major	William Elliot	13 July 1737.
Captains	William Brereton	14 Mar. 1733-4.
	William Clarke	7 Jan. 1738-9.
Guidon	*Rt. Hon.* Tho. *Ld.* Howard (3)	ditto.
Lieutenants	John Randall	14 Mar. 1733-4.
	John Keate	9 Aug. 1734.

(1) 'The Extinct Regiments of the British Army,' A. E. Sewell, 1887.
(2) 7th Baron Howard, of Effingham, and 1st Earl of Effingham.
(3) Only son of the Earl of Effingham.

The Royal Regiment of Horse Guards comes next (p. 6) with the officers here following:—

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.		Dates of their present commissions.
Colonel	*Field Marshal D. of* Argyll (1)	6 Aug. 1733.
Lieutenant Colonel	John Wyville	29 Jan. 1733-4.
Major	Gregory Beake	ditto.
Captains	Charles Jenkinson (2)	5 Feb. 1722-3.
	Sir James Chamberlaine (3)	20 Jan. 1730-1.
	John Gilbert	20 April 1732.
	John Bennett	29 Jan. 1733-4.
	James Madan	30 April 1734.
	Thomas Markham	18 July 1737.

(1) John, 2nd Duke of Argyll. He was also Duke of Greenwich (1719).
(2) Third son of Sir Robert Jenkinson, 2nd Bart., of Walcot, Oxfordshire, and Hawkesbury, Glos. He was father of Charles J., 1st Baron Hawkesbury (1786), and 1st Earl of Liverpool (1796).
(3) Or Chamberlayne, 4th Baronet. The Baronetcy became extinct in 1776.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards (*continued*).		Dates of their present commissions.
Captain Lieutenant	Charles Shipman	18 July 1737.
Lieutenants ..	Thomas Taylor	14 Jan. 1720-1.
	Richard Wenman	9 Sept. 1726.
	John Lloyd	12 Dec. 1728.
	John Guy	29 Jan. 1733-4.
	Theodore Hoste (4)	7 May 1734.
	Henry Miget	18 July 1737.
	Robert Ramsden (5)	18 July 1737.
	John Mercer	9 July 1739.
Cornets	John Powlett	2 Oct. 1731.
	John Fitzwilliams	20 April 1732.
	John Needham	10 May 1732.
	William Campbell	29 Jan. 1733-4.
	Thomas Sweetenham	17 May 1736.
	Hugh Forbes	18 July 1737.
	George Eyres	ditto.
	Henry Rolt	12 Aug. 1737.
	—— O'Carroll	9 July 1739.

(4) Of Ingoldisthorpe Hall, Norfolk. His grandson was Admiral Sir William Hoste, 1st Baronet.
(5) Fourth son of Sir William Ramsden, 2nd Baronet.

The rank of Captain-Lieutenant was given to the senior Lieutenant in a regiment, but carried no extra pay with it. See the note on it by MR. R. PIERPOINT at 11 S. xi. 187.

The word "Cornet," meaning a rank in the Army, is derived from "cornet," the standard of a troop of cavalry. In early days the Captain of every troop of cavalry had his own cornet or standard, which was carried by the junior officer of the troop, who was hence called Cornet.

The analogy is much the same as the "drums and fifes" of a regiment, really meaning the drummers and fifers, or "cover" at cricket, for the man who is fielding at cover-point.

"The King's own Regiment of Horse," which comes next (p. 6), with the same establishment of officers as the preceding regiment, was formed in 1685, and is now designated the "1st (King's) Dragoon Guards."

The officers were :—

The King's own Regiment of Horse.		Dates of their present commissions.
Colonel	*Earl of* Pembroke (1)	22 June 1733.
Lieutenant Colonel	John Brown	30 June 1737.
Major	Martin Madan	14 June 1734.
Captains	George Furnese	11 Sept. 1721.
	Timothy Carr	7 May 1734.
	Robert Watts	19 May 1736.
	Nathaniel Smith	21 Dec. 1738.
	Henry Harvey	ditto.
	—— —— (2)	
Captain Lieutenant	Charles Bembow	21 Dec. 1738.
Lieutenants ..	Thomas Strudwick	10 Feb. 1721-2.
	Richard Jones	18 Nov. 1729.
	Thomas Merriden	25 Dec. 1734.
	William Thompson	20 Jan. 1735-6.
	William Lacombe	19 May 1736.
	Charles Shrimpton Boothby	7 July 1737.
	George Harvey	21 Dec. 1738.
	Henry Devic	5 Mar. 1738-9.
Cornets	Edward Draper	2 Aug. 1734.
	William Fitzwilliams	25 Dec. 1734.
	William Page	20 Jan. 1735-6.
	John Boscawin	17 May 1736.
	Philip Browne	7 July 1737.
	Thomas Wallis	21 Mar. 1737-8.
	James Wharton	21 Dec. 1738.
	George Allcroft	5 Mar. 1738-9.
	William Lightfoot	1 Nov. 1739.

(1) Henry, 9th Earl of Pembroke, and 6th Earl of Montgomery.
(2) One captaincy is vacant.

This is followed by two regiments of horse (p. 7), each having the following establishment of officers :—

1 Colonel,
1 Lieutenant Colonel,
1 Major,
3 Captains,
1 Captain Lieutenant,
5 Lieutenants,
6 Cornets.

The first, "The Queen's own Regiment of Horse," was formed in 1685, and is now designated the "2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)."

Cannon's 'Historical Records of the British Army' says that in 1727 the title of the regiment was changed to "The Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Horse," but in this list the word "Royal" does not appear.

The officers in 1740 were :—

The Queen's own Regiment of Horse.		Dates of their present commissions.
Colonel .. .. (1)		
Lieutenant Colonel	Richard Whitworth	1 Jan. 1717-8.
Major	Peter Naizon	21 May 1733.
Captains	Charles Otway	1 July 1721.
	Anthony Rankins	21 May 1733.
	Philip Anstruthers (2)	12 July 1739.
Captain Lieutenant	Francis Hull	21 May 1733.
Lieutenants ..	Robert Stringer	2 Jan. 1722-3.
	Wadham Wyndham	5 April 1732.
	William Chaworth	21 May 1733
	Solomon Stevenson	13 May 1735.
	—— Somerville	23 July 1737.
Cornets	Chambers Dashwood (3)	5 April 1732.
	Joseph Ash	21 May 1733.
	James Campbell	14 May 1735.
	Earl of Hume (4)	13 May 1735.
	John Cope	23 July 1737.
	Charles Henry Lee	29 Oct. 1739.

(1) John, 2nd Duke of Montagu, K.G., K.B., was appointed to the Colonelcy on 6 May, 1740. From 1740 until the time of his death in 1749, he was Master-General of the Ordnance. At his death the Dukedom became extinct.

(2) Probably a misprint for Anstruther.

(3) The Christian name is probably Chamberlayne. In a MS. note on the interleaf Chamberlayne Dashwood is shown as Lieutenant of 16 April, 1741. Sir Robert Dashwood, 1st Bart., of Northbrook, Oxfordshire, married in 1682 Penelope, daughter of Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, Bart. Their eldest son was named Chamberlayne. He died in 1743. This is probably the man.

(4) William, 8th Earl of Home, otherwise Hume ('D.N.B.').

J. H. LESLIE, Major, R.A. (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi., xii.; 11 S. i.-xii., *passim*; 12 S. i. 65, 243, 406.)

PIONEERS AND PHILANTHROPISTS (*continued*).

G. J. HOLYOAKE.

Brighton.—A tablet placed by the Co-operative Union on Eastern Lodge, Camelford Road, was dedicated by Mr. E. O. Greening on July 17, 1915. It is thus inscribed :—

George
Jacob Holyoake
Social Reformer
and Co-operator
lived here from
1881 to his death
in 1906.

MISS M. E. HAYES.

Raheny, co. Dublin.—A granite wheel cross of Celtic design has been erected to her memory in her native place. It is thus inscribed :—

(On shaft.) Heal the sick, say unto them, the Kingdom of God is come unto you.

(On base.) Marie Elizabeth Hayes, Doctor and Missionary. Born at Raheny Rectory. 17 May, 1874. Died at Delhi, 4 January, 1908. Friends have given this cross in memory of her work in India.

ROBERT RAIKES.

London.—In 1880 a statue of Robert Raikes was placed in the Villiers Street section of the Victoria Embankment Gardens, and unveiled by the Earl of Shaftesbury on July 3. It is the work of Thomas Brock, and cost 1,200*l.*, contributed by the children and teachers of about 4,000 Sunday schools throughout the country. Raikes is represented "in the costume of his own day, standing erect, and teaching from a book which he holds in one hand, while with the other he emphasizes the lesson." On the granite pedestal is the following inscription :—

Robert Raikes,
Founder of Sunday Schools
1780.
This statue was erected
under the direction of
the Sunday School Union
by contributions
from teachers and scholars
of Sunday Schools in Great
Britain, July, 1880.

(See 7 S. iv. 472, *s.v.* Byron.)

The Mall, Notting Hill Gate.—In front of Essex Unitarian Church is a pedestal containing a representation of a schoolboy seated, and holding a Bible in his hand. The figure was sculptured by Hugh Stannus, and was removed to its present position in 1887. It formerly stood in front of the Unitarian Church in Essex Street, Strand, where it was unveiled by Henry Richard, M.P., on June 26, 1880. The pedestal contains appropriate texts of Scripture and the following inscription :—

Erected
to commemorate the Christian efforts
of the
Originators of Sunday Schools
[Members of various Churches]
from the time of
Cardinal Borromeo
1580
to that of
Theophilus Lindsey & Robert Raikes,
1780;
in gratitude to God
for His blessing on Sunday School labours
during the past century;
and in fervent hope
that the time may soon come when differences
of opinion
will no longer separate disciples of Christ
in works of usefulness.
1880

Twelve names of Sunday-school originators are carved on the sides of the pedestal.

Gloucester.—Robert Raikes is buried in the family vault in the south aisle of the Church of St. Mary-de-Crypt. Near the site of the grave a marble tablet is placed. It commemorates his parents, and also bears the following inscription relating to himself :—

Roberti etiam horum Filii natu maximi
Qui Scholis Sabbatiois
hic primum a se institutis
necnon apud alios
felici opera studioque suo commondatis [*sic*]
Obiit die Apr: 5to
Anno { Salutis 1811
{ Ætatis suæ 75.

SIR TITUS SALT.

Bradford.—This statue was raised at a cost of 3,000*l.*, the subscriptions ranging from 1*d.* to 5*l.* It was originally erected in front of the Town Hall, but has since been removed to a site in Manningham Park. The sculptor was the late John Adams Acton, and it was unveiled by the Duke of Devonshire on Aug. 3, 1874. Sir Titus is represented with his right arm resting on the chair in which he is sitting, and in his left hand he holds a scroll displaying the plan of Saltaire. The canopy was designed by Messrs. Lockwood & Mawson in harmony with the character of the building near which it originally stood.

"The base of the canopy is 17 ft. square, and upon it rests the pedestal of the statue, 5 ft. high. From the four corners of the base rise grouped shafts of granite supporting the arches, and over each of the shafts is a crocketed pinnacle. The canopy itself is composed of four large stones, which form a groined roof with moulded ribs, and a large pendant cross in the centre. The arches contain statuettes, each with its symbol, representing Justice, Prudence, Temperance, and Charity, and the whole is surmounted by a spire 40 ft. high."

QUINTIN HOGG.

London.—Close by the Polytechnic Institution in Langham Place, W., a bronze statue of the founder was unveiled by the late Duke of Argyll on Nov. 24, 1906. It is the work of Sir George Frampton, and represents Quintin Hogg seated, and reading from a book to two boys. The pedestal is thus inscribed :—

Quintin Hogg
1843-1903
Erected by the Members of the
Regent Street Polytechnic to the
Memory of their Founder.

I take this opportunity of thanking the following gentlemen for valued help rendered: Mr. W. J. Mercer, F.R.Hist.S., Mr. Ernest H. H. Shorting, Mr. John Hamson, Mr. George Guest, Mr. Roland Austin, and others.

JOHN T. PAGE.
Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

(*To be continued.*)

THACKERAY AND 'THE TIMES.'—I cannot claim to be a learned Thackerayan, so am unable to say whether the following passage has been noted by the latest bibliographers of the writer:—

"Thackeray came to the evening rehearsal and told me that he had written the criticism on 'Macbeth' in *The Times*, but that much of it had been cut out—that in what he wrote of Bulwer every word of praise was omitted. How sick I am of that scoundrel paper!"—'The Diaries of William Charles Macready, 1833–51,' ed. by W. Toynbee, London, 1912; entry of April 14, 1838.

So far as I can see there is no reference to this article (perhaps there are two) in the bibliography attached to Mr. Melville's second life of the novelist (1910). But this is not surprising, seeing that the first edition of the 'Macready Papers' (which appeared in 1875 under the supervision of Sir F. Pollock) contained only selections from the diaries, &c., and omitted this particular entry. H. O.

"AGED 100" AT GUSSAGE ST. ANDREW.—St. Andrew's Chapel, Handley, Dorset, is of partly Norman, partly Early English architecture. It stands close to Chapel Farm, which includes the long, mediæval barn once belonging to Shaftesbury Abbey, and now called "the stables." Beneath the Holy Table at its east end the visitor reads:—

> Gulielmus Williams de
> Woodcotte Generos' extremū
> suum diem clausit Nouembr
> ye 17th 1725 Aged 100.

The transition from Latin to English suggests that all but the English words were cut "ante mortem predicti Gulielmi." The survival in 1725 of the mediæval shortening of "generosus, extremum" is also notable.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

Oxford Union Society, Oxford.

MUMBO JUMBO.—According to the 'N.E.D.' the origin of this expression is unknown. This statement is inaccurate; not only do the authorities cited—Moore and Mungo Park—locate the custom among the western Mandingo, as is proved by one of the citations in the Dictionary itself, but it can be stated with some certainty that *jumbo* or *jombo* is a tree, probably *Diospyros mespiliformis*, the root of which is used in magic by societies of women with the object of curing a disease said to be caused by water spirits (Monteil, 'Les Khassonké,' p. 227 *sq.*). As the *mama jombo* (anglicized into *Mumbo Jumbo*) is, besides being a blacksmith and a dancer, the operator in a rite connected with the initiation of girls, there are good grounds for connecting his name as initiator with that of the tree, the more so as he also practises what we call white magic, or, in other words, protects people against witches.

Mama jombo is found among the Soninke and Khassonke and possibly other Mandingo tribes. N. W. THOMAS.

Egwoba, Manorgate Road, Norbiton.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS AND HERALDRY IN THE CLOISTER, SALISBURY CATHEDRAL: BAKER MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTION. (See 12 S. i. 425.)—Among the MSS. mentioned at this reference has been found a square 8vo MS. vol. of some 138 numbered pp. Of these pp. 49-138 record all the inscriptions in the Cloisters, the Cloister Green, and Close. The following is a complete index to the inscriptions contained therein. An asterisk shows those with arms:—

INDEX.

Adams
Adey
Adlam
Adney
Alford
Andrews
Angel
Arney
Attwood
Baker
Barker
Barter
Bassett
Bazley
Bell
Bennett
Benson
Biddlecombe
Bingham
Bouverie
Bowen
Bowes
Boyle
Bradley
Briggs
Briscoe
Broderick
Brooke
Brown
Buckeridge
Burch
Burgis
Cane
Chapeau
Child
Clarke
Clendon
Coates
Cobb
Coleridge
Collis
Coney
Cooke
Coombs
Copeman
Corfe
Creser
Cunningham
Cyril
Davies
Day
Dee
Denison
Dodsworth
Donne
Dowland
Edwards
Ekins
Emly
Eyre
Fagan
Fawcett
Finley
Fisher
Fitzgerald
Forcyth
Frizell
Fruin
Fry
Gast
Gilbert
Godwin
Golding
Goodwin
Gordon
Gould
Greenly
Grove
Grover
Guy
Hamilton
Hammick
Hammond
Hancock
Harding
Harris
Hayward
Head
Heathcote
Hedger
Hibbard
Hillman
Hinton
Hodgson
Hole
Hooker
Hosken
Hoskens
Houghton
Hussey
Ingram
Jacob
Jennings
Judd
Keith
Kellow
Kelsey
Kerrick
King
Lacey
Law
Lawe(s)
Layard
Lear
Lee
Lemon
Lewis
Loder
Lucas
Lush
*Luxford
MacCobb
Macdonald
Marryatt
Matthews
Mee
Middleton
Milles
Moberley
Money
Moody
Mount
Munkhouse
Mussell
Neale

INDEX (*continued*).

Nodder	Richards	Thompson
Norton	Richardson	Titball
Nowell	Rigden	Todd
Oakley	Robinson	Tooke
Oliver	Rogers	Townsend
Osmond	Ruddle	Turner
Ottaway	Satchwell	Vanderplank
Parker	Seymer	Verrinder
Pearce	Simpson	Walker
Perkins	Snook	Wapshare
Perry	Standly	Wenyere
Phelps	Stevens	White
Plucknett	Stewart	*Wickins
Poore	Stock	Wilkins
Pothecary	Sturgess	Wilkinson
Price	Swayne	Williams
Prior	Sweet	Wilson
Read	Tapp	Wyndham
Renaud	Taylor	Yarham
Repton	Thomas	Young

INSCRIPTIONS WHICH HAVE DISAPPEARED.

Adlam	Goode	Powell
Albert	Goodridge	Price
Cloterbrooke	Horner	Smedmore
Dyer	Hunt	Wentworth
Glover	Jay	Wilson
Golding	Judd	Wise

H. B. W.

ASIAGO.—The name of this place now figures prominently in Italian and Austrian bulletins of war. It was, and probably still is, the chief place of a little district in the mountains north of Vicenza, and a century ago was inhabited by a Teutonic colony known under the name of the "Sieben Perghe" or "Sette Communi." W. S. Rose, writing to Henry Hallam from Vicenza, in October, 1817, gives a description of their folk-lore and customs, some of which—according to him—remind one of some of the Celtic usages. The following is worthy of notice:—

"If a man dies by violence, instead of clothing him as the dead are usually clothed, they lay him out with a hat upon his head and shoes upon his feet, seeking to give him the appearance of a wayfaring man, perhaps as symbolizing one surprised in the great journey of life."

In an episcopal visit to Asiago, in 1597, the statement occurs that "Cimbros se esse asserunt," and, according to Rose, Bossuet's catechism has been translated into their dialect and published under the title: "Dar kloane Catechismo vor dez Béloseland vortra'ghet in z'gaprecht von Siben Perghen. In Seminarien von Padebe, 1813." A vocabulary has been printed by Marco Pezzo P. Veronese in his 'Dei Cimbri Veronesi, e Vicentini' (3rd edition, Verona, 1763). According to a German author, King Frederick IV. of Denmark visited them in 1709, and found that the language spoken at his own Court was not so polished as that heard by him in the "Sette Communi." According to Baedeker, however, they all speak Italian in our days. See W. S. R(ose), 'Letters from the North of Italy' (London, 1819), vol. i. pp. 247 *et seq.*; J. A. Cramer's 'Italy' (1826), i. 125; Josiah Conder's 'Italy' (1831), ii. 107.

It is a curious coincidence that the German name of Transylvania is also Siebenbuergen; the seven burghs are represented by seven castles in the coat of arms of that ancient principality.

L. L. K.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"STILL LIFE."—This term, in its very peculiar use with reference to painting, is probably, like many other terms of fine art, an importation from Dutch, which has the equivalent *stilleven* (compare the German *Still-leben*). It does not seem easy to explain quite satisfactorily how the designation "still life" has come to be applied only to lifeless objects as a subject for painting. Does the history of the term in Dutch throw any light on the question?

The oldest example of the term in English known to me is of date 1695. Can any earlier instance be found?

Oxford. HENRY BRADLEY.

FLETCHER FAMILY.—Joseph Fletcher, of Ballyboy, King's County, married Elizabeth Kershaw, had a son Richard, born 1798; also a cousin Joseph Fletcher of Tullamore, 1779, married Sarah Higgins of Dublin, December, 1798, died at Carlow, Ireland, 1842; had a son William, born (c.) 1807, married, at Dublin, Elizabeth Smith.

Ancestors of above with dates of birth, &c., will be appreciated.

WM. J. FLETCHER.

1433 Jackson Street, San Francisco.

AUTHOR WANTED.—There is a verse whose refrain goes something like this:—

These the qualities that shine
In the Barons of the Rhine.

The qualities are pleasingly enumerated, and that and the lilt of the verse tell me that it must be a ballad of Thackeray's, but I cannot find it in the only copy I have left.

It would be kind if any one could help me on such very scanty data. B. B—T.

SEM, CARICATURIST.—I shall be obliged if any reader of 'N. & Q.' can give me the proper name of this artist and some account of his life, when and where he died, &c. I have seen portraits, mostly caricatures, signed "Sem" from about 1850 to 1875, but I cannot identify his personality.

JOHN LANE.

H. B. KER, ARTIST.—I recently acquired twenty-seven dry-point etchings of Wimbledon Common and Park and Windsor Long Walk, &c., by this artist, all about 1812. As I cannot find his name in any list of exhibitors, I hope some correspondent of 'N. & Q.' may be able to give me some information about him and his work, when he died, &c. Some of these etchings are quite fine, and surely something must be known of an artist so accomplished.

JOHN LANE.

The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.

'HISTOIRE NATURELLE,' BY FRANCIS BACON.—In 1631 there was published in Paris ("chez Antoine de Sommaville et André Soubron") a book by Bacon entitled 'Histoire Naturelle.' It is entirely in French, and has prefixed to it a 'Life of Bacon,' the first to appear after his departure in 1626. It is highly praised and quoted from by Gilbert Wats in the forewords to his English edition of Bacon's 'Advancement of Learning,' 1640, and is referred to with respect by James and Isaac Gruter, who brought out editions of Bacon's works at Leyden, 1648-61. It formed the subject of correspondence between Isaac Gruter and William Rawley (Bacon's secretary) in letters that have been preserved to us by Tenison in 'Baconiana,' 1679. I mention these facts in order to show that, though this book has been quite neglected by modern English writers on Bacon—Montagu, Spedding, Hepworth Dixon, J. M. Robertson, &c.—it was, at the time it was written, in first-class repute in literary circles. It has never been translated into English, though in my book, 'Bacon's Secret Disclosed,' 1911, I gave a translation of the 'Life.'

Bacon makes some interesting statements in the book. At p. 116, when speaking of echoes he says:—

"and I remember that near Edinburgh in Scotland there is one of them that repeats completely the *Pater Noster* from the beginning to the end."

Such a remarkable echo as this must have been well known, one would think. The Pater Noster was, as I understand, repeated all in one; and I should think that so delicate an echo must have been in some building. I should be much interested to know if any one has come across any allusion to this echo in any old book or any account of old buildings. I have a recollection, going back some fifty years, that there was a wonderful echo in Dunkeld Cathedral.

The following gruesome fact Bacon also records. In Book VI. chap. v., 'Du mouvement de quelques animaux après leur mort,' at p. 373 he says:—

"I have seen, nevertheless, in Scotland the body of a gentleman, very big and powerful, who had had his head cut off: which, being placed at once in a wooden coffin, burst it with great force. But of that I cannot give the explanation."

Such a very strange occurrence as this should be remembered in the Scotch family to which the unfortunate gentleman belonged. Can any one give the reference? It is the sort of incident that Sir Walter Scott would have delighted in recording in a foot-note. If the time of the execution of this gentleman could be known, we should have the date of Bacon's visit to Scotland, as well as the place that he was at; and I do not know that there is anywhere else any record of Bacon's going to Scotland.

GRANVILLE C. CUNINGHAM.

MUSICAL QUERIES.—1. Major and Minor.—It is popularly believed that in music the major key always expresses cheerfulness, and the minor key sadness. In refutation of this it is pointed out that 'Oh, Ruddier than the Cherry,' is typically cheerful, though in a minor key; while 'The Dead March' in 'Saul,' which is decidedly solemn, melancholy, and dirge-like, is in a major key. I should be glad of other similar examples, *i.e.*, of cheerful tunes in the minor key, and doleful ones in the major key.

2. 'The March of the Men of Harlech.'—What was the origin of this tune? It has been said there were no men of Harlech, and therefore no march of them!

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

GARRICK'S GRANT OF ARMS.—What is the exact date of David Garrick's grant of arms and crest? And was a motto included? S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

Walsall.

COLOURS OF BADGE OF THE EARLS OF WARWICK.—Can any of your readers tell me if the bear and ragged staff—badge of the house of Beauchamp, Earls of Warwick—is of any particular colour? The staff, I believe, is argent, but what colour is the bear? H. I. HALL.

22 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.

'THE MAN WITH THE HOE.'—Can any of your readers tell me when and by whom this poem was written, and when it appeared? I see extracts from it in a book of 'Familiar Quotations,' and it is ascribed to Edwin Markham (b. 1852). The name of this poet is quite unknown to me, though probably this fact argues "myself unknown."

J. WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

SCARLET GLOVES AND TRACTARIANS. (See 11 S. viii. 509.)—Under this heading I asked in 1913 why Henry Kingsley in 'Leighton Court' makes the wife of a Tractarian vicar wear scarlet gloves in deference to her husband's orders. I have just discovered a passage in S. Baring-Gould's 'Life of the Rev. R. S. Hawker,' in which, describing Hawker's appearance, the author says: "His gloves were crimson. He wore these in church as well as elsewhere." And later he speaks of the vicar's blood-red hands in church. As 'Leighton Court' is about that part of the country, it is probable that an allusion to the vicar was intended by Henry Kingsley. But this does not solve the problem, why did the vicar wear crimson or scarlet gloves? M. H. DODDS.

Home House, Low Fell, Gateshead.

ABBÉ PAUL PEYRON'S 'ANTIQUITIES OF NATIONS.'—The English translator of this work is said to have been a Mr. Jones. Who was he? ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

DENMARK COURT.—*The Jewish Chronicle* lately mentioned a synagogue being situated in Denmark Court. I cannot find any reference to a court so named in any map of London, either old or modern. Perhaps one of your readers will kindly enlighten me.

MAURICE JONAS.

SYMBOLS ATTACHED TO SIGNATURES.—In the Guildhall in Rye is preserved the original agreement made between Oliver Cromwell and the citizens of Rye. The signatures of the latter are in many cases accompanied by varying signs or symbols such as an anchor, &c. Are these signs trade badges, or what are they? GRAHAM MILWARD.

77 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

PAYNE FAMILY.—Jonathan Payne (Paine), a Quaker, married Anne ——, had a daughter Henrietta, baptized May 31, 1778, Ballintemple, Tullow, co. Carlow, and a son Jonas, married April 25, 1804, at Urghlin, Carlow, Martha Bunbury. His will was dated June 24, 1830. He had a (?) cousin, Caleb Payne, of Colbinstown, co. Kildare, married Sarah Evans in 1767. Will, proved Dec. 14, 1808, "mentions large sums of money due to him by Royal Canal Co., Lord de Clifford, Earl of Westmeath, and others"; also a relative, Caroline Payne, a widow, married Wm. Bernard, 1764, at Carlow. I should be greatly obliged by any particulars concerning these families, parentage, dates of birth, &c., and their exact relationship.

E. C. FINLAY.

1729 Pine Street, San Francisco.

BLESSED WILLIAM OF ASSISI.—Anthony Parkinson, in his 'Collectanea Anglo-Minoritica' (London, 1726), at pp. 33-4, *sub anno* 1232, writes:—

"Br. *William Anglicus* departed this Life now. He was an *English* Frier of extraordinary Learning, and is said to have been a Doctor of Divinity; but was yet more famous for the Holiness of his Life; which was attested by many undoubted Proofs; for, he was a *Thaumaturgus* for supernatural Gifts and Miracles, both whilst living and after his Departure out of this Life; so that he seemed to out-doe his Founder S^t *Francis*, One of whose Disciples and Companions he was. He died at *Assisium*, and was buried in the lower Church of the Friers Minor there, near the Body of S^t *Francis*. The Franciscan Martyrologe, *on the* 7^th *day of March*, has this Character of him, viz. *Beatus Gulielmus, eximiæ Perfectionis Vir; qui Sanctitate & Miraculis, tum in Vita, tum post Obitum, maxime claruit.* That Author quotes more Vouchers than can be here inserted."

Southey, in his 'Commonplace Book,' 2nd Series, p. 395, says:—

"Guelherme Anglico, who was elected in the room of Joaõ Capella the Judas, worked so many miracles after his death that to keep peace in the convent Fr. Elias, the general of the order, was obliged to beg he would work no more—it brought such a rabble there. Dead as well as alive he was obedient, 189. A like story of Fr. and Pedro Cataneo. *Cornejo*, vol. i. p. 356."

What is the authority cited by Southey?

Have recent Franciscan studies thrown any light on William the Englishman, the *Beato* of Assisi?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

THE NEVILLE HERALDRY.—"Or, fretty gules" (with various cantons), is given as the ancient coat of the Nevilles; one blazon being "Or, fretty gules, a canton ermine," which is precisely the same as that of the Noels. Were the Noels originally Nevilles? Their crest, "a stag statant," seems to have some reference to the Nevilles' old office as Warden of the King's Forests north of Trent.

The present bull's head crest of the Nevilles is derived from the Bulmers, and the late J. R. Planché ingeniously deduced the shield of the Raby branch from the

FitzMaldreds, who derived it, according to tradition, from their great-grandfather Cospatric, Earl of Northumberland.

The arms of the Nevilles of Raby, Earls of Westmorland, were: "Gules, a saltire argent"; the arms of the French General Neuville, the present gallant defender of Verdun, are: "Gules, a saltire or." Is there any connexion?

It is obvious that the ship which appears upon the canton at times, and also as a family badge, is merely a rebus upon the name, Nef (a ship), Neufville, Nefville, and does not commemorate the helmsman Neville who steered the Conqueror to our shores. ALFRED RODWAY.

Birmingham.

FAMILY OF HEWITT OR HEWETT.—Can any of your readers tell me what became of the late Col. J. F. N. Hewett's collection of family pedigrees? His intention was, I understand, to have published these privately, but his death prevented this.

He was a frequent contributor to 'N. & Q.' in its early days (1850). H. F. HEWITT.

Standard Bank, Port Elizabeth, S.A.

Replies.

THE CITY CORONER AND TREASURE-TROVE.

(12 S. i. 483.)

ALTHOUGH treasure-trove is "an obscure subject, which, almost untouched by legislation, is peculiarly sterile in case law" (W. Martin, *The Law Quarterly Review*, 1904, vol. xx. p. 27), one would suggest, with deference, that a coroner is invested with jurisdiction by reason of the geographical position of the place of concealment, or alleged concealment, and that his right to hold an inquisition, to establish or negative discovery of hidden treasure, is not defeated by the removal of such treasure beyond that officer's territorial limits.

This view would seem to be supported by J. Brooke Little:—

"The duty of a coroner with regard to treasure-trove is to go where treasure is said to be found, and to issue his warrant for summoning a jury to appear before him in a certain place....."—Halsbury's 'Laws of England,' vol. viii. p. 247.

In the case of Att.-Gen. *v.* Moore, 1893, 1 Ch. 676, Sir J. Rigby, for the Crown, *in arguendo*, said (p. 681):—

"We do not seek to interfere with the coroner if he chooses to hold another inquest.....but we desire to have the articles protected by being brought into Court, until the title of the Crown can be tried."

Counsel for the coroner *contra*:—

"The coroner is only anxious to do his duty, and he cannot hold his inquest without having possession of the plate in question,"

but he cited no authority for this proposition. The late Mr. Justice Stirling, towards the end of his judgment, observed:—

"The learned counsel for the coroner has asked me that he may not be deprived of the articles until after the inquest which he proposes to hold. I think that is reasonable....."

His lordship, be it noted, acceded to the coroner's request on the ground of convenience, not on any supposition that without the articles the inquest would be abortive and of none effect.

The learned City Coroner is, of course, entirely correct in saying that it is the High Court only that has jurisdiction to determine questions of title to treasure-trove (Att.-Gen. *v.* Moore *supra*); but it may be expedient, in a case where the parties concerned are not agreed that the circumstances of the discovery point to treasure-trove, to have a finding of a coroner's jury on the facts, albeit their conclusions are traversable (Garnett *v.* Ferrand, 1828, 6 Barnewall and Cresswell's Reports, p. 611). It would appear to be a more commendable course, therefore, for the City Coroner and his jury to consider the evidence of the City Police (if possessed of any) than to have it laid before the County Purposes Committee, who are not a Court of Record.

It may well be that there exist great practical difficulties in summoning a jury to attend a place "where treasure is said to be found" when that place is perhaps completely covered by buildings subsequently erected, but such a state of affairs cannot affect the question of jurisdiction, the sole question raised in your columns. Such subsequently accruing difficulties serve only to emphasize the advice of Mr. William Martin:—

"It is of the greatest importance to obtain reliable information upon all the circumstances of a finding, circumstances which, in particular, include the condition of the articles themselves, both as regards their relative position and their position towards surrounding objects. Since so much depends upon an adequate knowledge of the surroundings, no steps should be omitted to obtain this knowledge at the earliest opportunity. Information should be first hand, and should be sought for quickly, before the constant repetition of answers to leading questions has converted mere inferences into 'undisputed facts.'"—*Ibid.*, *supra*, p. 33.

If the learned Coroner's alternative contention be that there may exist jurisdiction, but that no one has placed sufficient *prima facie* evidence before him to invoke his aid ('Committee on Treasure-Trove,' *Transactions* of the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies, 1915, p. xxviii), and that he declines, in the special circumstances of this case, to put himself in motion, then the Coroner is exercising a discretion which, presumably, he is fully entitled to exercise, and one readers of 'N. & Q.' are probably not prepared to criticize.

J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

1 Essex Court, Temple.

It seems well worth while to put the interesting question of the rights and duties of a Coroner in regard to treasure-trove more fully before our readers, and that in the manner in which it was first raised in regard to this particular find of Elizabethan or Jacobean jewellery, &c.

The paragraphs immediately following are taken from p. 5 of Dr. Waldo's Annual Return for 1914, where he first opened it up; and we also reproduce the three appendixes to that Return (J, K, and L), in which he further elucidates it.

"I may at this point call the attention of your Corporation to a matter which concerns somewhat closely the duties of my Office. From the circumstances of the case it is at present impossible to lay before you the precise facts.

"The matter to which I allude is the alleged discovery of treasure-trove at some place within the City boundaries at a date that appears to have been within the last three or four years. The articles there found are deposited, so I learn, in the London Museum, Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W. They consist of a hoard of Elizabethan or Jacobean jewellery, rings, necklaces, pendants, and the like, set with precious stones. So far as it can be gathered, the trove has been secured by the Treasury by a secret arrangement with a certain person or persons, and no reference has apparently been made to the Coroner of the district in which it was found, whether that district be in the City or elsewhere. According to ancient law and custom 'it is the duty of every person who finds any treasure or has knowledge that any treasure has been found, to make it known to the Coroner of the district.'* Further, in my opinion it is the bounden duty of the Coroner to call a jury and hold an inquest upon the alleged treasure-trove.* In the particular case of the trove recently placed in the London Museum, I have to report to your Corporation that presumably the treasure has been removed from the City by the Treasury without reference to my jurisdiction as His Majesty's Coroner for the City of London and your Officer. The very fact that I am unable to give more exact description of the alleged secret removal of treasure-trove in itself suggests a desire to avoid public inquisition. It seems fairly obvious that the interests of the public demand in such cases a judicial inquiry on oath to ascertain as far as may be the facts regarding the finding and other issues involved in the unearthing of a quantity of valuable property. The motives of the Treasury in securing objects of antiquarian and historical value are no doubt admirable. It remains for your Corporation, however, to determine whether any action should be taken to defend the jurisdiction of your Coroner's Court against what may possibly prove on further inquiry to have been an evasion of the law, and one that, in some cases, might conceivably lead to grave abuses as regards hidden articles. The right of inquiry under such circumstances was originally assigned to the Coroner by Edward I. It was by him enacted in the year 1276 'that a Coroner ought to inquire of treasure that is found, who were the finders, and, likewise, who is suspected of it.' This duty was reimposed in Section 36 of The Coroner's Act of 1887, and is still in force. (See Appendices J, K, L.)

"I have thought it my duty to report this matter to the Corporation on what may possibly prove on further investigation to have constituted an illegal encroachment by the Treasury upon the jurisdiction of the Coroner. A formal inquiry from your Corporation might perhaps elicit from the Treasury a precise statement as to the facts of the case."

The following are the Appendices referred to:—

APPENDIX J.

Treasure-trove is defined by Chitty, one of the highest authorities on the subject, in his 'Prerogatives of the Crown, and the Relative Duties and Rights of the Subject,' 1820 (pp. 152 and 153), as being "where any gold or silver in coin, plate, or bullion is found concealed in a house, or in the earth, or other private place, the owner thereof being unknown, in which case the treasure belongs to the King or his grantee, having the franchise of treasure-trove; but if he that laid it be known or afterwards discovered, the owner and not the King is entitled to it; this prerogative right only applying in the absence of an owner to claim the property. If the owner, instead of hiding the

"* See Treatise by Sir John Jervis on the Office and Duties of Coroners, 6th ed., p. 109; also Lord Halsbury's 'Laws of England,' vol. vii., 'Constitutional Law,' 1909, p. 213; Chitty's 'Prerogatives of the Crown and the Relative Duties and Rights of the Subject,' 1820, p. 153; the 'Encyclopædia of the Laws of England,' vol. xiv., 2nd ed., 1909, p. 229."

"* See 4 Edw. I., Statute 2, translated from original in Latin in 'Statutes of the Realm,' 1816, vol. ii., pp. 62-64; Coroners Act, 1887, s. 36; Lord Halsbury's 'Laws of England,' vol. ix., 'Criminal Law and Procedure,' 1909, p. 521; Umfreville (Coroner for Middlesex), 'Lex Coronatoria,' 1761, vols. i., xlii. and lx.; the writer's 'The Ancient Office of Coroner' (in which Bracton, Britton, Fleta and other ancient authorities are quoted), *Trans.* Med. Leg. Soc., vol. viii., 1910, pp. 109-12, and Coroners' Soc. Ann. Report, 1910-11, vol. iv., pp. 241-52."

treasure, casually lost it, or purposely parted with it in such a manner that it is evident he intended to abandon the property altogether, and did not purpose to resume it on another occasion, as if he threw it on the ground, or other public place, or in the sea, the first finder is entitled to the property as against every one but the owner, and the King's prerogative does not in this respect obtain. So that it is the hiding, and not the abandonment of the property that entitles the King to it. It is the duty of every person who finds any treasure to make it known to the Coroners of the County. The punishment for concealing it is fine and imprisonment." For instance, in the case of Reg. *v.* Thomas and Willett (1863, IX. Cox's 'Crim. Cas.,' 376), the defendants bought ancient gold ornaments, ploughed up in a field near Hastings, as brass—knowing it to be gold—for 5*s.* 6*d.* and sold it to a refiner for 527*l.*

The prisoners were tried on the inquisition of the Coroner at the assize for having "unlawfully, wilfully and knowingly" concealed the treasure-trove from the knowledge of the Queen. They were sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and, after serving one year in Lewes Gaol, they were released.

See also, Dalton on 'Sheriffs,' chap. 16, 'Treasure-Trove,' and chap. 7, p. 40, which says "Where the Lord of any Liberty hath by charter any franchise there the Sheriffs are not to seize them." In this connexion it is interesting to note that Gross, in describing the functions of the Coroner in his 'Select Cases from the Coroners' Rolls,' says (p. xxvi):—

"The Coroner, unlike the Sheriff, who was the appointed agent of the King, represented not only the King but also the people. He was answerable to the King and people. He belonged to the Community and owed his position to their suffrage."

On such reasoning it seems only proper that the Coroner, as the representative of the people as well as of the King, should deal with and investigate in open Court matters such as treasure which may belong to either King or subject—rather than that such property should be appropriated by some officer or agent of the Treasury, often a policeman, acting only in the King's interest.

At an inquest on silver plate unearthed in manorial ground, at Leominster, and handed to the Coroner, the jury, being unable to agree in a verdict, were summoned to appear before the late Mr. Justice Day, at the Assize on Dec. 5, 1892. Justice Day in his charge to the jury, in supporting the Coroner, gave expression to the following significant dictum:—"In cases of grant, the Crown cannot seize chattels because they are treasure-trove, and the Coroner is bound to inquire into the matter and deal with it." (See Att. Gen. *v.* Moore, 1893, 1 Ch., 676.)

APPENDIX K.

Treasure-trove in the City of London, and in the ancient Borough and Town of Southwark, belongs specifically by Royal grant to the Lord Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of London. The fine copy of the Inspeximus Charter (the original of which is in the City archives), of June 24, 15 Charles II. (1664), translated from the original in Latin, made under the direction of Sir Thomas Hardy in 1838, and preserved in the Guildhall Library, recites the City Charters from the time of William the Conqueror. The three charters granting treasure-trove are those of Sept. 20, 6 James I. (1608), of Oct. 18, 14 Charles I. (1638), and of April 23, 4 Edward VI. (1550). Charles II. confirms the above charters of James I. and Charles I. (at p. 159 of the copy of the Inspeximus Charter of Charles II.) in the following words: "We do give and grant to the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens and their successors, treasure-trove in the City of London, or the Liberties thereof; and also all Waifs and Estrays, and goods and chattels of Felons and Fugitives ....in the City or the Liberties thereof." Charles II., at p. 92, recites and confirms Edward VI. Charter, as follows: "We have given and granted to the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City and their successors in and through all the Borough and Town of Southwark ....all goods and chattels waived, estrays, and also Treasure-trove in the Town and precinct aforesaid, and goods and chattels of all manner of Traitors, Felons, Fugitives, Outlaws, condemned persons, Convicts and Felons defamed....and deodands, and those denying the Law of our Land, &c."

By "waifs" are to be understood stolen goods which are waived or thrown away by the thief in his flight from fear of being apprehended. Such goods became the property of the King or his grantee, unless the owner prosecuted promptly.

"Estrays" are stray cattle and swans, which, in return for the damage they may have done, belong to the King or his grantee if unclaimed, after public proclamation, within a year and a day.

The *deodand*, or gift to God, or "bane" (Anglo-Saxon *bana*), *i.e.*, the slayer, in English, was the animal or inanimate thing causing death by misadventure. The value of the *deodand*, appraised by the Coroner's jury, became, up to the year 1846 (when it was abolished) the property of the King. In Southwark it belonged by special grant to the City of London, but not in the City.

Goods and chattels of felons (including *felos-de-se*), and of lands, also, in the case of Outlaws, were formerly appraised before the City Coroner and committed to the custody of one of the sheriffs, to be accounted for by him at the next assize, when, if convicted, the property became, by the two charters cited, forfeited to the City. Such forfeiture—save in the case of outlaws—was abolished in 1870 (St. 33 and 34 Vict., cap. 23). It is still the duty of the Coroner (in the City the Recorder acts by custom) to make the entry of the judgment in outlawry in criminal cases so as to gain possession for the Crown or grantee of the outlaw's property in cases where he has left the country and from whence he cannot be extradited.

Dalton on the 'Office of Sheriff,' 1670, cap. 14, on 'Forfeitures,' p. 73, also states that goods and chattels were forfeited even "For flying for felony, although not guilty of the fact."

The case of The Attorney General *v.* Trustees of the British Museum (1903, 2 Ch. 598) illustrates the importance of the insertion of special words descriptive of a franchise such as treasure-trove in a charter before such can be successfully claimed by a subject. The case in point was one in which ancient gold ornaments were unearthed on land at Limavady in the North-West of Ireland, granted to the Honourable the Irish Society, which happens to be under the governance of your

Corporation. The treasure was acquired by an antiquary and transferred to the trustees of the British Museum as a votive offering originally deposited in Lough Foyle, and was not looked upon as treasure-trove. The question as to the right of the property having been raised in Parliament, the Crown claimed it as treasure-trove, and commenced a civil action for its recovery. The defence of the trustees was twofold, namely (1) denial that the articles in question were treasure-trove, and (2) that if the articles were actually treasure-trove, they then vested in the Irish Society, by Charter of Charles II., and not in the Crown or in themselves. The charter expressly granted to the Irish Society in so many specific words the following franchises or royal privileges :—waived chattels, estrays, forfeiture of felons, deodands, wrecks of sea, flotsam and jetsam.* No special mention, however, was made—as in the case of the two grants concerning the City and Southwark already cited—in the charter, of treasure-trove (*thesaurus inventus*), use only being made of the general term "franchises." In giving judgment Mr. Justice Farwell held, *inter alia*, (1) that the articles in question were treasure-trove, and by virtue of the prerogative Royal belonged to his Majesty the King, and (2) that treasure-trove cannot be passed by the King to a subject under the general word "franchises," but must be expressly mentioned in the charter in specific words (*verba specialia*). The treasure-trove ultimately was handed by the King to the Royal Irish Academy for deposit in the National Museum of Dublin. The case did not come before the Coroner. Had an inquest been held, publicity would at once have been given to the facts, with the result that the treasures probably would never have left Ireland, and the Treasury and Trustees of the British Museum would have been saved the expensive luxury of appeal to the Courts of Law.

APPENDIX L.

Gross, in 'Select Cases from the Coroners' Rolls (preserved in the Public Record Office)' A.D. 1265-1413,' says he failed to find a single record among those cases investigated by him of an inquest concerning treasure-trove. Dr. Sharpe, in his interesting 'Calendar of Coroners' Rolls of the City of London (preserved at the Guildhall), A.D. 1300-1378,' also remarks the absence of any inquest on treasure-trove among the City rolls. Neither is there any such record in 'Letter-Book B' by the same author, dealing with Coroners' Rolls of the thirteenth century. Personally I have been unable to find any such inquest in the City Records discovered by me at the Central Criminal Court and dating from 1788-1861, and from then up to the present time.

Outside the City and Southwark, inquests on treasure-trove have in recent years been reported from time to time. For example, twenty-six such inquests are returned as having been held in England and Wales between 1901 and 1913 in Part I. of 'Criminal Judicial Statistics.' Between July, 1850, and March, 1868, only twenty-four claims to treasure-trove were made by the Treasury in England. The King, City, and Guildhall Museum would undoubtedly benefit if cases of failure of the common law duty of every one having knowledge of the finding of hidden treasure to notify the trove to the Coroner were made a statutory penal offence. Undoubtedly much hidden treasure, of considerable antiquarian interest and value, discovered on the pulling down of ancient buildings, must have been lost to the City owing to the want of power to prosecute and punish every one—apart from the first finder—having knowledge of treasure failing to notify such discovery to the proper officer appointed for the purpose, namely, the King's Coroner.

It has always been the custom of Coroners at inquests on alleged treasure-trove to take evidence to decide whether or not the treasure be actually treasure-trove; and if so, to acquaint the King of the fact, or in the event of the Royal privilege being in the hands of his subjects—as in the case of the City—then it becomes the duty of the Coroner to inform your Corporation of the finding of the jury, and of the City's right to the treasure-trove.

In India it is obligatory for the finder of treasure to declare such find to a public official appointed for the purpose. The Indian Treasure-Trove Act of 1878, enacts that by "Treasure" is meant anything of any value hidden in the soil or in any way affixed thereto. Also that the finder must under penalty give notice (1) in writing to the Government collector when the treasure exceeds 10 rupees in value; (2) of the place where it was found, and (3) of the date of finding.

Bracton, in his 'Laws and Customs of England,' written *temp.* Edw. I. in Latin in the latter half of the thirteenth century, under 'Office of the Coroner in Treasure-Trove' (Twiss's ed., 1878), says in vol. ii. p. 287 : "And it is of their office, if treasure be said to have been found, and of attachments thereupon to be made. In the first place they ought to inquire of those who have been reported thereon, and if any one has been found seised, or if there be a presumption against any one that he has found treasure from the circumstances that a person has indulged himself more abundantly in food and more richly in dress as above said, and if any such an one be found as above, he ought to be attached by four or six securities."

Britton, another great authority, in his Law Treatise written in French in 1291-1292 (Nichols's ed.), chap. xviii. p. 66, says : "Concerning treasure (*tresor trové*) found concealed in the earth ....which of right belong to and are detained from us, let careful inquiry be made, and of the names of those who found them, and to whose hands they have come, and to what amount. For treasure hid in the earth and found shall belong to the finder; and any person who shall find such treasure in the earth shall forthwith (*hastivement*) inform the coroner (*corounour*) of the district or the bailiffs thereof; and the coroner shall go without delay and inquire whether any of it has been carried off, and by whom, and save all

* "Wreck" (properly so called) is where goods shipwrecked are cast upon the land; and goods which are termed flotsam, jetsam and ligan, become and are deemed wrecks if they be cast upon the land. "Flotsam" is when the ship is split, and the goods float upon the water between high and low water mark. "Jetsam" is when the ship is in danger of foundering, and for the purpose of saving the ship, the goods are cast into the sea. "Ligan" is when heavy goods are thrown into the sea with a buoy, so that the mariners may know where to retake them.

that can be found for our use; and those who carried it off shall be held to mainprise until the eyre of the justices; and if our justices can convict the eloiners of malice, they shall be punished by imprisonment and fine, but if malice be not found, they shall be punished by amercement only."

The anonymous writer Fleta wrote his 'Commentary of the English Law' in Latin in 1290, a few years later in date than Bracton's work. Fleta was probably the treatise of a clerk or lawyer employed in the household of King Edward I., and was composed in the Fleet (Debtors') prison. Fleta describes the duties of the Coroner more fully and accurately than any of his contemporaries, owing, possibly, to a personal acquaintance with the work of the Coroner of the King's household or Verge of his day. In ed. 1st, 1647, Bk. I., chap. xxv., on 'The Office of Coroner,' p. 38, fol. 11, Fleta says: "On the Coroner and Sheriff gaining knowledge of the finding of treasure they ought to inquire diligently about the finding and who were the finders, as to the nature and amount of the treasure, whether any of it has been carried away, and all particulars with regard to those in possession of the find, and whether there is any concealment by any one. The Coroner must then attach all those having knowledge of the treasure, and hold to mainprise any one having carried off the treasure until the coming of the Justices." See also Fleta, chap. xxv., p. 36; chap. xviii., on Coroners, p. 22, fol. 20; and chap. xliii., on Liberties, p. 61, fol. 2.

EDITOR 'N. & Q.'

LARGEST BAG OF GAME FOR A DAY'S SHOOTING (12 S. i. 510).—The Prince of Lichtenstein, of course, was not a German, but an Austrian. In the eighteenth century large bags were more common in Austria than they were at that time in England. It would be interesting to find out how, with their primitive flint guns, Austrian hunters managed to achieve what they did.

Here is an authentic instance of a bag that was made in Austria (it took two days, it is true) nearly half a century before the one that seems fabulous and unbelievable, mentioned by MR. GLADSTONE. As will be noticed, it mentions only hares, no birds:—

Extract from letter of small talk.

The Count v. Aldenburg-Bentinck to N. N.

Vienne, 31 Dec^bre 1749.

Le petit Prince de Lichtenstein que vous avez vu à *Leyden* et qui est souvent venu à *Sorgvliet*,* &c.

P.S. J'oubliois quasi de vous dire que chez le Prince de Lichtenstein nous avons *tué en deux jours deux mille cinq cents et quatorze lièvres*.

(Bentinck correspondence, Br. Mus. Eg. 1746, f. 220.)

W. DEL COURT.

47 Blenheim Crescent, W.

* Sorgvliet was one of the country seats of Count Bentinck. It was situated between the Hague and Scheveningen.

RICHARD WILSON (12 S. i. 90, 158, 213, 277, 437, 516; ii. 34).—One point which seems to be tolerably clear is that the Richard Wilson who was M.P. for Barnstaple (1796-1802) and a magistrate in Tyrone did not marry a daughter of Lord Rodney in 1789. This Richard Wilson married at St. George's, Hanover Square, on March 23, 1779, Anne, the only daughter of Charles Townshend, who had died, while Chancellor of the Exchequer, in September, 1767 ('D.N.B.,' lvii. 117), and his wife Caroline, who had been created Baroness of Greenwich in August, 1767 (G. E. C.'s 'Peerage,' iv. 91). In 1796 he obtained judgment, with damages assessed at 500*l.*, in an undefended action for crim. con. against John Thomson, his neighbour and tenant at Datchworth; and on July 11, 1797, he obtained a sentence of divorce *a mensa et thoro* against his wife in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of London. In 1798 he was promoting in the House of Lords a Bill for the dissolution of his marriage. After the evidence had been heard, the Bill received a second reading, passed safely through the committee stage, and on report was "ordered to be engrossed." But it never became an Act of Parliament: it succumbed—so it would seem—to opposition from Lord Loughborough and the Bishop of Rochester (Dr. Horsley).

The foregoing statements are based on 'Marriage Register of St. George's, Hanover Square' (Harl. Soc.), i. 297; 'Annual Register,' xxii. 241, where Wilson is described as "of Aytone, in Ireland," but "Aytone" may possibly be a misprint for "Tyrone"; 'House of Lords' Journals,' xli. 549, 551, 553; *Gentleman's Magazine*, lxviii. pt. ii. 1132; Clutterbuck's 'Hertfordshire,' ii. (1821), 314-15, where it is further stated that Wilson bought the manor of Datchworth in 1792 and sold it in 1802; and Burke's 'Dormant and Extinct Peerages' (1866), 536, where it is further stated that Wilson's wife had for a second husband "John Tempest of Lincolnshire." As the divorce did not dissolve her marriage with Wilson, her marriage with Tempest can have occurred only after Wilson's death.

By his marriage with Anne Townshend, Richard Wilson had a son, Charles Townshend Wilson, who married Harriet, daughter of Hugh Owen, the historian of Shrewsbury, who was Archdeacon of Salop from 1821 to 1827 ('D.N.B.,' xlii. 415), and sister of the Rev. Edward Pryce Owen, the etcher (*ibid.*, 405). There were two sons of this last-mentioned marriage, the elder of them being

Lieut.-Col. Charles Townshend Wilson, of the Coldstream Guards, who died in 1887. See Burke's 'Commoners,' ii. (1837), 513, under 'Owen of Bettws'; Rev. J. E. Auden's 'Shrewsbury School Register, 1734-1908,' p. 99; and *The Times* of Feb. 17, 1887, pp. 1, 8.

Being then the husband of Anne Townshend, the Richard Wilson I have been writing about cannot have had a marriage with a daughter of Lord Rodney in 1789, even if he be the Richard Wilson who had an elopement with her.

As the correspondence began with MR. HORACE BLEACKLEY'S question, Who was the "Dick Wilson," an early friend of the great Lord Eldon? I should like to inquire, Who was the "Dick Wilson" to whom Lord Grey once said that "nothing in life would give him so much pleasure as to see Eldon hanged in his robes"? See 'The Creevey Papers,' ii. 299-300. H. C.

"LOKE" (12 S. i. 510; ii. 18).—I lived as a boy near, and indeed adjoining, a loke in Norwich, and that loke is still *in situ*. It is a narrow way impassable for wheeled traffic, but is not a cul-de-sac, nor ever was.

T. J. WOODROW.

City Carlton Club, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.

See 7 S. vi. 128, 191.

JOHN T. PAGE.

GEORGE BARRINGTON (*v. sub* 'Elizabeth West, Thief,' 12 S. i. 448).—I am far from being able, without searching through fifty volumes of manuscript notes, covering the history of metropolitan crime from Jeffreys's recordership to the death of William IV., to give off-hand all I have come across relating to Barrington, but here are some, at least, of his "previous convictions"—or acquittals—and never was there a luckier prisoner:—

Old Bailey, January, 1777.—Larceny at Drury Lane playhouse from Ann Dudman. Was committed to Tothill Fields Bridewell. A very plausible defence. Guilty. Three years' "hulks."

Old Bailey, April, 1778.—Larceny (he was capitally indicted for privately stealing from the person) from Elizabeth Ironmonger; *coram* Sir W. Blackstone. Five years' hulks, and property forfeited to the City of London.

Old Bailey, January, 1783.—Not fulfilling the terms of his Majesty's pardon (a conditional pardon—that he should "banish himself" wherever he chose; not very uncommon). He was ordered back to the hulks.

Old Bailey, February, 1784.—Privately stealing from the person of Sir Godfrey Webster; *coram* Sir Henry Gould (junior) A very artful defence, such as Barrington never failed to make. Not guilty.

Old Bailey, September, 1788.—Barrington moves for leave for his counsel and solicitor to inspect the proceedings against him.

Old Bailey, December, 1789.—Privately stealing from the person of H. Le Mesurier; *coram* Ashhurst, J. "Not guilty, and did not fly for the same." (A record of outlawry against him had been quashed at some earlier date.)

Old Bailey, September, 1790.—Tried before Lord Chief Baron Eyre, for larceny. The judge remarked: "This ought to have been a capital indictment." Not guilty.

Barrington is appointed High Commissioner of the settlement of New South Wales, and "administers justice with impartial hand" ('Annual Register,' 1793, pp. 28, 29). ERIC R. WATSON.

'NORTHANGER ABBEY': "HORRID" ROMANCES (12 S. ii. 9).—I sent a query on this subject to 'N. & Q.' in December, 1912, and as other people take an interest in the question, it may be useful to summarize the information which I obtained from several obliging answers, together with what little I have added by my own researches. But I have never been so fortunate as to find a copy of any one of these novels.

'The Castle of Wolfenbach,' a German story, 2 vols., by Mrs. Parsons.—Nothing seems to be known about this lady, nor about the date of publication.

'Clermont,' by Regina Maria Roche, 1798.—Miss Roche was the authoress of 'The Children of the Abbey,' which is mentioned in 'Emma,' and was a fairly well-known writer of the school of Mrs. Radcliffe. Her style is said to have been more sentimental and less sensational than that of her model. There was also a novel by Madame de Genlis called 'Clermont.'

'The Mysterious Warning,' a German tale in 4 vols., by Mrs. Parsons.

'The Necromancer of the Black Forest.'—This novel has not been clearly identified. MR. RALPH THOMAS suggests that it may have been 'John Jones, or the Necromancer,' or that it was a play, 'The Necromancer,' written by Miss Scott and produced at the Sans Pareil theatre in 1809.

'The Midnight Bell,' 3 vols., 1798; other editions, 1800 and 1824; French translation, 1799.—This novel is mentioned in Jane Austen's 'Letters' (ed. Brabourne, i. 156). It seems to have been popular, but curiously enough it is attributed to two authors, George Walker and Francis Lathom. Both have lives in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' and 'The Midnight Bell' is given in the list of the works of each, without any indication of the rival claimant.

'The Orphan of the Rhine' should be 'Orphans of the Rhine'; it is an anonymous novel (4 vols.), and nothing more is known about it at present.

'Horrid Mysteries,' 4 vols., by P. Will, minister of the German Lutheran Chapel in the Savoy. M. H. DODDS.

Home House, Low Fell, Gateshead.

FIREPLACES: AITCH STONES, FORD, NORTHUMBERLAND (12 S. ii. 8).—One learns from the 'E.D.D.' that in the West Riding of Yorkshire an "aitch" is a mantelpiece, and the editor was of opinion that this was possibly "a peculiar use of the name for the letter *h*." I fancy, myself, that the word is merely a provincial form of "arch," which in Northumberland becomes "airch," as Mr. Heslop's 'Glossary' declares. I dare say the stone of which Mr. Neville heard at Ford may have served acoustic purposes in the figure of an arch. Letter H's form may have suggested its own appellation. ST. SWITHIN.

"AS DEAD AS QUEEN ANNE" (12 S. i. 289, 357).—The demise of Queen Anne is still in perpetual commemoration in the Law Courts. *The Periodical* for June, 1916, has the following quotation from an article by Mr. A. Underhill on 'Law' in the forthcoming work, 'Shakespeare's England':—

"It is perhaps not generally known that the present wig and sombre black gown [of counsel] only date from the funeral of Queen Anne. As the late Chief Baron Pollock is said to have remarked, the Bar then went into mourning and has never gone out of it again."—P. 48.

ST. SWITHIN.

SIR WALTER SCOTT: LOCKHART'S UNPUBLISHED LETTER (12 S. i. 446; ii. 18).—Your two correspondents have unconsciously furnished an explanation which may be of interest to future writers. It is a fair inference that the engagement between Miss Lockhart and John Nisbett of Cairnhill did not lead to their marriage—a by no means unfrequent occurrence. MR. MORE NISBETT, however, makes a somewhat unintelligible reference to a second Sir Walter Scott. The "Wizard of the North" certainly had a son named Walter, who died before his father received his baronetcy—and a second son, Charles, who succeeded, but died unmarried at Teheran. The real mystery of the contents of the letter still remains unsolved. The letter is one of several addressed by Lockhart to, probably, his most intimate friend in England, with whom he maintained cordial relations up to his death.

L. G. R.

Bournemouth.

A LOST LIFE OF HUGH PETERS (12 S. ii. 11).—Two different biographies of Peters are given on p. 1839 of Lowndes's 'Manual':

'History of the Life and Death of Hugh Peters,' 1661, 4to.

A copy of this occurred in a London auction in 1904, mentioned on p. 757 of my 'Index to "Book-Prices Current," 1897-1906.'

'Historical and critical account of Hugh Peters after the manner of Mr. Bayle. 1751.' 8vo.

WM. JAGGARD, Lieut.

"NIHIL ARDET IN INFERNO NISI PROPRIA VOLUNTAS" (12 S. ii. 10).—See the Benedictine edition of St. Bernard, Paris, 1690, vol. i. col. 903:—

"Quid enim odit, aut punit Deus præter propriam voluntatem? Cesset voluntas propria, et infernus non erit. In quem enim ignis ille desæviet, nisi in propriam voluntatem?"—'Sermo in tempore Resurrectionis ad Abbates,' 'De mersione Naaman septies in Jordane,' cap. 3.

EDWARD BENSLY.

University College, Aberystwyth.

It is worth noting that the sentiment contained in these words is frequently emphasized by St. Bernard. When commenting on Romans viii. 35-39, "Quis ergo nos separabit a caritate Christi?" he has, "Sed cum tot et tanta dixisset, unum, scilicet propriam voluntatem, reticuit, quæ salvationis et damnationis est causa" ('Tractatus de Conscientia,' c. 1). In the twelfth *Sermo*, 'De Diversis,' he writes: "Voluntas, quæ sola deinceps damnare possit animas nostras." Again in *Sermo III.*, 'In Tempore Resurrectionis,' we read [*ut supra*]. MONTAGUE SUMMERS.

LATIN CONTRACTIONS (12 S. i. 468; ii. 19).—I thank J. J. B. for reply, but he does not help me. "Expositorum" and "oneris" are suggestions too obvious to have missed consideration, but is the first ever used in the sense of "receipts"? If these receipts were only from wrecks it might mean "things cast ashore," but they include such as a Sallee

rover brought in by the prisoners who had overpowered the crew, a ship's boat in which the crew of a merchant vessel were cast adrift by pirates who captured their vessel, &c. They do not contain a single wreck. The vessels were sold by the local vice-admiral, and the *summa expoitorum* is the amount of the proceeds. "Oneris" would make sense, but the writing is very good (there is no question of misprint, as suggested by J. J. B.). In the account of another year I find *ovens*, which suggests that the word is *ouens;* but I still seek the meaning.

That P^{ll} is X^{ll} is a mere guess. How does J. J. B. interpret it? YGREC.

ST. MADRON'S WELL, NEAR PENZANCE (12 S. ii. 9).—MR. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT quotes from my book 'England's Riviera,' at pp. 211, 212. Will you allow me to say that for the next edition I had already altered the passage? It will run to this intent:—

"Bishop Joseph Hall (1574-1656), successively Bishop of Exeter and Norwich, went so far as to preach upon the repute of St. Madron's Well in his 'The Invisible World:—of God and his angels' (Sect. viii., 'The Apparitions of Angels'):—

"'The trade, that we have with good spirits, is not now driven by the eye; but is like to themselves, spiritual: yet not so, but that even in bodily occasions, we have many times insensible helps from them in such manner, as that by the effects, we can boldly say, Here hath been an angel, though we saw him not. Of this kind, was that, no less than miraculous, cure, which, at St. Maderne's,* in Cornwall, was wrought upon a poor cripple†; whereof, besides the attestation of many hundreds of the neighbours, I took a strict and personal examination, in that last Visitation‡ which I either did or ever shall hold. This man, that, for sixteen years together, was fain to walk upon his hands, by reason of the close contraction of the sinews of his legs, was, upon three monitions in his dreams to wash in that well, suddenly so restored to his limbs, that I saw him able, both to walk, and to get his own maintenance. I found here was neither art, nor collusion; the thing done, the Author invisible.'

"['The Works of Joseph Hall, D.D.,' in 12 vols., vol. viii. pp. 372, 373, Oxford, D. A. Talboys, MDCCCXXXVII.]"

J. HARRIS STONE.

Oxford and Cambridge Club, S.W.

RICHARD SWIFT (12 S. ii. 9).—He is described in Dod's 'Parliamentary Companion' as son of Timothy Swift, army contractor, by Susannah, daughter of Mr. John Carey. He was born in Malta in 1811, and married in 1836 a daughter of John O'Brien, a West India merchant. He was a dealer in leather, boot manufacturer, and London agent for the shoemakers of Northampton. He sat for the county of Sligo as a Liberal from 1852 to 1857, defeating the previous Conservative member, W. R. Ormsby-Gore (afterwards second Lord Harlech). He died March 24, 1872.

ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Leamington.

"* S. Maternus." "† One John Trelille." "‡ At Whitsuntide."

MILTON'S SONNET ON 'TETRACHORDON': "LIKE" (12 S. ii. 7).—MR. W. F. SMITH has very happily illustrated, rather than explained, the line:—

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek.

For the sense is quite plain. "Sleek" is opposed to "rugged." Says Lady Macbeth:—

Gentle my lord, *sleek o'er* your *rugged* looks.

Milton's line, then, evidently means:—

Those rugged names, to our rugged lips, have come to seem the reverse of rugged.

Curiously, the same sonnet contains another (I think, more) difficult use of "like":—

Thy age, like ours, O soul of Sir John Cheek,
Hated not learning worse than toad or asp,
When thou taught'st Cambridge and King Edward Greek.

"Tetrachordon," the poet in effect says, being a musical term used by Aristotle (Probl. xix. 33), ought not to have jarred on the ears, or tried the lips, of his contemporaries, had not the age "hated learning." Sir John Cheek's age, on the contrary, *un*like "ours" (Milton's), had no such hatred, and would not have complained of the use of the word in question.

Masson, in his note (iii. 471), says:—

"The construction of this passage is important, and is generally missed. It is 'Thy age.....did not, like ours, hate learning.'.....We should now say *unlike ours*."

The words "like ours," in fact, seem out of place. We may compare 'Tempest,' Act I. sc. ii.:—

Like one,
Who having, unto truth, *by telling of it*,
Made such a sinner of his memory,
To credit his own lie,

i.e., as to credit his own lie by (frequent) telling of it (the lie). But I do not think it would be easy to find a similar displacement in Milton. W. A. C.

"EVERY ENGLISHMAN IS AN ISLAND" (12 S. ii. 11).—I write only from memory, but I carry a strong impression that this was first said not by Emerson, but by Novalis.

L. I. GUINEY.

FAZAKERLEY: MEANING OF NAME (12 S. i. 288, 395, 489).—Sephton, in his 'Handbook of Lancashire Place-Names,' says:—

"Henry de Fasakerlegh is mentioned in an Assize Roll of 1276 (Record Society, vol. xlvii. p. 136). Similarly, Fasacrelegh in the names of persons in 1376 (Record Society, vol. xlvi.). Fasacre and Fasarlegh occur in 1323 (Record Society, vol. xli.)."

Johnston, in his 'The Place-Names of England and Wales,' says:—

"Fazakerley—1277 Fasakerlegh, 1376 Fasacrelegh. Looks as if O.E. fas-æcer-léah, 'border of the open-country meadow,' fr. fas, fæs, 'border, fringe,' and æcer, acer, 'open plain, field,' mod. 'acre.' There is no name in 'Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum' [by W. G. Searle] that would suggest Fazaker-."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

[J. C. H. thanked for reply.]

FACT OR FANCY? (12 S. i. 509; ii. 17).—1. In addition to the sentence quoted from the 'N.E.D.,' Coke said that "every one may assemble his friends and neighbours to defend his house against violence," for "*domus sua cuique est tutissimum refugium.*"

But the whole point of the great commentator is that when *the Law* has a right of entry it is no longer the former owner's to the full extent (5 'Rep.' 91 b, repeated 3 'Inst.' 162, c. 73). This, of course, is good law to-day.

2. I am well acquainted with the case of a great (young) sufferer from asthma who, in removing from clay to gravel, was at once cured. H. C—N.

Notes on Books.

Close Rolls of the Reign of Henry III. preserved in the Public Record Office. A.D. 1242–7. (H.M. Stationery Office, 17*s.* 6*d.*)

THE first volume of these Close Rolls (1227–31) was published in 1902. Mr. E. G. Atkinson has prepared the text of this volume, and Mr. R. F. Isaacson has made the Index. The documents are printed in Latin.

It will be remembered that in 1242 Henry was in Gascony. His mother and stepfather had drawn him into the coalition of a group of rebellious French peers against Louis IX. The coalition went down, after comparatively feeble resistance, before the vigour and capable generalship of Louis, and, reading here the orders for costly preparation to be made for Henry's return, one imagines that outward magnificence made the best part of it. The five years covered by this volume are perhaps thought of by students of the reign chiefly as years in which discontents and the causes of subsequent disturbance were brewing more or less below the surface. This volume, however, illustrates the reign rather from the social and religious point of view than from the political. Henry, we know, copied St. Louis in the munificence of his gifts to shrines and churches, and in the lavishness of his charity. Here are numberless orders—many of them impatiently pressing—to Edward, son of Odo, the king's goldsmith, for all kinds of jewel-work, costly vessels for churches, reliquaries, ornaments for shrines, and so forth, mostly to be ready for some great festival of the Church. Interesting, too, are the orders for robes and suits of state, and for hangings; and here we have preserved the name of an embroideress—one evidently well known, Mabilia de Sancto Edmundo—who was ordered, upon the return of the king, to make a vexillum, or standard, for Westminster, "de uno bono samitto rubeo bene brudatum auro sicut..... illud melius sciverit providere cum una imagine de Sancta Maria et alia de Sancto Johanne," for Westminster Abbey, and whom we find still unpaid in July, 1244.

A very interesting study of Westminster during this period might be put together from these pages; for not only have we countless details of goldsmiths' work—take, for instance, the golden ring with a fine sapphire and an inscription ("quem faciet Magister Henricus versificator talem continentem sententiam.....") which was to be put on the hand of an arm made in honour of St. Thomas the Apostle—not only have we these, but also no less numerous details concerning works on the palace, and on the fabric of the abbey, with mention of a great number of their most interesting features. Another group of documents worth noting is that concerning Windsor.

Among the persons whose story receives some illustration here we may note John Balliol and Devorgilla, Simon de Montfort and Eleanor his wife, and the de Lacys: there is a single mention of Emmeline as widow of Hugh de Lacy, and she occurs four times as wife of Stephen de Longespee.

Another line of most useful information is furnished by the frequent documents concerned with the Jews. Many names of Jews occur, and the series as a whole contributes something worth having to one of the most important and characteristic problems of the thirteenth century, in which, again, comparison with France is instructive.

The Index now and again leaves something to be desired. One omission which struck us is that of the name of Senchia of Provence, a lady of sufficient importance to be noted upon her coming into England. Her name should have been given, too, under Countess of Cornwall.

Ancient Astronomy in Egypt and its Significance. By Frederick J. Dick. (Point Loma, the Aryan Theosophical Press.)

THIS brochure is No. 7 of the "Papers of the School of Antiquity—University Extension Series." It would not, in the ordinary course of things, come within our scope; but we should like to inquire in what sense the words "University Extension" are to be taken. As used in England they have a quite definite meaning, and the word University refers to a number of bodies recognized under that name by the State. To what "University," and by what authority instituted and chartered, does this "School of Antiquity" belong? Its teachings, as the name of the press from which this paper issues might lead us to expect, are grounded upon the disquisitions of Madame Blavatsky.

The Numbered Sections in Old English Poetical MSS. By Henry Bradley. From the Proceedings of the British Academy. (Published for the British Academy: Humphrey Milford, 1*s.* 6*d.*)

A CURIOUS feature of Old English narrative poems in MS. is the division of the text into sections which, in 'Beowulf' and in some other cases, do not always correspond with natural divisions in the sense. The sections are marked by roman numerals, and by the occurrence of a word in capitals. Already, in his article on 'Beowulf' in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' Dr. Bradley had conjectured that these numbered sections might correspond to numbered loose sheets from which the scribe who wrote the codex copied. There is certainly no difficulty in seeing that the reproduction of this tale of divisions might be useful in several ways.

In the article before us Dr. Bradley takes leaf by leaf, line by line, the Old English poems in which this numbering occurs, and the result of this examination, and explication of the evidence thus brought together, is indisputably to transform the original conjecture into a well-proved conclusion. It will be gathered that this is a critical paper of real importance.

There arises, naturally, the further interesting question as to whether the writing on the loose sheets may be taken as the original autograph of the author of the poem. In the four poems dealt with here—the paraphrase of Genesis, the translation of the Old Saxon 'Paradise Lost,' the 'Exodus,' and Cynewulf's 'Elene'—Dr. Bradley has demonstrated the astonishing uniformity as to quantity of matter sheet by sheet throughout each several poem. He also points out that each sheet, almost without an exception, finishes with a full stop at the end of a verse. He cannot well be wrong in the opinion that only the original author could have brought this to pass; and that the measure of his sheet was taken by the poet as a structural measure in the composition of his poem. As he truly says, this is not a more strictly mechanical method of construction than many which poets have resorted to; it must, in fact, in itself have been considerably easier to manage than a sequence of sonnets. Dr. Bradley sees in this an additional reason for refusing to attribute the paraphrase of Genesis to Cædmon—an attribution which has lately been attempted afresh.

In conclusion we may utter a word of gratitude for the lucid and attractive way in which matters, dry and technical despite their great interest, are here set before us.

The Church Bells of Lancashire.—Part I. *The Hundreds of West Derby and Leyland.* By F. H. Cheetham. (Manchester, Richard Gill, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

THIS reprint from the *Transactions* of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society gives us alphabets of the places within these two hundreds where are to be found churches built before 1800, or bells made before that date. All the bells of the pre-nineteenth-century churches are carefully described: their inscriptions are given in full, and, in the case of the more interesting examples, in facsimile; matters relating to the bells from the parish accounts and other original sources are lavishly supplied. Mr. Cheetham prefaces each alphabet with a general introduction about the bells of the hundred, adding to that for West Derby notes on the different bell-founders with whose work he comes to deal. Only 50 copies of this reprint are to be sold, and are to be obtained of the author at 53 Walnut Street, Southport. Lovers of the subject who have not seen this excellent piece of work in its original form may be glad to know where to obtain it.

THE July number of *The Burlington Magazine* has for frontispiece a reproduction of the 'Adoration of the Magi' by Bramantino, one of the few pictures belonging to the Layard bequest which have recently been placed on exhibition at the National Gallery. It is an early work, Mr. Tancred Borenius agreeing with Prof. Suida in fixing its date shortly before the year 1500. Mr. O. C. Gangoly follows with an article on Southern Indian lamps, accompanied by two pages of photographs of these elaborate works of art, which are used as personal votive offerings to the deities in Hindu worship. Mr. Lionel Cust discusses and reproduces the portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots, recently secured by the National Portrait Gallery. This portrait is, he thinks, based upon a drawing probably by Francis Clouet, and represents, therefore, an early period in the life of the unfortunate Queen. Mr. Robert Ross has an article on the frescoes on the walls of the Buddhist cave temple at Ajanta, and reproduces some of the copies taken in 1909-11 by Lady Herringham and her assistants, and now published by the India Society. He is rather inclined to consider these frescoes over-estimated as works of art, and casts some doubt on Lady Herringham's claim for them of primitive origin. Mr. Archibald G. B. Russell writes on heraldry in connexion with the exhibition at the Burlington Fine Arts Club. Mr. C. Stanley Clarke illustrates some fine specimens of Dravidian swords, selected from the collection lent by Lord Kitchener to the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum. These splendid weapons represent an art now practically extinct in India, though in 1889 Mr. E. B. Havell reported the finding of three of the hereditary ironsmiths at Sivaganga in Madura.

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

Y. T.—Forwarded.

MRS. E. C. WIENHOLT.—Forwarded to B. B.

MR. W. R. WILLIAMS.—Forwarded to MAJOR LESLIE.

H. K. ST. J. S. ('Shakespeare's Falcon Crest' *ante*, p. 35).—MR. A. R. BAYLEY is grateful for the passages in Tennyson where that poet makes the falcon feminine.

MR. ANEURIN WILLIAMS ("Wordsworth's friend Jones").—Some correspondence on this subject will be found at 11 S. vi. 55 and 211. At the latter reference is an account of Jones from the pen of our valued and lamented correspondent W. P. COURTNEY.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 30.

NOTES :—Huntingdonshire Feasts in London, 61—Eighteenth-Century Dentists, 64—An Ancient Irish Manuscript: The Book of the Macgaurans or McGoverns, 65—The Records of the City Livery Companies, 67—Menageries and Circuses—Ceremony of Degrading a Knight, 68—"On the fly": a Prolonged Drunken Bout—Steel in Medicine: the 'N.E.D.'—H. S. Ashbee, 69.

QUERIES :—Thomas Congreve, M.D., 69—Bicheray, Artist—Heraldic Query—"Good-night" to the Dead—Edmond Dubleday—"Hat Trick": a Cricket Term—Samuel Parker: Buxton Family—The Kingsley Pedigree—John Locke—Nicholas Lockyer—Major Campbell's Duel, 70—Sarum Breviary: Verses in Calendar—Marriage Lines—Lion Rampant of Scotland—"Feis"—W. Philips, Town Clerk of Brecon, Antiquary—Picture: 'The Woodman of Kent'—"Dolores"—Statue at Drury Lane, c. 1794—Inscription at Poltimore Church—Papal and Spanish Flags at Sea in Sixteenth Century, 71.

REPLIES :—Thomson and Allan Ramsay, 72—The Side-Saddle—Richard Swift—Montagu and Manchester, 73—English Prelates at the Council of Bâle—Gunfire and Rain—Richard Wilson, 74—Skull and Iron Nail—English Army List of 1740, 75—British Herb: Herb Tobacco—William Mildmay, Harvard College—"Theager's Girdle"—Pace-egging, 76—W. Toldervy and the Word-Books: "Mort"—Fairfield and Rathbone, Artists—Village Pounds—Farmers' Candlemas Rime—Wright Family Arms—Patrick Madan—Dorton-by-Brill, 77—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Louis Martineau—Fazakerley—"Every Englishman is an island"—"Pochivated," 78.

NOTES ON BOOKS :—The Oxford Dictionary.

Fifteenth- and Sixteenth-Century Books.

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE FEASTS IN LONDON.

FEAST NO. 1, JUNE 20, 1678.

THERE was quite a large number of County Feasts held in London during the last quarter of the seventeenth century. I have not been able to ascertain when the first feast of any county was held in the City. The first Northamptonshire Feast took place, however, in 1684, as is indicated by the following :—

"Sermon preached at the Northampton Shire Feast, being the first general meeting of such Citizens and Inhabitants in London, as were born within that County," 1684, 4to.

The Term Catalogues, 1668-1709 A.D., give in the indexes long lists of County Feasts in London preceded by a sermon, including Buckinghamshire men, Dorsetshire men, Gloucestershire men, Hampshire men, Herefordshire men, Suffolk men, Warwickshire men, Worcestershire men, Yorkshire men, and others, as well as one of Huntingdonshire men, mentioned in our 'Feast No. 2.' The 'English Topographer,' 1720, by Rawlinson, gives only a short list of works referring to Huntingdonshire, but it includes one very interesting item called

"The Huntingdon Divertisement, or an Interlude for the general entertainment of the County Feast held at Merchant Taylors' Hall, June 20, 1678."

Gough, in his 'Anecdotes of British Topography,' 1678, also mentions it; and W. Carew Hazlitt, in the second series of 'Bibliographical Collections and Notes on Early English Literature, 1674-1700,' at p. 297, includes it. Cuthbert Bede wrote in a copy of Hatfield's 'Gazetteer' which I possess :—

"It is a curious proof of the scanty bibliography relating to the antiquities of England given by Camden, that he only names one relating to this county, viz., 'The Huntingdon Divertisement.' See Gibson's edition of Camden's 'Britannia,' third edition, 1753."

The best account I have seen of County Feasts is by W. H. HUSK at 3 S. ii. 392, where the subject is well discussed. MR. HUSK, in this article, states that

"The 'Biographia Dramatica' mentions a piece entitled 'The Huntingdon Divertisement; or, an Enterlude for the general Entertainment at the County Feast held at Merchant Taylors' Hall, June 20, 1678,' the scene of which, it tells us, lies in Hinchinbrooke grove, fields, and meadows. I have not had an opportunity of seeing this piece, but think it probable it is a musical entertainment, cast in a dramatic mould, but nevertheless intended for performance, not on the stage, but in an orchestra."

It is not surprising, it being so scarce that it is not mentioned in any of our local histories, and such well-known authorities as C. B., Brayley, R. C., Dr. Rix, and others, had never seen the book. For many years I have also been searching for a copy, and at last successfully. A collation of it at first hand may interest our bibliographical friends. The title is :—

HUNTINGTON
DIVERTISEMENT,
or, an
ENTERLUDE

For the Generall Entertainment at the County-Feast, Held at Merchant-Taylors Hall, *June* 20. 1678.

Licenced, *May* 16. 1678. ROGER L'ESTRANGE.

LONDON.
Printed by *J. Bennet*, 1678.

4to, A—H, 2 in fours, first leaf blank.

The dedication is instructive :—

To the Right Honourable,

The Nobility, and the Most Generous Gentry, that are pleased to Grace this Annual Festivity with their Presence.

Right Honourable, and Most Generous,

Our due Resentment of your kinde presence at this our Annuall Convention, animated us to a Resolution for some Novel Divertisement, as our gratefull Testimony for such your Noble and Candid Favours; It is an Embryo of a short Conception, and therefore cannot be expected capable of a perfect formation; Nor was it ever designed to be duly modelled into the Dimensions of Acts and Scenes, as ought to become a Theatre, but only for a small Fascicle of Rustick-Drollery, intermixt with some Serious Reflections of the happinesse of your Rurall Life; and to Invite your benign Thoughts for the Good of this County. As it is, it imploreth your favourable Patronage, and was intended to have been now fully Performed, but finding too many Difficulties to occur, beyond our Expectation, and our time but short, we could only procure the Representation of part of it, and must therefore fly to your good nature for our Refuge; as confident, that our good intention will finde your Serene Acceptation, which is all the Ambition of,

Your most humble Servant,

June 20, 1678. W. M.

With the clue "W. M." to help I again referred to the British Museum Catalogue, and was at once successful in finding two copies in our national library. The press-mark of one is 643 d. 31, and the other, a cropped copy, 162 i. 55. I find that Bohn's 'Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual,' 1871, vol. ii. p. 1431, records the sale of a copy, "Roxburghe, 4176, 19*s*." He prints "Huntingdon" for Huntington. Thus four copies are known.

My friend MR. A. L. HUMPHREYS kindly sends me the following item :—

"June y^e^ 17th 1678.

"Entred for his copie under y^e^ hand of Master Le Strange to which y^e^ hand of Master Vere was subscribed one booke or copy entituled *Huntington divertisment or an enterlude for y^e^ generall entertainment of y^e^ county feast held at Merchant Taylors Hall, June 20, 1678.* vjd."

[An extract from 'Transcript of the Registers of the Company of Stationers,' vol. iii. p. 66, Roxburghe Club, 1914.]

This shows the book was only registered three days before the feast was held, and gives no particulars of the author.

Although I have searched the usual authorities and a good many unusual ones, I have not been able to find out who "W. M." was. It would be rather interesting to ascertain whether he was a Huntingdonshire man.

Bound up with my volume of the 'Divertisement' is another piece which seems to be by the same author, so I give the title :—

The | FEMALE Wits: | or, the | TRIUMVIRATE OF POETS | at Rehearsal. | A | COMEDY. | as it was acted several Days successively with great Applause | at the | THEATRE-ROYAL | In Drury-Lane, | By Her Majesty's Servants.

Written by Mr. W. M.

Ita Astutim sibi Arrogat Hominem Ingenia Vt Homines credas. Cic.

LONDON, Printed for William Turner, at the *Angel* at *Lincolns-Inn* Back-Gate, *William Davis*, at the *Black Bull* in *Cornhil*, *Bernard Lintott*, at the *Middle-Temple-Gate*, and THO. BROWN, at the *Blackamoors Head* near the *Savoy*. 1704.

Price 1*s.* 6*d.*

The Preface is rather lengthy, so I give two extracts that relate specially to the author :—

"In order to this, I take it for necessary to Premise, that the Author of it, a Man of more Modesty than the Generality of our present Writers, tho' not of less Merit than the best of 'em, was neither fond of his own Performances, nor desirous others should fall in love with them. What he writ was for his own Diversion; and he could hardly be persuaded by the Quality to make it theirs, till his good Temper got the better of his Aversion to write himself among the Lists of the Poets; and he was prevail'd upon to put it into the Hands of the Gentlemen belonging to the Theatre in *Drury-Lane*, who did him the same Justice as was done by him to Dramatick Poetry and the Stage....What remains is, to justifie the Publication of it, and to acquaint the World, that the Author being deceas'd, I got a Copy of it; and out of my desire to divert the Publick, I thought it might not be unacceptable if it saw the Light."

A MS. note on the fly-leaf says :—

"The initials 'W. M.' subscribed to the dedication of the first of these pieces, and inserted in the title-page of the second, seem to designate them as the works of the same author. The 'Female Wits' appears from the 'Biographia Dramatica' to have been first published in 1697. J. F."

'The Female Wits' is written in the style of a rehearsal, and is intended as banter on Mrs. Manley, Mrs. Pix, and Mrs. C. Trotter.

Other pieces I have notes of by a "W. M." include 'The Queen's Closet Opened,' 1656, 1662, and 1671. The 1656 is the second edition, and not in British Museum, Bodleian, Trinity College, Dublin, the Faculty of Advocates, Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, or Royal College of Physicians, and, although of about the same period as our book, not, I think, by our author.

The Feast must have been rather an important function, as it was held in Merchant Taylors' Hall, the largest of those belonging to the London companies. The Hall was rebuilt after the Great Fire of London, being completed in 1671, and there the Feast was held seven years later.

It appears as if admission to the Feast was by ticket. A friend writes to me :—

"I remember, when searching some MSS. in the British Museum, seeing an invitation ticket to some such feast. I forget to whom it was addressed, but it had four or five sealing-wax seals of the stewards on it."

I looked through many of the Add. MSS. and others without finding it. Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' will be more fortunate, and kindly supply me with the information.

[For a somewhat similar ticket see 'Descendants' Dinners,' 12 S. i. 469.]

FEAST No. 2, JUNE 24, 1697.

CUTHBERT BEDE wrote in 3 S. v. 497 :—

"I have a copy of Trimnell's Sermon....I am desirous to learn some particulars concerning this Feast, which is not mentioned in Brayley and those other topographical accounts and directories which, up to the present, are the only 'County Histories' of which Huntingdonshire can boast."

I subjoin the full title and dedication :—

The | DUTY OF A CHRISTIAN | Toward his | Neighbour Considered. | in a | SERMON, | Preached upon Occasion of the | *Huntingdonshire* Feast, | at | St. *Swithin's* Church, LONDON, | The 24th of *June*, being the Feast of St. *J. Baptist*. | By CHARLES TRIMNELL, A.M. Prebendary | of *Norwich*, Rector of *Brington* in *Northamptonshire*, —and Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Sunderland*. | LONDON, Printed for *John Weld*, at the *Crown* between the | Temple-Gates in Fleet-street | MDCXCVII.

To my
Honoured Friends and Countrymen.

Mr. { Thomas Newman. / Charles Bainton. / John Foster. / Robert Purchase. / Anthony Ashton. / John Bromhall. }

Stewards of the *Huntingdonshire* Feast.

Gentlemen,

Having Preached the following Sermon at your Request, To whom our Country owes so much for the Reviving of an Useful Society, out of a Charitable design, I *had no Room left to refuse the making it Publick, when you were also pleas'd to insist upon that. For if you (for whose Use and Service it was more immediately designed) received any benefit from it, I cannot be without hopes, but it may be of some advantage to others; and I have nothing to say against Communicating what has the least appearance of turning to any serious Account, when I am duly required to do it: I wish only it had been better prepar'd to have answer'd* my own and your design, *however, you have it at your desire, such as it is. And that it may not wholly fail of that success which* (from your readiness to bear an Expence at this time in Love to your Country, and the good Order observ'd by you in the discharge of your office) *I am persuaded you wish it; I must intreat you to joyn your earnest Prayers for a Blessing upon it, to the Imperfect Petitions of*

Your very Affectionate Countryman,
and very Faithful Friend and Servant,
C. TRIMNELL.

The Rev. Charles Trimnell, D.D. (1663-1723), was Prebendary of Norwich, 1691; Bishop of Norwich, 1707; translated to Winchester, 1721. He published about fifteen single sermons, &c. Trimnell was baptized at Abbots Ripton, Huntingdonshire, May 1, 1663, where his father was rector 1656-1702. Hence the term so appropriately used : "countryman."

I fancy this feast was closely connected with the one previously described. If an annual feast, it sometimes lapsed, and this is an instance of its revival. The sermon is recorded in the Term Catalogues, 1668-1709, vol. iii. p. 50.

FEAST No. 3, JUNE 26, 1702.

Another sermon I possess on this subject has not been recorded, and as it gives further useful information I subjoin full particulars of it. The title is :—

A | SERMON | preach'd at the | Huntingdonshire-FEAST, | June the 26th, 1702. | at | St. Michael's Cornhil, *London*. | By ANTHONY HILL, | Lecturer of *Stratford le Bow*, and Chaplain to | His Grace the Duke of RICHMOND, London, | Printed by J. L. for *Edward Evets*, at the *Green Dragon* in St. *Paul's Church-yard*, | MDCCII.

The Epistle Dedicatory :—

To

{ Sir Charles Duncomb, Knt. and Alderman, / The Honourable Charles Boyle, Esq.; / Peter Pheasant, Esq.; } { Thomas Cotton, Esq.; / Capt. Martin Lacy, / Mr. John Newman. }

STEWARDS of the *Huntingdonshire*-FEAST,

GENTLEMEN

THIS SERMON, that was first Preach'd at Your Request, and is now Printed, Intreats Your Candour in the Reading: And if it can any way Promote the Honourable Design of Your FESTIVAL, I shall think my self Doubly Happy; first, in having had so favourable an Opportunity of Pleading for the POOR; and then the Satisfaction of hereby approving my self to be

GENTLEMEN
Your most Affectionate
Humble Servant,
ANTHONY HILL.

The stewards all belonged to well-known Huntingdonshire families. The Duncombes were of Great Staughton; the Hon. Charles Boyle was M.P. for the Borough of Huntingdon in 1702 with Anthony Hammond, the Hammonds being of Somersham Park; the Pheasants were of Upwood—Peter Pheasant, the Judge, died at his manor of Upwood, Oct. 1, 1649; the Cottons were of Connington, to whom belonged Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, the celebrated antiquary; of Capt. Martin Lacy's residence I have no

note; the Newmans were of Great Stukeley—so that some of the best-known gentlemen officiated at this function. I have seen a note—in 'N. & Q.,' I think—which stated that the Rev. Anthony Hill was of Steeple Gidding, but the rector there of this name died in 1691, eleven years before this date. I can most fitly conclude my note with quoting from p. 20 of this excellent sermon:—

"The Principal Design of this *Solemnity* (if I mistake not) is to manage the Concerns of the POOR; to make a Fund for the Supplies of Young People that have Nothing in the whole World to help them; to fix them with such Necessaries as may employ them; that so they may become useful in their Generations, and fill up their Places in the World with Decency."

Well done, Mr. Anthony Hill! What more can any of us wish, even in these times, than to fill up our places in the world with decency? HERBERT E. NORRIS.

Cirencester.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY DENTISTS.

LITTLE appears to be known about the dentists of the eighteenth century, for the memoir-writers of the period, having, no doubt, unpleasant recollections of their visits to these gentlemen, scarcely ever mention them. One of the first to attain eminence in his profession was Peter Hemet, whose death is announced in *The Gentleman's Magazine* on May 8, 1747, as follows:—

"Mr. Peter Hemet, Operator on teeth to His Majesty. Worth 20,000*l*."

He lived in Marylebone. His will (127 Potter), which is an elaborate document, shows that he possessed considerable property. His elder son, Francis, predeceased him, leaving three children, two sons and a daughter, John Rene, Jacob, and Jane; and his younger son, Peter, who had two sons, Peter and Adrian, appears to have succeeded to the practice. *The Gentleman's Magazine* (vol. xxiv. p. 579) announced that Peter Hemet, Esq., was appointed "Operator for the teeth to His Majesty" on Dec. 26, 1754. I have no more particulars of this Peter Hemet the second, but some details of his career might be traced, no doubt, in the advertisement columns of contemporary newspapers. It is possible that his sons adopted his profession, for their grandfather, Peter the first, bequeathed to Adrian all his surgical instruments.

The most famous member of the family, however, was Jacob Hemet, the son of Francis, and the grandson of Peter Hemet the first, who seems to have attained eminence at an early age. On June 7, 1766, *The Public Advertiser* announced that "Jacob Hemet of Little Tichfield Street, near Oxford Market, is appointed Operator for the Teeth to her Majesty." In an account of his sister Jane, who became a famous actress under the name of Mrs. Lessingham, *The Town and Country Magazine*, ix. 233 (May, 1777), gives some biographical details:—

"Mrs. L[essingha]m is the sister of a celebrated dentist, who resides in one of the most polite parts of the town. He was designed for a mercantile life; but not being very fond of plodding at the counting-house desk and having a lucky name for drawing of teeth, upon the demise of some of his relations who bore it, and had gained reputations as dentists, he turned operator as it were in spite of his teeth. He dropt the pen and took up the pelican (*i.e.*, an instrument for drawing teeth), which soon screwed him into his chariot."

Jacob Hemet continued to be one of the leading dental practitioners in London for twenty-four years after his appointment as dentist to the Queen, dying of apoplexy suddenly on Sunday, Aug. 22, 1790 (*Gentleman's Magazine*, lx. pt. ii. p. 770; *Public Advertiser*, Aug. 25, 1790).

The following is one of his advertisements taken from *The Gazetteer* during the month in which he died:—

"For the Teeth and Gums. The Essence of Pearl and Pearl Dentifrice, prepared by Jacob Hemet, Dentist to her Majesty and his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, No. 62 New Bond St. Price 2*s*. 9*d*. each, stamps included.

"After a course of above 40 years experience as a Dentist to the Royal Family and principal Nobility, and twenty years proof of the salutary effects arising from the use of Pearl and Pearl Dentifrice in removing every complaint incident to the Teeth and Gums, Mr. Hemet humbly hopes he is fully entitled to recommend their general use in preference to any other preparation for that purpose. The great balsamic qualities contained in the Essence of Pearl and Pearl Dentifrice are found most certainly to preserve the teeth from decay, to prevent those injured by neglect from becoming worse, shield them against all putrefaction, fasten such as are loose, make the foulest teeth become white and beautiful, entirely preserve the enamel, and render the breath delicately sweet. They likewise produce this excellent effect, that those persons who constantly use them will never be liable to the tooth-ache or scurvy of the gums...."

From Jacob Hemet's will (426 Bishop) we ascertain that he resided at Hastings; that he had been living apart from his wife, to whom he made an allowance of 60*l*. a year, for some time before his death, "owing to differences"; and that he had five children, whose names were Jane, Mary, Jacob, Charlotte Louisa, and Maria. His partner, Thomas Starman, was one of his executors.

For further particulars of his sister, Jane Lessingham, see *The Westminster Magazine*, i. 88.

According to Henry Bromley's 'Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits' (1793), p. 438, the small oval mezzotint, engraved by John Raphael Smith in 1781, of Mary Hemet was a portrait of the dentist's second daughter, which agrees with the information contained in his will.

Jacob Hemet had one formidable competitor during almost the whole of his career. On June 13, 1766, *The Public Advertiser* contained the following advertisement :—

"Ruspini, surgeon-dentist, informs the Nobility ....that he has just arrived from Dublin at his lodgings at Williamson's, taylor, in Prince's St., Leicester Fields...."

It goes on to advertise a "Dentifrice," and announces that Ruspini "will call on anyone who wants him."

This dentist, who with Jacob Hemet was the most eminent in his profession during the latter part of the eighteenth century, is mentioned by two contemporary writers, and seems to have been famed for his generosity :—

"It is with additional gratification I can add [says Henry Angelo] that the second portrait painted by Sir William Beechey was of my father; the first which this distinguished veteran of the British School painted being that of my father's esteemed friend, the Chevalier Ruspini, whose elegant hospitalities I have often enjoyed at his house, then situate at the corner of St. Alban's St."—'Reminiscences of Henry Angelo' (Kegan Paul, 1904), i. 94-5.

In a foot-note, vol. ii. 252 of 'Records of my Life,' John Taylor asserts that

"Dr. Dodd, on the day when he was taken into custody, had engaged to dine with the late Chevalier Ruspini, in Pall Mall."

Ruspini died on Dec. 14, 1813, when the following obituary notice appeared in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, lxxxiii. pt. ii. 701 :—

"In Pall Mall, aged 86, Chevalier Ruspini, who has been upwards of half a century established in this country (and 26 jointly with his eldest son), surgeon-dentist to R.H. the Prince Regent. His memory will long be revered by his friends; and his loss deeply deplored by the unfortunate, whom he was in the constant habit of consoling, and by the indigent, whose wants he was ever ready to relieve. He was the founder of a most excellent Institution for the Support and Education of the Female Orphan Children of Free Masons."

W. Ruspini, the son of the "Chevalier," died on Jan. 2, 1812. On Feb. 7, 1801, he had married, at St. James's Church, Lucy Jennings, daughter of Ross Jennings of Gharetty in Bengal.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

AN ANCIENT IRISH MANUSCRIPT: THE BOOK OF THE MACGAURANS OR McGOVERNS.

AT a meeting of the British Academy held on March 22, 1911, Dr. Edward Crosby Quiggin, Lecturer in Celtic at Cambridge, read a paper entitled 'Prolegomena to the Study of the Later Irish Bards, 1200-1500,' which was inserted later in vol. v. of the *Proceedings* of the British Academy, p. 102. In the course of this he writes :—

"Certain it is that in a number of cases we find a cycle of poems addressed by different authors to the ruler or rulers of one clan collected together. The earliest of such family books now in existence is probably the Book of the MacGoverns or MacGaurans (MacSamhradhain), a fourteenth-century vellum, in the possession of the O'Conor Don, a fragment of a larger book."

And in the 'Addenda' (p. 142) he says :—

"The Magauran Book was transcribed by Adam O'Cianan for Thomas Magauran, who, according to the Four Masters, was slain in the year 1343. A stanza on p. 50 affords the only literary evidence with which I am acquainted that the better-known families maintained books in which eulogies of their race were entered. I give the verse according to a transcript made by Joseph O'Longan in 1869, which the O'Conor Don kindly deposited for use in the Cambridge University Library in February, 1913 :—

Ni hinarm duchas dhiunde | 's du daimh ri fiesg findbaille
Seach dhan gach daime oile | lan dar udaine a duanoire.

An earlier (and apparently first) description of this MS. was contributed by the late Sir J. T. Gilbert, F.S.A., to the Second Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, 1871, p. 223, and runs thus :—

"MS. in the Irish language on vellum, fifty-four pages folio, in double columns, imperfect at beginning and end. The penmanship is excellent, but the vellum is dark and defaced in some places. From a note on the first page, we learn that this book was transcribed by Adam O'Cianan for Thomas, son of Brian MacSamhradhain, apparently the chief of the territory of Teallach Eachdhach, in the north-west of the present county of Cavan, whose death is chronicled by the Four Masters under the year 1343. The contents consist mainly of poems on the genealogies, achievements, and liberality of the chiefs of Teallach Eachdhach and their relatives."

After enumerating by name five chiefs, three wives, and fourteen authors of the poems, Sir J. T. Gilbert adds :—

"The volume also contains various pieces in prose on the territories, rents, and genealogies of the Sept MacSamhradhain and the families with whom its members were allied. In it we likewise find miscellaneous writings, among which are tracts on the kindred of Christ, the parentage of Mary

Magdalen, the names of the Twelve Apostles, the rites of the Church, the letters of the alphabet, divination, &c. There does not appear to have been any account hitherto published of this manuscript. Some of the poems which it contains are the only productions at present known of their authors, and the volume may be regarded as a valuable accession to the collections of the native literature of Ireland of the 14th century."

Twenty-one years later (1892) Sir J. T. Gilbert referred to the MS. in the Thirteenth Report (p. 56), hoping, "so soon as the arrangements of your Commissioners will permit, to proceed." But well-nigh two more decades elapsed with still no sign of the promised second report, and in my then ignorance of Dr. Quiggin's paper, I communicated, in May, 1911, with the Right Hon. the O'Conor Don as a preliminary agitation for the ultimate translating and editing of this remarkable manuscript. The reply was prompt and encouraging. I cull a few sentences therefrom which contribute to its history:—

"I had no difficulty whatever in identifying the MS. to which you refer. It is kept in a safe here [Clonalis, Castlerea, co. Roscommon], and, although very much discoloured, is in a good state of preservation. I have, in addition, a beautifully executed facsimile copy of the original, which is an exact copy even down to the formation of the letters. The copy, which would of course be the easiest to work with, is on parchment, and I had it bound a few months ago. Some portions of the original are *now* so black as to be almost impossible to decipher, but have been reproduced quite clearly in the copy. I believe my father, with the assistance of the late Dr. O'Donovan, had the copy made so as to preserve the record, as the original showed signs of failing....If suitable arrangements could be made, I would be willing to lend the MS., subject to provision for its safe custody."

As a second effort to achieve my aim I approached, in the following month, the Irish Texts Society through its secretary, Miss Eleanor Hull, by whom I was informed that "nothing could be done in the matter until we get the report from Prof. Quiggin as to the value to the public of these poems."

Nigh on two years later (February, 1913) O'Longan's transcript, made in 1869, was happily "deposited for use in the Cambridge University Library," as Dr. Quiggin states above. As the deposit was made unknown to me, I again, in January, 1914, wrote to Miss Hull, who supplied me with additional interesting items concerning the MS.:—

"I don't think it is being at all forgotten. Several poems from it have recently been published, and others will no doubt appear from time to time. Dr. Quiggin published a long poem from it last August in a collection of papers presented to Prof. Ridgeway on his sixtieth birthday. The book was for some time lent by the O'Conor Don to Dr. Hyde. He may have it still."

As a final move in my quest I addressed Dr. Quiggin himself, who, in referring me to his paper, added, with regard to the original MS. and O'Longan's copy:—

"I examined it carefully at Castlerea in August, 1912. It is very difficult to read in parts, and is much stained. There are about forty leaves of vellum. The present O'Conor's father had a transcript of it made about 1870 by O'Longan, of which I myself have made a full copy. But as the pages of the original are so hard to decipher in parts, my transcript will have to be very carefully compared with the original as soon as an opportunity arises. The earliest chieftain celebrated in any of the poems lived in the thirteenth century. These family books all contain poetry very difficult to interpret, and the compositions in this particular case are extremely tough. They will require a great deal of study, more especially as none of the pieces occur in any other collection as far as I am aware. It is my present intention to publish the whole text of the book if we survive this war. I am only waiting for leisure to pay another visit to Roscommon, and to traverse some of the region which your ancestors ruled over in order to familiarize myself with the topography.....At this moment my transcript is deposited in the strong room of my college."

Thus I reached the first goal of my ambition, in that an admittedly valuable manuscript is in prospect of rescue from an inglorious oblivion, and of deliverance to the world by competent hands.

A brief word on one or two other points of interest in Sir J. T. Gilbert's Report (*ut supra*).

1. Adam O'Cianain (or Cainain), the transcriber of the MS. But little is known of this apparently diligent scribe beyond these curt obits, under date 1373:—

"Four Masters: Adam O'Cianain, a Canon and learned historian, died at Lisgool."

"Annals of Ulster: Adam Ua Cianain died this year a Canon, after being tonsured by the Canons of Lisgabhail, on gaining victory from world and from demon."

"Annals of Loch Cé: Adam O'Cianain, an eminent historian, died a Canon at Lisgabhail."

Applications to other sources for further items regarding this Seanachie only resulted in the following note from Prof. Bergin, of Dublin University College:—

"I am sorry I have not been able to find out any information about O'Cianain beyond what is in the Annals. He seems to have been the scribe of part of a MS. numbered 23. O. 4 in the Royal Irish Academy, for at the foot of p. 5 are the words: '*Adam O'Cianain do sgrib an duain*' ('it was Adam O'Cianain who transcribed the poem'). O'Curry refers to this in his MS. Academy Catalogue, p. 30, but he gives no particulars about the scribe, merely referring to the entry in F. M. 1373."

O'Curry also was of opinion, according to the editors of vol. ii. of 'Ancient Laws of Ireland,' that the "law tracts" in MS.

Rawlinson, B. 506, in the Bodleian, "were written by O'Cianain in a fine clear hand, like that in the Book of Ballymote, but better." Mr. F. Madan, however, tells me that, in his opinion,

"the connexion of MS. Rawl. B. 506 with O'Cianain is a fanciful conjecture of Prof. O'Curry, who thought he recognized the handwriting, a very slippery form of judgment. There is no hint of the scribe's name, but the date would suit, being about A.D. 1400."

The editors of the above work further state that

"O'Rielly ('Irish Writers,' p. 102) says that he had in his possession two volumes in vellum, in the handwriting of this O'Keenan [*sic*], one of which was a copy of ancient laws";

but I have been unable to obtain any confirmation of this statement. In all probability this is about all we shall ever learn of this scribe's literary achievements.

2. Another scribe of no less diligence, though more modern, is Joseph O'Longan, the copyist of our MS. for the O'Conor Don in 1869. Officially connected with the Royal Irish Academy's Department of Irish Manuscripts, he transcribed, also in 1869, the 'Leabhar na H-Uiahri,' and, in 1872-6, the 'Leabhar Breac,' both edited and published by Sir J. T. Gilbert, who says in his Preface to the former work that it is

"the oldest volume known entirely in the Irish language, and is regarded as the chief surviving literary monument, not ecclesiastical, of ancient Ireland."

I failed to discover any further reference to either O'Rielly or O'Longan in Webb's 'Compendium' or elsewhere.

3. Thomas MacSamhradhain, according to Dr. Quiggin, is recorded by the Four Masters as slain in 1343. But O'Donovan's edition of the F.M. (1851) simply states that

"Thomas Magauran, Chief of Teallach Eachahach, died [décc]."

'The Annals of Ulster' (MacCarthy's edition, 1893) has:—

"Thomas Mag-Samhradhain, unique choice of the Chiefs of Ireland, died."

'The Annals of Loch Cé' (Hennessey's ed., 1871):—

"Thomas MacSamhradhain, dux of Teallach Echach, quievit."

The last form of entry is interesting as a variant, and that preceding it as supplying a solitary scrap of biography, though the phrase (*aen ragu taisec Erenn, mortuus est*) is obscure, possibly pointing to a ratification, under the laws of Tanistry, of the election of Thomas to the tribal chieftaincy.

J. B. McGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

THE RECORDS OF THE CITY LIVERY COMPANIES.

(See 11 S. vi. 464; vii. 101, 403.)

THE following notes are supplementary to those contributed by me at the above references:—

Basket Makers (11 S. vi. 464).—The account of this Company appearing in the issue of *The Guild of Freemen Magazine* for June, 1913, informs us precisely as follows:—

"The earliest Roll of Apprentices is dated June 1st, 1639, and the Quarter or Minute Book, September 8th, 1661. The earlier books and effects were destroyed in the Great Fire of London."

Brewers.—Jupp's 'Account' of the Carpenters' Company (first edition, 1848) cites, in a foot-note at p. 7, an entry from the "Brewers' Company's Court Minutes from 1418 to 1440." The non-publication of the slightest work on the extraordinarily interesting archives of this ancient company is much to be lamented.

Carpenters (11 S. vi. 464).—It is stated in the introduction to Marsh's 'Records' that "the Records of the Company are practically continuous from the year 1438." In his first (1913) volume Mr. Marsh transcribes the Register of Apprentices, 1654-94; while in his second (1914) the Masters for 1456-1519, together with the Wardens from 1437 onwards, are listed in an appendix.

Coopers (11 S. vi. 465).—From Jackson's 'Notes' (1914) we gather that "the most valuable of the Company's possessions is a very fine collection of Minute and Account Books, dating from 1440." A list of the original members of the Company at the time of its inception in 1440 is printed at p. 6, from "the most ancient book."

Cutlers.—MS. 660 in the Guildhall Library consists of sundry original papers relating to this Company, including Accounts, 1672-1738; Minutes, 1687-90, 1712-19, and 1732. The manuscript, which is in two parts, contains a list of the membership *c.* 1629-75.

Drapers (11 S. vi. 465).—Herbert's brief and inaccurate reference is corrected in the sumptuous work of Johnson. From the schedule of records given in the latter's first (1914) volume (at pp. 173-82) we gather that the Wardens' Accounts open in 1413, there being, however, a break 1442-75, from which time they form a continuous series. The Renters' Accounts date from 1481, the Repertories or Court Minutes from 1515, and the Freemen's Admission Registers from

1567. In the second (1915) volume is set out (at pp. 465-72) a list of the Masters and Wardens within the period 1407-1603, being complete from 1475 onwards. There are several lists of Members, the earliest relating to the year 1493.

Glass-Sellers (11 S. vii. 101).—Young's 'History' (1913) yields a successional list of Masters and Wardens from 1664. MS. 1645 at Guildhall comprises in its two parts a transcript by Mr. Young of the Register of Apprentices, 1665-1853, together with a list of Freemen, 1664-1913, and a complete index. Some original papers relating to this Company, dating within the period 1670-90, are to be found in the British Museum (MS. Sloane, 857).

Horners (11 S. vii. 102).—At p. 39 of Rosedale's 'History' (1912) we are informed that "the earliest Minute Book in the possession of the Company covers the period 1731-96." Dr. Rosedale deals chiefly with the Company's early records, and does not tell us when the Accounts and Admission Registers begin. They are presumably of modern date, however, from the absence of reference.

Innholders.—Mathews, in his 'History,' as printed in the London and Middlesex Archæological Society's *Transactions*, new series, vol. i., refers at p. 160 to "the existing Minute Books, which date from September, 1642." There is no mention made of the Accounts.

Joiners.—Phillips, in his 'Annals' (1915), informs us (p. 18) that the first book of Renters' Accounts commences in 1621, and (p. 42) that the regular series of Minutes date from 1679. (The Company preserve rough Minutes from 1660, as is remarked at p. 36.) The earliest Registers of Apprentices and Freemen date respectively from 1641 and 1651 (pp. 29 and 31). A chronological list of Feoffees, 1497-1885, is given, together with an alphabetical list of the Livery, 1496-1914.

Leathersellers (11 S. vii. 102).—Some original papers relating to this Company are contained in the British Museum at MS. Egerton, 2383.

Pinners and Wiresellers.—A 'Register Book of Wardens' Accounts of the Pinners' and Wiresellers' Companies' is to be found in the British Museum, where it constitutes MS. Egerton, 1142. It comprises the Pinners' Accounts, 1462-97, and the Wiresellers' (formed by the union of the Pinners and Wiremongers in 1497) from the last date to 1511.

Scriveners.—At p. 450 of Besant's 'The City' (1910) it is remarked as follows:—

"At the time of the Great Fire of London all the archives of the Company were burnt except the ancient book called their common paper, and which book is still extant."

A folio volume of records of this Company, dating between 1616-25, is contained in the British Museum at MS. Harley, 2295, though whether it is to be identified with the "ancient book" above referred to does not appear.

Vintners (11 S. vii. 404).—The Accounts of this Company for the period 1507-22, with cognate records, will be found in the British Museum at MS. Egerton, 1143.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

MENAGERIES AND CIRCUSES.—The difficulty of writing the history of shows—attempted many years ago by Thomas Frost—is so great that your readers may like to know of a useful contribution to the subject in the May issue of *Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine*, where Mr. John Birkett gives some 'Recollections of Menageries and Circuses in the Past Nearly Seventy Years,' notably Wombwell, Edmonds, Bostock, Mander, Hylton, Sedgewick, Symons, Day, Anderton, Cook, Hengler, Ginnett, and Newsome. The late Mr. Arthur Morice, advocate, Aberdeen, made a very fine collection of showmen's bills, which, I believe, is now in the Aberdeen Public Library. A summary of its contents appeared in *Scottish Notes and Queries* in January and June, 1901. The remarkable circus family of Cooke (dating at least from 1784) was described in *Bon Accord*, July 2, 1887, and a genealogical table of the family appears in the current 'Who's Who in the Theatre.'

J. M. BULLOCH.

123 Pall Mall, S.W.

CEREMONY OF DEGRADING A KNIGHT.—This is described in a letter, dated London, June 22, 1621, from Dr. Meddus to the Rev. Joseph Meade, and in one, dated June 23, 1621, from the same Rev. Joseph Meade to Sir Martin Stuteville. The former wrote that the previous afternoon a Marshal's Court had sat at the King's Bench in Westminster Hall, the members of the court being the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Duke of Lennox, the Lord Marquis of Buckingham, the Earl of Arundel, and the Viscount Doncaster, who saw Sir Francis Mitchel degraded of knighthood. According to the second letter, eight heralds came in their coat armour, broke the knight's sword over his head, cut

his spurs from his heels, and then made proclamation that none hereafter should style him by the name of Sir Francis Mitchel, Knight, but Francis Mitchel, arrant knave. He was then sent back in his coach to prison in Finsbury, all the boys hooting after him. Cf. 'The Court and Times of James I.,' edited by R. F. Williams (London, 1848), vol. ii. p. 260. L. L. K.

"ON THE FLY": A PROLONGED DRUNKEN BOUT.—Before the days of the Licensing Act of Bruce, passed in 1872, when a prolonged and continuous drunken bout could be indulged in at public-houses with much greater freedom than now, a participator in such was said in North-East Cornwall to be "on the fly." This is not one of the meanings given to the phrase in Farmer and Henley's 'Dictionary of Slang,' and, therefore, may be noted. DUNHEVED.

STEEL IN MEDICINE: THE 'N.E.D.'—The treatment of this subject in the Great Dictionary is not very satisfactory. The statement that in early practice iron filings were *sometimes* administered internally is curiously inadequate; reduced to powder, they were frequently given, and I remember a time in which there was still a considerable popular demand for them. *Mars saccharatus*—here called sugar of steel, but more properly sugared steel—was official in Scotland, and was nothing more than iron filings boiled with twice their weight of white sugar until they were uniformly encrusted. The statement that iron and steel were ordinarily regarded as two different medicines, with similar but not identical therapeutic effect, is also open to criticism. It would be more accurate to say that the ordinary notion was that essentially they were the same, but that iron was preferred as more readily yielding its principles. "Salt of steel" is defined as "usually, iron chloride (but used also for the sulphate or other salts of iron)." The fact is that the *sal Martis*, or salt of steel, of our pharmacopœias, both English and Scotch, was the green sulphate of iron. It is strange that there is no mention of "steel drops" as a synonym for "tincture of steel." The earliest—indeed, the only—quotation for *Ens Veneris* is dated 1758, but this preparation was the invention (says Dr. Brookes) of Robert Boyle, in the seventeenth century, and the name is certainly much older than the date given. Quincy suggests that the inventor chose it because the preparation was especially intended for the disorders of women. Be this as it may, the name was unfortunate, as it led to the substitution of sulphate of copper for sulphate of iron in the formula of the Edinburgh pharmacopœia, Venus being the symbol of copper, as Mars was of iron.

C. C. B.

H. S. ASHBEE.—In my memorial note (9 S. vi. 121) about him I instanced as what might be considered a portrait of Ashbee the warrior in Caliari's picture in the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square (No. 1325). I now wish to retract this.

On a visit to the National Gallery since the war I found many pictures had been removed, and some rehung in different places. Caliari's picture used to hang in the dark over a door, and was some sixteen feet above the floor. When I saw it a short time ago it was on the floor. In this position the face is totally different from what it appeared when skied in the dark, and totally unlike Ashbee, who was a fair man, with a fine open countenance that inspired confidence, and made one think that what he said could be trusted, as, indeed, it could. Now, on seeing the picture closer, I consider it a libel on Ashbee to make the suggestion that he was like this warrior.

I have been there again just before sending this note (which was written some months ago) to see the picture, but it has been packed away for safety. RALPH THOMAS.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

THOMAS CONGREVE, M.D.—With most copies of the existing first (1717) and second (1723) editions of 'A Survey of Staffordshire....,' by Sampson Erdeswicke (d. 1603), is bound up a pamphlet entitled:—

"A | Scheme | or, | Proposal | For making a | Navigable Communication | Between the | Rivers of Trent and Severn, | In the County of Stafford. | By Dr. Thomas Congreve, | of Wolver-Hampton. | LONDON, | Printed for E. Curll in Fleet-street, 1717."

If any reader could inform me as to when this Dr. Congreve was born, where he graduated, and where and when he died, or give me any other biographical information, he would be doing me singular service. R. Simms in his 'Bibliotheca Staffordiensis' merely mentions the pamphlet without further reference to its author.

A. STANTON WHITFIELD, F.R.Hist.S.
High Street, Walsall.

BICHERAY, ARTIST.—I possess a well-painted portrait, 26 in. by 32 in., signed "Bicheray pinxit, 1752," of a distinguished-looking man dressed in a blue velvet coat and red vest trimmed with gold lace. His right hand is thrust into his vest pocket. Under his left arm is a tricorne hat trimmed with gold braid. In the right-hand background is a plinth and part of the shaft of a pillar. He wears a grey wig.

I can find no record of this painter in any list I have consulted, but I should be glad of reference to other work by him.

JOHN LANE.

The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.

HERALDIC QUERY.—Upon one of the enamelled bosses of the knop of a late fourteenth-century Italian chalice (Siena) is the following coat of arms: Barry of six, or and azure; on a chief of the second, three five-pointed stars of the first. I shall be grateful for any information regarding these arms. H. D. ELLIS.

7 Roland Gardens, S.W.

"GOOD-NIGHT" TO THE DEAD.—I have a note, made many years ago, that it was customary among the early Christians to bid "Good-night" to their dead, in reference to the coming resurrection as the everlasting morning of souls. Will some patristic scholar be so kind as to cite one or two authorities to bear this out?

L. I. GUINEY.

EDMOND DUBLEDAY.—It would interest me to know if the Edmond Dubleday mentioned by MR. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT *ante*, p. 25, was of the city of Westminster, and if his occupation and residence are specified in the account of Selman's trial.

CHARLES J. GATTY.

47 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.

"HAT TRICK": A CRICKET TERM.—When three wickets fall to one bowler in successive balls the feat is described as a "hat trick." When was this term first used, and why? This is not in the 'N.E.D.'

HENRI TRUYENS.

SAMUEL PARKER: BUXTON FAMILY.—He was born, it is supposed, in Derbyshire, in some old hall or manor, on Oct. 2, 1751. He married Elizabeth Buxton, who died June 3, 1786, aged 42, and after her death left Derbyshire and lived for some years at Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, where he had property. Ultimately he settled at Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire, and died at The Place there on Feb. 13, 1844. Very late in life he had married Sarah Fowler, widow of a Huntingdonshire lawyer, who survived him for many years. The Parkers and Buxtons had intermarried several times, but I have never seen a Buxton quartering on the Parker coat, though there are many coats quartered with Caldecott.

I am desirous of finding the parents of Samuel Parker; and also the place of his marriage (Buxton), and the names of his parents-in-law. The Parkers are of the Macclesfield family—an elder branch—and bear the same arms. Some of the Buxtons lived at Ripley, and in the will of one Samuel Buxton, gentleman ("late of Ripley, but now of Islington, Middlesex"), dated Oct. 23, 1793, mention is made of Jarvis Buxton, gent., of Ripley, and his wife Grace, and their sons and daughters, and of Samuel Parker's four daughters. O. A. E.

THE KINGSLEY PEDIGREE.—The Rev. William Towler Kingsley, Rector of South Kilvington, has just died, aged 101 years. The obituary notices state that he was a cousin of Charles Kingsley. Can any one supply a pedigree of the Kingsleys? C. Kingsley's 'Life' throws very little light on it. GENEALOGIST.

JOHN LOCKE.—According to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xxxiv. 27, "his mother, Agnes Keene (b. 1597), was niece of Elizabeth Keene, second wife of his grandfather, Nicholas Locke." I should be glad to know the name and the place of residence of her father, and the date and place of her death.

G. F. R. B.

NICHOLAS LOCKYER.—According to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xxxiv. 54, he left "a son Cornelius and five daughters." I should be glad to learn the date and particulars of his marriage, of which no mention is made in the article. G. F. R. B.

MAJOR CAMPBELL'S DUEL.—In Aitken's 'Memorials of Robert Burns' the following reference is made to Grace Aitken, who died 1857, aged 80:—

"She was often to be found in the homes of mourning, supporting and soothing the dying, and the afflicted mourners in their agony of grief. One such case occurred in my youth—Mrs. Campbell, wife of Major Campbell, who, having quarrelled with a brother officer in Ireland, fought a fatal duel with him, in a room without seconds. The jury found a verdict of wilful murder against Campbell, who was executed."—Pp. 131-2.

Can any of your readers refer me to an account of the duel, and of the trial?

R. M. HOGG.

Irvine, Ayrshire.

SARUM BREVIARY: VERSES IN CALENDAR.—In the Kalendar prefixed to the Sarum Breviary there is a Latin hexameter at the head of each month. Each of them specifies two days in the month, having their particular superstitions attached to them.

Can any one throw any light on the origin of these verses or the superstitions to which they refer? They are as follows:—

January.—Prima dies mensis et septima truncat ut ensis.
February.—Quarta subit mortem; prosternit tertia fortem.
March.—Primus mandentem, disrumpit quarta bibentem.
April.—Denus et undenus est mortis vulnere plenus.
May.—Tertius occidit et septimus ora relidit.
June.—Denus pallescit; quindenus fœdera nescit.
July.—Tredecimus mactat: Julii denus labefactat.
August.—Prima necat fortem, perditque secunda cohortem.
September.—Tertius Septembris et denus fert mala membris.
October.—Tertius et denus est sicut mors alienus.
November.—Scorpius est quintus, et tertius est nece cinctus.
December.—Septimus exanguis (? exsanguis) virosus denus ut anguis.

G. H. PALMER.

Heywood Park, White Waltham, Berks.

MARRIAGE LINES.—It is a very common belief among the lower classes that if a woman lose her "marriage lines" her marriage is void. What is the origin of this idea? On June 10, 1916, I saw a kinematograph play, 'Infelicite,' the plot of which largely depends on the foregoing idea. I take it the "marriage lines" are merely a copy of the register, and that even if the latter, as well as the copy, were burnt, the validity of the marriage would be absolutely unaffected. ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

[See 8 S. xii. 44, 110, 193; 9 S. i. 48.]

THE LION RAMPANT OF SCOTLAND.—What is (or was) the national flag of Scotland? The rampant lion on a yellow ground is often said to be the Scottish standard, but this has been denied. ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

[See 8 S. v. 366, 433, 493; vi. 33.]

"FEIS."—In a question put in the House of Commons on July 6, mention was made of "the feis portions of local shows, comprising children's competitions in singing and dancing." I do not find "feis" in 'N.E.D.' What is its meaning? A. F. R.

WILLIAM PHILIPS, TOWN CLERK OF BRECON, ANTIQUARY, D. 1685.—In the sale of the Towneley MSS., on June 28, 1883, lot 149 was a volume in MS. of 'Welsh Pedigrees,' apparently collected by Wm. Philips, with his autograph on the last page, green morocco. It was bought for 15*l.* 15*s.* by the late Mr. Bernard Quaritch, who sold it about two years later, and was quite unable to trace it in 1908. I should be obliged if any reader of 'N. & Q.' could give me any information about this MS.

GWENLLIAN E. F. MORGAN.

Buckingham Place, Brecon, S. Wales.

PICTURE: 'THE WOODMAN OF KENT.'—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' supply information with regard to a small oil painting entitled as above? It represents a forester or woodman smoking a pipe, with a dog beside him. N. L. P.

"DOLORES."—Who was the composer of songs who published under this pseudonym fifty years ago? FRANK PENNY.

["Dolores" was Ellen Dickson, third daughter of General Sir Alexander Dickson. We quote the following account of her from the first volume (1892) of Mr. Frederic Boase's 'Modern English Biography,' *s.v.* Dickson: "B[orn] Woolwich 1819; an invalid from her youth; resided chiefly at Lyndhurst, New Forest; composed under pseudonym of Dolores upwards of 50 drawing-room songs which were very popular and some of which are still sung.....*d.* Lyndhurst 4 July 1878."]

STATUE AT DRURY LANE THEATRE, *c.* 1794.—An engraving of Drury Lane Theatre at its opening on March 12, 1794 (by J. White, after J. Capon), shows the building surmounted by a pedestal and statue. What was the subject of this statue? and was it destroyed with the iron curtain and other properties when the place was burnt down, fifteen years later? J. L. L.

INSCRIPTION AT POLTIMORE CHURCH.—Can any of your readers tell me the meaning of the following inscription to a man and his wife over one of the doors to Poltimore Church, near Exeter?—

Grudge not my laurel, rather blesse that Bower
Which made the death of two the life of fower.

Some queer domestic incident seems recorded here, but I was unable to ascertain at the time of taking down the inscription what it was. H. B. S.

PAPAL AND SPANISH FLAGS AT SEA IN SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—Did (1) the Pope and (2) the King of Spain in the sixteenth century use their personal arms as flags for their ships at sea, or did they use other flags, and if so, what? I have read somewhere that King Philip II. used a flag resembling the present Danish one.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

Replies.

THOMSON AND ALLAN RAMSAY.

(12 S. ii. 29.)

THE legend that makes Thomson of 'The Seasons' the author of 'The Gentle Shepherd,' and Allan Ramsay its humble sponsor, is an old one, the absurdity of which has been frequently exposed. Some years ago it was used in 'N. & Q.' as in its way an appreciable parallel to the Shakespeare-Bacon craze, but at the moment an exact reference to the allusion cannot be given. In its first form the tradition located the transaction between the adventurers in Allan Ramsay's place of business, which, it was explained, was a barber's shop. Thither, the story ran, Thomson had gone to be shaved by the senior poet, and the conclusion was that their consequent intimacy would facilitate the arrangements for the publication of the poem. By and by, even gossipmongers realized that Ramsay, who belonged to the honourable craft of periwig-makers, had never been a barber, and it became imperative to drop the tonsorial episode. Now Mr. E. H. Barker of Thetford is constrained to indicate very vaguely the scene of the presumptive interview. "Thomson, the poet," says he, "went into a shop at Edinburgh, while Allan Ramsay was there"; and, lo! the sinister plot was straightway completed.

At the outset, let it be said that Ramsay was well known as a poet while Thomson was in his boybood. By the time the future author of 'The Seasons' was a student in Edinburgh University, it was a common occurrence for the goodwives of the city to send their children with a copper to buy "Allan Ramsay's last piece." He had begun his poetical career when Thomson was about 10 years old, and he had published his pastoral 'Patie and Roger' (the prime source of 'The Gentle Shepherd') while the other was still a stripling. This he reprinted in the first collection of his poems in 1721, when Thomson was a student of divinity. When 'Jenny and Meggy' followed 'Patie and Roger' as a sequel, the poet's friends urged him to elaborate a drama on such a promising basis, and this he ultimately did, producing 'The Gentle Shepherd' in 1725. In the quarto issue of the work, published in 1728, he appended to its first scene a bibliographical note of distinct importance. "Having," he says, "carried the pastoral the length of five acts, at the desire of some persons of distinction, I was obliged to print this preluding scene with the rest." With these indubitable facts it is impossible to reconcile Mr. Barker's statement that "Thomson delivered to him the MS. of 'The Gentle Shepherd.'"

A complete offset to the myth was given by Lord Hailes when he thus dismissed some tattle regarding help given to Ramsay by Sir John Clerk and others:—

> "They who attempt to depreciate his fame by insinuating that his friends and patrons composed the works which pass under his name ought first to prove that his friends and patrons were capable of composing 'The Gentle Shepherd.'"

This is obviously applicable to Thomson, whose genius could not have worked in the medium through which Ramsay's pastoral drama is presented. Thomson lacked the ready, affable temperament that finds scope in comedy, and he had but a limited facility in the management of the Scottish vernacular. These gifts and accomplishments, on the other hand, were pre-eminently Ramsay's, and they secured for him his permanent place in the republic of letters. Among Thomson's juvenile poems, contributed to 'The Edinburgh Miscellany' in 1720—when he was at the University, and should have furnished Ramsay with his MS. if Mr. Barker's tradition is trustworthy—there is not the slightest evidence of anything that in the least resembles the style of 'The Gentle Shepherd.' He does make a brief pastoral experiment in heroic couplets, discovering "thrice happy swains," who enjoy a "rural feast," while they recline "on seats of homely turf," and are guarded by the inevitable shade thrown "by twining boughs of spreading beeches." It is all, however, sheer puerile experiment, and indicates nothing whatever of the genial, buoyant spirit that revelled among the idyllic amenities of Habbie's Howe. It is in no sense a poetical achievement, but merely a venture in composition after the classical manner that naturally appealed to the writer's inexperience. Thomson's vernacular 'Elegy upon James Therburn,' in the Habbie Simpson stanza—perhaps his only serious attempt of the kind—is a very crude effort, sufficient of itself to show that its author could never have gained distinction as a maker of Scottish poetry. Presently, however, Thomson found himself, publishing in 1726 his 'Winter,' which thus proclaimed a fresh poetic outlook just a year after Allan Ramsay's 'Gentle Shepherd' had emphatically done the same. Each poet worthily

secured pride of place in his own way—their paths being not only separate, but widely sundered—and it is very unfair to both that they should be accused together of practising literary deception. THOMAS BAYNE.

THE SIDE-SADDLE (12 S. ii. 28).—In the privately printed Memoirs of Mr. Lennox Tredcroft there is a letter from Miss Caroline King, dated Dec. 10, 1845, and containing the following description :—

"A man's saddle, with only a pommel to hang your right knee over, and then another pommel lower down to hook down the other knee, and that lower pommel too a movable concern, always turning and getting out of its proper position—a barbarous alteration of the good old-fashioned side-saddle."

G. W. E. R.

EQUESTRIAN would find a list of books on this subject in B. Quaritch's 'Rough List,' No. 185, pp. 23-6; also in 'Works on Horses and Equitation,' a bibliography published by F. H. Huth, London, 1887. I have written myself about the side-saddle in *Revue archéologique*, 1895, i. p. 193.

S. REINACH.

Saint Germain-en-Laye.

RICHARD SWIFT (12 S. ii. 9, 58).—Walford's 'County Families,' 1860, gives him as :—

"Richard Swift esq. (of Herongate). Son of the late Timothy Swift esq., by Susannah dau. of J. Cary esq.; b. 1811, m. 1836 Kate dau. of John O'Brien esq. Is a merchant and wholesale manufacturer in London; was Sheriff of London 1851-2; M.P. for co. Sligo 1852-7. St. Mary's, Herongate, near Brentwood, Essex; Westhill House, Wandsworth, Surrey; Parthenon Club, W."

W. R. WILLIAMS.

Talybont, Brecon.

Richard Swift (son of Timothy Swift, army contractor), born Malta, 1811; an importer and exporter of leather; a wholesale and export shoe manufacturer, and agent in London for Northamptonshire shoemakers; Sheriff of London October, 1851, to October, 1852; presented his Roman Catholic chaplain Monsignor Francis Searle to the Queen at her levee at St. James's Palace, Feb. 26, 1852; this presentation was cancelled March 23, 1852, on the ground that Searle's title was assumed without required authority. Searle died Shoreham, Sussex, May 30, 1889. Swift was M.P. for Sligo July 26, 1852, to March 20, 1857, and contested it April 11, 1857. He died at 6 Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, London, March 24, 1872.

FREDERIC BOASE.

MONTAGU AND MANCHESTER (12 S. i. 267, 339).—The reply of G. W. E. R., at the latter reference, that the Manchester from which Sir Henry Montagu took his title is Godmanchester in the county of Huntingdon, is not in agreement with the statements in Collins's 'Peerage,' 4th edit., 1748, vol. ii. p. 206 :—

"On the accession of King Charles I. March 27, 1625, his Lordship [Sir Henry Montagu, Lord Montagu of Kimbolton, and Viscount Mandevil, Lord President of the Council] was continued Lord President, and created Earl of Manchester in com. Pal. Lanc. on Feb. 5, in the first year of his reign."

The reference given as to the creation of the earldom is Pat. 1 Car. I., p. 7, n. 24, Under 'Creations,' on p. 238 of Collins, is the following :—

"Baron Montagu, of Kimbolton, in com. Huntingdon, and Viscount Mandeville (the name of a family) Dec. 19, 1620, 18 Jac. I. Earl of Manchester, in com. Lanc. Feb. 5, 1625-6, 1 Car. I. and Duke of the same place, April 30, 1719, 5 Geo. I."

These statements are repeated verbatim in the Egerton Brydges edition of Collins, 1812, vol. ii. pp. 52, 88, except that the year of the earldom is on the latter page given as 1624—an obvious error.

It will be seen that Montagu was created Lord Montagu of Kimbolton, in the county of Huntingdon, 1620 (reference in Collins: "Pat. 18 Jac. p. 6"), and that a few years later he was created Earl of Manchester in the county Palatine of Lancaster. In both editions of Collins, Mandevil becomes Mandeville in the summing up of the titles and creations.

In his 'Complete Peerage,' vol. v., 1893, p. 206, G. E. C[okayne] says: "cr. 5 Feb. 1625/6 Earl of Manchester, co. Lancaster."

Peter Heylin, in his 'Help to English History,' 1674, pp. 373, 374, describes Manchester as "a good Town of Lancashire situate in the hithermost part thereof where it joyneth to the county of Darby." He goes on to say: "It is yet more famous, in being made the honourary Title of....Henry Montague, Visc. Mandeville, created Earl of Manchester, 1 Car. I."

Samuel Lewis, in 'A Topographical Dictionary of England,' 1835, at the end of the account of Manchester, county palatine of Lancaster, says: "Manchester gives the titles of Duke and Earl to the family of Montagu."

Apart from G. W. E. R.'s reply I have found no trace of the Godmanchester derivation. On the other hand, I have found no connexion, other than the title, of the

Montagu family with Manchester. Is any connexion necessary?

Concerning the Wellington title MR. W. G. WILLIS WATSON wrote (11 S. x. 132):—

"There is nothing extraordinary in the fact of a man adopting a territorial title from some place with which he has little acquaintance. The peerage is full of the names of families, the representative members of which bear titles which have been selected for reasons of euphony only."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

ENGLISH PRELATES AT THE COUNCIL OF BÂLE (12 S. ii. 28).—May not those "words italicized not clear" stand for "tempore concilii Basiliensis," or "Constantinensis"? On p. 154 of the 'Libre segon dels Miracles,' by the Dominican Friar Michel Llot (Perpignan, 1589), will be found: "No faltaren los embaixadors del Rey de Inglaterra, lo Bisbe de Vncestre, y dos doctors famosos"; *i.e.*, "There were not wanting the Ambassadors of the King of England, the Bishop of Worcester, and two famous Doctors," among the actors in the Council of Constance who came to Perpignan in 1415 to hear St. Vincent Ferrer preach.

In a letter printed in *The Academy* for April 27, 1895, referring to this interesting statement, I asked if Winchester was meant by "Vncestre." I saw it was an evident misprint on the part of a Catalán compositor; and it did occur to me that it stood for Worcester. There is, it seems, no record of Cardinal Beaufort's presence either at Constance or at Perpignan in 1415. Does the register of the diocese of Worcester mention Bishop Thomas Polton as going from Constance to Perpignan? He was one of the ambassadors of King Henry V. at that Council of Constance of which Llot was writing; but he was then Dean of York. He became Bishop of Hereford on July 21, 1420, and of Worcester in 1426, according to the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' But Llot, writing 174 years afterwards, may easily have fallen into the inaccuracy of describing the prelate under the title which was conferred upon him eleven years later.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

Oxford Union Society.

1. Thomas Polton, Bishop of Hereford 1420, Chichester 1422, Worcester 1426-33, bore Argent, three six-pointed pierced molets sable.

2. Robert Fitzhugh, Bishop of London 1431-6, who is undoubtedly intended, bore Azure, three chevrons interlaced, and a chief or.

S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN.

Walsall.

GUNFIRE AND RAIN (12 S. i. 10, 56, 96, 170, 337; ii. 38).—In reply to your correspondent MR. ROBERT PIERPOINT as to rainfall, it may interest him to know that I have registered the rainfall in this immediate neighbourhood for thirty-three years, and in that time I have registered a total of 30 ins. and over on four occasions, viz.: 1891, 30·09 in.; 1903, 39·34 in.; 1912, 31·65 in.; 1915, 30·55 in.

G. H. PALMER.

Heywood Park, White Waltham, Berks.

RICHARD WILSON (12 S. i. 90, 158, 213, 277, 437, 516; ii. 34, 55).—In 'A Topographical and Historical Description of the County of Suffolk,' a book printed by J. Munro (of Woodbridge) in 1829, mention is made, at p. 498, of "a neat cottage, the seat of Richard Wilson, esquire, at Bildeston." This Richard Wilson died at Bildeston in his 75th year on June 7, 1834 (*The Times* of June 11, 1834, p. 7), and was identical with the attorney-at-law who appears in the 'Law List' of 1834 (for the last time), being then in partnership, at 35 Lincoln's Inn Fields, with Alfred Bell and Samuel Steward. The firm acted as solicitors to the Lambeth Waterworks Company.

In his will, dated June 22, 1833, and proved on Sept. 4, 1834 (P.C.C. Teignmouth, 542), Wilson was content to be described as of Bildeston. But clues to his identity with the attorney are not lacking. Alfred Bell was one of the executors; and two out of the three witnesses to the will were "S. Steward" and "George Thos. Tyne," both of "35 Lincoln's Inn Fields."

The testator was a widower, with three children: an only son, Richard Percy Wilson, for whom special provision had to be made on account of his "ill-health," and two daughters—Sarah, wife of the Rev. John Honywood Randolph, and Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Montagu Oxenden. The testator seemingly combined a love of horses with a love of books, for there were "thoroughbreds" to be sold at Tattersall's; and he gave careful directions about his library. He disposed of estates in Suffolk, Wiltshire, and Northumberland, without saying (apart from Bildeston) in what parishes they lay. The executors and trustees were to be Samuel Harwood, Alfred Bell, and Francis Mascall; but Mascall renounced probate of the will.

The careers of the sons-in-law are indicated in Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses.' Randolph, who married Sarah Wilson in 1814 (*Gentleman's Magazine*, lxxxiv. ii. 288), was

son of Dr. John Randolph, Bishop successively of Oxford, Bangor, and London ('D.N.B.,' xlvii. 274). Oxenden, who married Elizabeth Wilson (his first wife) in 1824 (*Gentleman's Magazine*, xciv. i. 272), had by her a son who succeeded to the family baronetcy (Cokayne's 'Baronetage,' iv. 100). Was it by chance or because Wilson had once been Lord Eldon's secretary that both the sons-in-law obtained a living in the gift of the Chancellor? Randolph became Rector of Burton Coggles, Lincolnshire, in 1816; and Oxenden, Rector of Luddenham, Kent, in 1827.

Richard Wilson owned, in Wiltshire, the manor of Bemerton, which he acquired after the death of the last Lord Chedworth, who died in 1804 (Hoare's 'Modern Wiltshire,' II. i. 156; G. E. C.'s 'Peerage,' ii. 216). He was one of Lord Chedworth's executors, and an account of the friendship between the two men is given in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, lxxiv. ii. 1242-4.

Upon the death of his brother, a surgeon, John Wilson of Hepscot, who died at Morpeth, aged 68, in 1820 (*Gentleman's Magazine*, xc. ii. 638), Richard Wilson inherited the manor of East Dudden in Stannington, Northumberland; and also Hepscot Hall and other property at Morpeth, which he subsequently sold to the Earl of Carlisle. The brothers descended from the Wilsons of Ulgham. See Hodgson's 'Northumberland,' II. ii. 288, 439. H. C.

Richard Wilson of Lincoln's Inn Fields, attorney, sometime secretary to Lord Eldon, was baptized at Morpeth in Northumberland on Oct. 5, 1759, being the twelfth child of George Wilson of Hepscott, a small estate purchased, in 1667, by his ancestor Richard Wilson, a Westmorland man. George Wilson's wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Joh. Nowell of Naworth, receiver, or land agent, of the Earl of Carlisle.

It is stated that, after serving his articles to an attorney at Hexham, Richard Wilson went to London with his filial portion of some three hundred pounds, and through native shrewdness, a coarse humour, and the countenance of his kinsman John Scott, afterwards Lord Eldon, built up a very good practice, being popularly known as Morpeth Dick. I believe he was a member of the well-known Beef-Steak Club. On Feb. 20, 1784, he married, at Margate, Miss Hannah Harwood, by whom he had issue a son, who died in early manhood, and at least two daughters. Having succeeded by survivorship to the family property at Morpeth, East Duddoe, and Hepscott, he sold the same, and purchased other property at Bildeston in Suffolk, with which county his wife was connected. There he made some name for himself as a breeder of blood horses; and there he died on June 7, 1834, from the results of a wound from a spring gun.

J. C. HODGSON.

Alnwick.

SKULL AND IRON NAIL (11 S. xii. 181, 306, 389, 409, 490; 12 S. i. 77, 133).—Mr. Baring-Gould, in a chapter on 'The Meaning of Mourning' included in his 'Curiosities of Olden Times,' enumerates expedients for ensuring the imprisonment of dead men in their graves, to the intent that they may not return to affright the living. The Finns, for instance, nail the corpse in his coffin.

"The Arabs tie his legs together. The Wallacks drive a long nail through the skull; and this strange usage explains the many skulls that have been exhumed in Germany thus perforated."—Pp. 8, 9.

ST. SWITHIN.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740 (12 S. ii. 3).—John Blathwait was youngest son of Wm. Blathwait, Secretary at War 1683-9, and M.P. for Newtown and Bath, died Aug. 26, 1717. John Blathwait died April 21, 1752.

Jonathan Driver d. July 30, 1754.

Thomas Eaton d. Cheshunt, Herts, Aug. 15, 1743.

John Elves d. July 6, 1758.

Robert Fairfax, M.P. for Kent 1754-63, brother of Lord Fairfax, d. March 3, 1767.

Earl of Hertford, b. Nov. 11, 1684, colonel 15th Foot Oct. 23, 1709, to Feb. 8, 1715, captain and colonel 2nd Troop of Horse Guards Feb. 8, 1715, colonel Royal Horse Guards May 6, 1740, succeeded as 7th Duke of Somerset Dec. 2, 1748, d. Feb. 7, 1750.

Tomkins Wardour, colonel 41st Foot April 1, 1743, to his death Feb. 13, 1752, aged 74.

Arthur Edwards d. June 22, 1743.

Thomas Levett, regimental agent, d. Feb. 15, 1758.

Marc Antoine Saurin was third son of Jean Saurin of Nisme, who settled at Geneva on revocation of Edict of Nantes. M. A. Saurin d. July 11, 1763.

Thomas Johnson, captain Guards, d. February, 1777.

Wm. Gough d. April 16, 1740.

Wm. Merchant d. June 3, 1746.

Otway, lieutenant-colonel in the Guards, d. July 1, 1762.

Otway, captain, son of General Charles Otway, d. Oct. 19, 1764.

Benjamin Carpenter, colonel of 12th Dragoons Sept. 20, 1764, and of 4th Light Dragoons Oct. 24, 1770, to his death, March 8, 1788, aged 75; general Feb. 19, 1783.

Hon. James Cholmondeley b. April 18, 1708, general April 13, 1770, d. Oct. 10, 1775, buried in Westminster Abbey.

Samuel Saville d. July or August, 1745.

Wills, major in the Life Guards, d. July 18, 1747.

Charles Bradshaigh d. Aug. 1, 1765

Wm. Hollingworth d. January, 1744.

Wm. Merrick, major-general 1745, d. Sept. 8, 1747.

Francis Burton, colonel, d. May 22, 1753.

John Stevenson, colonel Guards, d. July, 1778. FREDERIC BOASE.

In the 'Present State of Great Britain,' 1718, I find the following:—

1st Troop Horse Guards.—John Blathwent, Esq., Lieutenant.

2nd Troop.—Earl of Hertford, Captain. Henry Cornwall, Esq., Lieutenant.

3rd Troop.—John Baynes, Esq., Lieutenant. His name is erased, and there is substituted in writing "—— Kien, Esq., Lieutenant."

From the Army List, 1773, I take the following:—

Justin MacCarty, Lieut.-Col. 9 April, 1748, h.p. Being on half-pay, he was most likely unattached. He was probably related to Lord De La Warr, the colonel, who married a daughter of the Earl of Clancarty.

Peter Ryves Hawker, Guidon and Major, 31 Dec., 1770, 1st Troop Horse Guards, and Thomas Dufour Eaton, 21 Jan., 1768, Exempt and Captain.

4th Dragoons.—Col. Benjamin Carpenter, 24 Oct., 1770; Lieut.-General 25 May, 1772.

16th Light Dragoons.—John Burgoyne, Col. 18 March, 1763; Major-General 25 May, 1772.

Burke's 'Peerage and Baronetage,' 10th ed., 1848, p. 997, mentions:—

Thomas Twysden, Lieut.-Col. 1st Life Guards, d. 19 July, 1784.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

BRITISH HERB: HERB TOBACCO (12 S. i. 48, 136, 317, 432, 474; ii. 16).—A British herb tobacco is still smoked, partly for medicinal reasons, and Mr. Ford, herbalist, of Newport Pagnell, has kindly favoured me with the actual recipe for the "blend"—the ingredients should be slowly sun-dried: 2 oz. rose leaves, 2 oz. coltsfoot leaves, 2 oz. meadow sweet, 2 oz. yarrow leaves, 1 oz. lobelia leaves, 1 oz. sweet marjoram, 1 oz. lavender, 1 oz. clivas.

THOS. M. BLAGG.

124 Chancery Lane, W.C.

WILLIAM MILDMAY, HARVARD COLLEGE, 1647 (12 S. i. 488; ii. 18).—His will was proved in P.C.C. in 1682 (Cottle, 125); his widow's in 1731 (Isham, 214). She wished that her body should be buried at Barking, as near to her dead father's as possible.

There is a very fine monument to William Holyday in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry, Gresham Street, E.C., on which there is a bust of his daughter Dame Anne Mildmay, widow of Sir Henry, and mother of the William about whom your correspondent is inquiring. Probably he owes his Christian name to Holyday.

C. H. ST. JOHN-MILDMAY.

Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.

"THEAGER'S GIRDLE" (12 S. ii. 9).—This is a misprint for "Theages' bridle." The reference is to Plato's 'Republic,' vi., p. 496 B. I quote from Jowett's translation: "peradventure there are some who are restrained by our friend Theages' bridle.... His ill-health keeps him from politics."

J. E. SANDYS.

Cambridge.

[H. C—N thanked for reply.]

PACE-EGGING (12 S. i. 488; ii. 12).—A pamphlet entitled 'Old Chorlton,' published by C. F. Sarll, the Electric Press, Chorlton, Manchester, gives the subjoined under the heading of 'Pace-Egging':—

"The custom of Pace-Egg acting and Pace- or Pasche-Egging is of great antiquity. Formerly the younger inhabitants of the village would form themselves into companies, fancifully decorated with cardboard, tinsel, ribbon, and calico of various colours, and, presenting a very gaudy appearance, would set off on the dawn of Good Friday for a tour of the village and the surrounding district, calling at the farmsteads, various residences, and public-houses, the occupants of which, expecting the call, were quite prepared to receive them. The company comprised Open the Door, Saint George, Bold Slasher, Black Morocco, King, Doctor, Doubt, and The Devil; and each carried a sword, with the exception of the doctor, who carried a large stick and bottle. One of the number was dressed as a lady, whose duty it was to carry the basket for the receipt of eggs and other gifts.

"The middle-aged men of the village also formed themselves into companies, generally about half-a-dozen, placing a white shirt over their ordinary dress, tied at the bottom and stuffing it with hay or straw, with masks over their faces to disguise themselves. They promenaded the village with the skull of a horse's head fixed on the top of a short pole, carried by a person concealed under a horse cloth, who worked the jaws of the horse's mouth with a small lever. One of the party was dressed as a lady, as in the other case, to carry the gifts received."

FRED. L. TAVARÉ.

22 Trentham Street, Pendleton, Manchester.

WILLIAM TOLDERVY AND THE WORD-BOOKS: "MORT" (12 S. i. 503).—I have heard this word constantly used all my life, both in Northamptonshire and Warwickshire, as meaning a large quantity. Both Baker and Sternberg give it place in their Northamptonshire Glossaries. John Clare often uses it, and I believe it was also known to Robert Bloomfield. So recently as 1904 Mr. Israel Zangwill criticized Kingsley's 'Water Babies' as requiring "a mort of annotations."

(See also 7 S. vi. 128, 153, 176; viii. 95.)

JOHN T. PAGE.

FAIRFIELD AND RATHBONE, ARTISTS (12 S. ii. 27).—Information relating to Charles Fairfield will be found in Redgrave's 'Dictionary of Artists'; *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxv., 1805, p. 880; Nagler's 'Künstler-Lexikon'; Bryan's 'Dictionary of Painters and Engravers'; and 'Dictionary of National Biography'; whilst particulars of John Rathbone will be found in Redgrave; Bryan; Graves's 'Dictionary of Royal Academy Exhibitors'; Mayer's 'Early Art in Liverpool'; and 'D.N.B.'

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

VILLAGE POUNDS (12 S. i. 29, 79, 117, 193, 275, 416, 474; ii. 14).—There are at least three still standing in our neighbourhood: one at Cark, opposite to Cark Hall; another at Goosegreen, Dalton; and still another by the side of the mill-dam, Ulverston. All three are circular in shape, constructed of stone, and are situated near a stream. Will some of your readers kindly inform me if the law required that pounds were to be situated near running water?

Amongst the animals that were interned in these pounds surely none were more troublesome than goats. An old inhabitant of Ulverston informs me that once old Charles McArthur, the pindar, had imprisoned three goats, the property of Mr. Worthington of the Sun Hotel. The pindar had scarcely left the pound, when the goats scaled the wall and followed him down the street, to the amusement of the old inhabitants. But something worse befell old Tom Turner, the pindar of Dalton. Tom's outstanding characteristics were a fondness for fun and rum, and a wooden leg. On one occasion he had incarcerated five goats that had strayed from Askam-in-Furness. When the owner heard of their fate, he hurried to Dalton, and paid the fine. Old Tom, in the majesty of his office, went down and liberated the goats, when one of the flock, no doubt feeling the indignity placed upon itself and its fellows, went for old Tom, knocked him down, and broke his leg. Fortunately, this was Tom's "off" leg—the one constructed of timber. Needless to relate, Tom had many a chaffing about this episode, and never more had any dealings with goats.

W. G. ATKINSON.

21 Princes Street, Ulverston.

FARMERS' CANDLEMAS RIME (12 S. ii. 29).—Although I cannot complete the rime at this reference, I am familiar with

Candlemas Day! Candlemas Day!
Half our fire and half our hay;

and

On Candlemas Day
You must have half your straw and half your hay;

both meaning that on Feb. 2 we are only midway through winter, and therefore ought to have half our fuel and fodder for cattle in stock. There is an old Latin proverb (referred to in Sir T. Browne's 'Vulgar Errors') that if the sun shines on the Feast of the Purification there will be more ice after the festival than before it. The subject is fully dealt with on pp. 18-21 of 'Weather Lore,' by Richard Inwards (third edition, 1898).

A. C. C.

WRIGHT FAMILY ARMS (12 S. i. 327, 415).—"Wright (London, Cos. Northampton and Surrey, 1634). Or, on a pale gules a cross pomée fitchée argent; on a chief azure three bezants. Crest, a falcon's head erased proper."—From Burke's 'General Armory,' 1884.

E. C. FINLAY.

1729 Pine Street, San Francisco.

PATRICK MADAN (12 S. i. 265, 393).—I think I overlooked this note respecting Madan:—

Old Bailey, December, 1781: Patrick Madan and Richard Hill are respited on condition of transportation to Africa. They are put ashore as sick and further respited. Patrick Madan is later transported for life.

ERIC R. WATSON.

DORTON-BY-BRILL (12 S. i. 128, 220).—MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS may like to know of the following book of 54 pp., a copy of which I have:—

"The | History | of the | Dorton Chalybeate, | near Brill, Bucks; | with a | concise treatise | on its | chemical properties and medicinal uses. | By | T. Knight, Surgeon. | 'Infirmo capiti fiat utilis, utilis alvo.' Hor. Epist. lib. I. xvi. 14. | Brill: | printed by J. Ham, | for Whittaker & Co., Ave Maria Lane, London; | and W. Graham, High Street, Oxford. | 1833."

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

204 Hermon Hill, South Woodford.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. ix. 429; x. 59).—

2. And I still onward haste to my last night;
Time's fatal wings do ever forward fly;
To every day we live, a day we die.

This is a song by Thomas Campion, beginning :—

Come, cheerful day, part of my life to me.

It first appeared in

"Two Books of Ayres. The First Contayning Diuine and Morall Songs: The Second, Light Conceits of Louers....Composed by Thomas Campian [*sic*],"

published *c.* 1613. It is reprinted in Mr. A. H. Bullen's 'Thomas Campion,' p. 59, and is frequently found in anthologies.

M. H. DODDS.

Home House, Low Fell, Gateshead.

LOUIS MARTINEAU (12 S. ii. 31).—The following announcement appeared in *The Times* of Jan. 14, 1859 :—

"On 12th inst., aged 31, after a long and painful illness, Louis Martineau, Esq., late of the Royal Artillery, youngest son of Philip Martineau, Esq., of 4 Cumberland Place, Regent's Park."

Probably further particulars can be found among papers at the Public Record Office, if Mr. Martineau's name is in the alphabetical list of deceased officers to be seen on the library shelves there.

A. H. MACLEAN.

14 Dean Road, N.W.

FAZAKERLEY (12 S. i. 288, 395, 489; ii. 59).—The following forms of this name occur among the records of Stratford-upon-Avon: Facarleyes, Facicare, Facikary, Farscicarle, Farssicarle, Fascicar, Fascicarle, Fascikeley, Faseker, Fasicarle, Fasicary, Fassicar, Fassicarley, Fassicarll, Fassicary, Fassiker, Fassycarley, Fossacherie, Fossaker, Fossekar, Fossiker.

They may help towards a solution of the query asked by M.A.OXON.

FREDK. C. WELLSTOOD.

Shakespeare's Birthplace, Stratford-upon-Avon.

"EVERY ENGLISHMAN IS AN ISLAND" (12 S. ii. 11, 58).—The above may be found in Novalis's 'Fragmente, 1799'—which is four years before Emerson was born.

G. T. PILCHER.

Treen, Frith Hill, Godalming.

"POCHIVATED" (12 S. ii. 26).—The Russian verb *potshivát* means "to rest, to repose." Sir Jerome probably meant "pochitated" from the Russian verb *potshitát*="to honour, to revere," &c.

L. L. K.

Notes on Books.

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.—(Vol. IX., SI—TH) *Stead—Stillatim.* By Henry Bradley. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)

ALL the words contained in this section of 80 pp. may be described as of solid substance, more or less—nouns and verbs and adverbs of distinctive quality; and, if the alphabetical range is small, the historical range extends from 'Beowulf' to sentences in works of this year describing the war. In Johnson's Dictionary the corresponding part of the alphabet gives 112 words with 427 quotations; here the words number 1,837, and the quotations—which form an unusually interesting collection—9,474.

"Steady," with its derivatives, furnishes four or five good columns. In these "steadier" as an adverb, not illustrated after 1653, might have been recorded in Clough's line "I steadier step when I recall"—which is a particularly good example also of the general intransitive sense of "step."

The long article "steal," though it struck us as somewhat over-divided, is a fine piece of work. We noticed "steal a march" with a definition "in military sense," and two eighteenth-century quotations which seem to be literal. Is this, or has it ever been, a technical expression? The obsolete senses of "stealth"—more decidedly concrete than our present use of the word, and ranging from the thirteenth century to Sheridan's "A mother's love for her sweet babe is not a stealth from the dear father's store"—are very interesting. We do not see why "by stealth" is said in modern use to have "ordinarily no conscious association with *steal* vb.," when "steal vb." in sense II. is said to mean "to go secretly or quietly."

"Steam" is an entry full of curious matters. As late as to *c.* 1800 it was common in the plural; there is an early use of the word, both as substantive and verb, to denote flame, witness Chaucer's Monk, whose "eyen stepe" are duly set down here. Under "steep" are furnished other examples of that word as describing the eyes; and it is said to mean "prominent, projecting." Is this quite certain? The word seems rather to carry a picture of eyes with high, arched eyebrows, a sense which would suit several of the examples given better than the sense "prominent." "Steam"—to return to it for a moment—gives us the first of the many records of nineteenth-century inventions appearing in these pages, and reminds us, in a quotation from Hone's 'Every-Day Book,' that "*The Times*....of Tuesday, November the 29th, 1814, was the first newspaper printed by steam." Next we come to "stearin," discovered in that same year by Chevreul—for which there is an odd quotation under the heading 3, b. *attrib.*: "1848, J. Burnet, 'Ess. Fine Arts,' iv. 130: His pictures possess that peculiar stearine substance found in the works of Watteau." We read with great interest the article on "steel," though, in view of the facts that the word goes back to 'Beowulf,' and that the explicit distinction between "steel" and "iron" is exemplified as early as the 'Ancren Riwle,' we think it would have been improved by a less vague definition. The idioms belonging

to the word are numerous and picturesque. A recent one, from the United States, transfers "to draw one's steel" from the sword to the pistol. "True as steel" would appear to go back to the thirteenth century; none of the two or three instances of it in Shakespeare is quoted. There is a nineteenth-century use of "steel" as short for "Bastile," of which four examples are given.

The etymology of "steelyard" was the subject of animated discussion in our own columns ten years ago, and the first instance of its occurrence is taken from our correspondent MR. MAYHEW'S letter at 10 S. vi. 413. The Dictionary definitely pronounces in favour of the etymology *stăl* = sample, pattern + "yard," translation of *hof*; and, while allowing that its formation was suggested by the existence of the Steelyard, decides in favour of the words "steel" + "yard" as the true derivation of the balance so called. These two articles, and that on "steelbow"—*cheptel de fer*—count among those of highest historical interest in the section. The careful note explaining and illustrating "steelbow" is a definite and new contribution to the question.

A good early explanation (1785) has been found for "to hunt the steeple." For "steeple-chase" the earliest example is from 1805. We confess we were surprised to see that the word "steeple-jack" can be traced back no further than the eighties of last century. The Dictionary defines this hero as one "who climbs steeples or tall chimneys to repair them," making no mention of his more thrilling business of "throwing" them when required. A "steer" of wood—found in two acts of Victoria—is an odd expression which remains unaccounted for.

Under "stem" we have two substantives and no fewer than six verbs. The illustrations of the word in its philological sense are astonishingly poor; and why should the examples have been taken from, nay, restricted to, the Greek language? The first must simply be incomprehensible to a person who does not know Greek: for he will not see how the relation of *βαινω* to *βαν* bears out the definition. A "stem-winder," we learn, is U.S. slang for a person or thing that is first-rate. Under "stem," v. [2], is a reference to "stem, v.[4]," which should read "stem, v. [3]."

We noticed "stencil" as an interesting word, well illustrated, as is also "stenography" (first found in 1602) with its derivatives. "Step," substantive and verb, furnishes one of the best pieces of work in the whole section, especially in regard to etymological explanation and to the earlier quotations. One division is "b. *contextually*. A footstep ....considered in regard to its audibility," and there we wondered not to find Matthew Arnold's "What lights in the court—what steps on the stair?" so good and exact an instance of what was sought. A carriage "step" is first quoted from 'Pickwick': more recent than we should have guessed the word to be. On the other hand, "step" as the block for a mast or capstan goes back 900 years or so. The military "step" is recorded in more than one illustration—its length being reckoned at 30 in. "Step-" combined with terms of relationship records Gabriel Harvey's amusing "Stepp-Tully" and some other nonce-words. Oddly enough, while defining "stepmother" in its strict sense, and furnishing numerous illustrations of its proverbial use, the Dictionary gives no definite indication of what that proverbial use connotes. Why is the violet in general and the pansy in particular called "stepmother"? Only one instance is given.

The compounds with "stereo-," while not philologically interesting, illustrate well the scientific activities of recent years, and fill about eight columns. Under "stereotyped" (the only one of respectable age) is a quotation from a book on nervous diseases describing reiterated motions of arm or body known as "stereotyped movements"—which seems a sort of oxymoron, if not a bull.

On the vexed question of the derivation of "sterling" the Dictionary again speaks decisively—at any rate against "Easterling." On the whole, it inclines to explain "ster" as from *steorra*, a star; and to take "sterling" as a Norman penny with a small star upon it. This article, again, is one of the best in the section, and we would place beside it that on the other important historical word "steward," which, with its lucidity, its excellent marshalling of abundant information, and its copious but not exaggerated illustration, we would recommend to the student of history as well as to the student of philology.

"Stew," "stern," "stick" (especially "stick"), "stiff," and "still" are the most considerable articles that remain, and we have left ourselves no space to say more than a few brief words in their praise. "Stew" falls etymologically into two groups: that derived from the French *estui* (cf. *étui*, which is used for a tub for fish), with the sense of pond or tank; and that derived from or corresponding to *estuve*, *estufa*, *stufa*, Romanic forms of a widespread root from which come the forms leading up to our "stove" and the German *Stube*—meaning a heated chamber. "Stick" represents an implement and an action of quasi-universal application, and it is no wonder that it is the source of an endless fund of racy and vigorous idiom. Under "stiff" we get some grim slang; the word, to judge from a quotation from a last year's *Morning Post*, is still current in the trenches in the sense of corpse—a sense which the last century expressed by "stiff 'un."

An interesting account of the 'Oxford Dictionary,' its past history and its present state, is delivered with this section. We learn that on April 1 of this year the work extended to 13,224 pages, dealing with 357,279 words, illustrated by 1,540,040 quotations.

FIFTEENTH- AND SIXTEENTH-CENTURY BOOKS.

WE have had a more than usually interesting set of catalogues sent to us this month, and several lines of study are well illustrated in their pages. The following notes include not only works in their original editions belonging to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but also a few subsequent editions or facsimiles of such works, and here and there a history or literary essay on a subject belonging to that period.

We may begin with two items from Mr. C. J. Sawyer's Catalogue No. 41. One is a specimen of English sixteenth-century printing—done in 1590 by William Ponsonby—in the "Historie of George Castriot, surnamed Scanderberg [*sic*] King of Albanie....by Jacques de Lavardin, Lord of Plessis Bourrot, newly translated by Z. I.,

'Gentleman." This has fourteen lines by Spenser as prefatory verses, together with some others, and, apart from slight shaving, seems a fine and complete copy, not dear at 10*l.* 10*s.* The other is a seventeenth-century transcript of Sir Philip Sidney's translation of the Psalms—offered for 22*l.* 10*s.* This particular copy is thought to have been executed at Penshurst by some member of the Sidney family, and to be of not much later date than the copy by Davies from which, in 1823, the first printed edition of this translation was made. A note in MS. on the fly-leaf indicates that Steele took from this copy the psalm which he printed in No. 18 of *The Guardian*—the first part of the work to be printed at all. Sidney's 'Arcadia' appears in the Catalogue No. 125 of Messrs. Hill in a copy of the eighth edition, 1633 (2*l.* 2*s.*), and in one of the thirteenth edition, 1674 (2*l.* 15*s.*), and this firm has also a copy of his 'Works' as published in three 8vo vols. in 1725 (2*l.* 2*s.*).

A personage belonging to our period who appears in three or four catalogues is Marguerite of Navarre. Messrs. Sotheran have the edition of the 'Heptameron' brought out in 1872 (from that of Claude Grujet in 1559), in 6 vols. (1*l.* 15*s.*), and a German translation recently published in Munich, elaborately "got up" and illustrated, in 2 vols. (1*l.* 1*s.*). Mr. Heffer of Cambridge (Catalogue No. 151) has the translated edition brought out in 1894 by the Society of Bibliophilists, in 5 vols., to be had for 3*l.* 3*s.*; and also the 1897 facsimile of Elizabeth's translation of 'The Mirror of the Sinful Soul' (7*s.* 6*d.*). Messrs. Hill offer two other copies of the Society of Bibliophilists' 'Heptameron'—a large-paper one for 4*l.* 15*s.*, and a small-paper one for 3*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

Of Rabelais we made a note of the following copies: 'Œuvres,' in the Edition Variorum of 1823-6, 9 vols. (4*l.* 10*s.*. Sotheran); 'Œuvres' in the great edition brought out 1868-1903 in Paris with Introduction, notes, &c., by Marty-Laveaux (7*l.* 10*s.*, Messrs. E. Parsons & Sons' Catalogue No. 279); the English translation of these published in 1807 (1*l.* 1*s.*, Heffer); and two copies of the translation by W. F. Smith published in 1893 (1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* and 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, Sotheran). Erasmus is best represented by a copy of Nicolas Udall's translation of the 'Apophthegms,' black-letter, 1542 (4*l.* 10*s.*, Heffer). Of Montaigne we noticed in Messrs. Parsons's Catalogue a copy of the recent edition of Cotton's translation in 10 vols., offered for 3*l.* 18*s.*; and in the Catalogue of Mr. P. M. Barnard of Tunbridge Wells a copy of the 1635 edition of the 'Essais,' issued under the editorship of Mlle. de Gournay (3*l.* 10*s.*). The last-mentioned Catalogue (No. 109) is of quite outstanding interest, abundantly illustrated, and annotated with a scholarly carefulness and judgment. Out of some thirty items we have marked as particularly attractive we may mention three: a 'Fabule & vita esopi,' from the press of Gerard Leeu of Antwerp, 1485, having in it the autograph of Alexander Boswell, Edinburgh, 1758 (18*l.*); a fine 'Horæ' (Paris, about 1493), of which Mr. Barnard gives a very full account, linking it to similar works of the time (52*l.* 10*s.*); and a copy of the 'Kirchen Ordnung' of Nuremberg, printed by Johann Petreium, 1533 (28*l.*).

In the Catalogue of Messrs. E. Parsons, which we have had occasion to mention above, and have found uncommonly attractive, the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries furnish a number of delightful items. There are two fine MS. 'Horæ'—fifteenth-century French, both richly decorated—for which respectively 140*l.* and 100 guineas are asked; and there is also a set of sixteen illuminated miniatures on vellum, illustrative of the Passion—Flemish work of the fifteenth century—which is offered for 160*l.* We may also mention a copy of the Venetian 'Appian,' 1477 (30 guineas), and a set of 26 woodcuts by Urs Graf on the Passion, 1507 (21*l.*).

Mr. Reginald Atkinson, in his Catalogue No. 20, describes many good things which we should like to have space to mention: the following must suffice. He has the Catalogue of fifteenth-century Incunabula in the British Museum—three 4to vols. issued in 1908-13 (5*l.* 5*s.*). He has a "Breeches" Bible, 1595 (2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*). And he has the first edition of the account of "what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits," published in 1659, which he offers for 5*l.* 10*s.*

Messrs. Maggs's latest Catalogue (No. 347) gives a list of their books on Art and allied subjects. Our two centuries receive illustration in the works on 'Costume' of Racinet, 1888, 6 vols. (28*l.*), and Lecomte, 1820, 2 vols. (18*l.* 18*s.*); and there is also a copy of Vecellio, 'De Gli Habiti Antichi et Moderni....,' a first edition, Venetia, 1590 (10*l.* 10*s.*). A very interesting set of entries is that under the heading 'Emblems,' including five or six fifteenth-century books, the best of which is the Bocchius, 'Symbolicorum Quæstionum de Universo Genere quas Serio Ludebat,' 1555 (8*l.* 15*s.*). Beham's 'Twelve Apostles,' 1545-6 (8*l.* 8*s.*), and 'Hercules,' 1542-8 (16*l.* 16*s.*); a collection of 19 engravings by Hoffer, *c.* 1530 (14*l.* 14*s.*); some sixteenth-century designs for lace and embroidery in a Venetian reprint of sixteenth-century designs by Zoppino, Taglienti, and Burato (3*l.* 18*s.*); and Le Pois's 'Discours sur les Medalles et Graveures Antiques,' Paris, 1579 (2*l.* 5*s.*), may serve as miscellaneous examples; together with the designs of Du Cerceau (1550) for ornaments of jewellery and goldsmiths' work (9*l.* 15*s.*). Under 'Portraits' we find the first edition of De Bry's 'Icones Quinquaginta,' in 4 vols., 1597-1599 (15*l.* 15*s.*); and Lodge's 'Portraits' of illustrious personages, which begins with the sixteenth century, 1821-34 (25*l.*). Leaving aside several other tempting items, we may mention in conclusion the 'Faits de Guerre et Fleur de Chevalerie' of Vegetius, in Gothic letter, printed at Paris in 1536 (6*l.* 6*s.*).

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

B.—Many thanks for reply, anticipated at p. 76.

Mr. Alan Stewart.—Both forwarded to Major Leslie.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 31.

NOTES:—The First English Provincial Newspaper, 81—Sholoum Aleichem: his Will and Epitaph, 83—An English Army List of 1740, 84—Ratcliff Cross Restoration—"Oil on troubled waters"—Perpetuation of Errors, 87—Arms of Harrow School—Maximilianus Transylvanus, 88.

QUERIES:—Thomas Hussey, M.P. for Whitchurch, 88—Common Garden=Covent Garden—Sir William Ogle—House and Garden Superstitions—"Wer nicht liebt Wein, Weib, und Gesang"—"Comaunde"—Col. Charles Lennox, 89—St. Peter as the Gate-Keeper of Heaven—Churchwardens and their Wands—Holmes Family, co. Limerick—First Illustrated English Novel—Sir Edward Lutwyche, Justice of the Common Pleas—Brass Plate in Newland Church, Gloucestershire—Peas Pottage—Postal Charges in 1847, 90—John Mundy, 91.

REPLIES:—The City Coroner and Treasure-Trove, 91—The King's Own Scottish Borderers, 92—St. George's, Bloomsbury—Mews or Mewys Family, 93—Coverlo—Sheffner: Hudson: Lady Sophia Sydney: Sir William Cunningham, 94—The "Fly": the "Midge"—Colours of Badge of the Earls of Warwick, 95—Peat and Moss: Healing Properties—William III.'s Motto—'The Man with the Hoe,' 96—'Northanger Abbey': "Horrid" Romances, 97—Wellington at Brighton and Rottingdean—Cleopatra and the Pearl—A Lost Life of Hugh Peters, 98—Henley, Herts—The Side-Saddle, 99.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'The Place-Names of Durham'—'The Quarterly Review."

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

THE FIRST ENGLISH PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPER.

WHICH provincial town was the first to possess a newspaper has been the subject of much controversy. Two present-day claimants to the honour may be ruled out of the discussion altogether. These are *Berrow's Worcester Journal*, which claims to have commenced in 1690, but which did not see the light until 1709 (see the present writer's articles at 11 S. x. 21 and 46), and *The Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury*, claiming to have been founded in 1695, but really starting in the middle of the eighteenth century, an earlier newspaper of the same name, with which it had no connexion, having commenced in 1713. (See MR. ADCOCK'S article at 11 S. vii. 471 and MR. JOS. PHILLIPS'S article at 5 S. ix. 215.)

The learned articles on 'English Provincial Presses,' by Mr. W. H. Allnutt, printed in *Bibliographica*, vol. ii. (1896), do not seem to be well known, and must be taken into consideration by future writers on this subject. In the third of these articles (*Bibliographica*, ii. 294-6) there is a subsection dealing with the 'First Provincial Newspaper.'

Mr. Allnutt summarily dismisses the claims of the Worcester and Stamford papers, and then draws attention to a letter by Dr. Thos. Tanner, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph and a celebrated antiquary. The letter is dated Aug. 1, 1706, is addressed to Browne Willis, the Bucks antiquary, and is to be found among the Bodleian MSS. Mr. Allnutt's extract from the letter and comments upon it should serve as the starting-point of the history of the subject. Dr. Tanner writes:—

"'The Norwich newspapers are the principal support of our poor printer here, by which, with the advertisements, he clears near 50*s.* every week, selling vast numbers to the country people. As far as I can learn this Burgess first began here the printing news out of London: since I have seen the *Bristol Postman*, and I am told they print also a weekly paper at Exeter.'

"Among Bagford's papers in the British Museum (Harl. 5958.145) is No. 348 of the '*Norwich Post*, to be published weekly. Containing An Account of the most remarkable transactions, both foreign and Domestick. From Saturday, April 24, to Saturday, May 1, 1708. Norwich. Printed by E. Burges, near the Red-Well. 1708.'

"The printer of this was Elizabeth Burges, widow of Francis, who had died in 1706, at the early age of thirty. A computation of weekly numbers back from this No. 348, gives the date of No. 1 as early as September, 1701.'

"Bishop Tanner, therefore, is undoubtedly right, for if Worcester had started a newspaper in 1690 or Stamford in 1695, the bishop's remark 'As far as I can learn,' showing that he had made inquiry, must have brought some reply, supposing he was mistaken. The *Bristol Post-Boy* (not *Postman*, a pardonable error) was started by William Bonny in 1702."

I have made a few notes on the Norwich and Exeter papers, but have reluctantly come to the conclusion that only local antiquaries can solve the questions they suggest.

NORWICH.

Francis Burges's 'History of Printing' was published at Norwich in 1701. There is a reprint of this in the 'Harleian Miscellany,' vol. iii. p. 154, but I have been unable to trace the original. As a history of printing Burges's tract is of no value, but I have ascertained that the Harleian reprint has omitted the most important parts of the tract, viz.: Burges's Introduction and Conclusion. Part of the omitted portions is set out at length in 'A General History of the County of Norfolk' (ii. pp. 1286-7), published in 1829 by Stacy

of Norwich and Longmans of London. The omitted account gives a history of printing in Norwich, and a description of the paper mills at Tabrum, Norfolk, which must have had a very great influence upon local printing. It is, therefore, very important to rediscover Burges's tract.

There were several newspapers published at Norwich during the first two decades of the eighteenth century, but the most important of these were printed and written by the Jacobite, Henry Crossgrove, whose career extended through the greater part of the century. The earliest number of his *The Gazette*, afterwards *The Norwich Gazette* (with varying sub-titles), in the British Museum is dated 1712, and is not numbered; but many examples earlier than this are in existence, and the paper is known to have commenced in 1706. The British Museum, however, possesses the finest collection in existence of the later issues of Crossgrove's paper, extending up to and beyond his death. If only because of Crossgrove's literary tastes, his intimacy with Strype, the ecclesiastical annalist, and the amusing personal notes so often given in his papers, this writer's career is the most important and interesting of all those of the early provincial journalists. A paper on Crossgrove, by the present writer, appeared in *The Library* for April, 1914.

BRISTOL.

A pamphlet by Mr. Charles Wells on the 'History of *The Bristol Times and Mirror*' was published a few years ago, but, unfortunately, my copy is not at present accessible to me. Mr. Wells printed in this a facsimile of the earliest known copy of Bonny's *Bristol Post-Boy* (No. 91, 12 Aug., 1704), from which it is clear that Bonny's paper began in 1702, and thus was second in the field. More information about Bonny and his paper is badly needed.

EXETER.

The British Museum possesses a solitary number of a paper which, I think, is the earliest known copy of an Exeter periodical. It is to be found in the Burney collection, vol. 153 B., and is as follows:—

"'*Jos. Bliss's Exeter Post-Boy*. Containing an impartial collection of the most material news, both foreign and domestick.' Printed by Joseph Bliss, at the Exchange Coffee House, in St. Peter's Churchyard. No. 211. Friday, 4 May, 1711."

This paper must have commenced in April, 1707, but another printer must have preceded Bliss, for Dr. Tanner wrote in 1706.

The antiquary the Rev. George Oliver, of St. Nicholas Priory, Exeter, who died in 1861 (life in 'D.N.B.'), is the chief authority on the history of Exeter newspapers, though I believe the whole of his MSS. have not yet been printed. Unfortunately, Dr. Oliver's statements are full of errors, as the number of *Jos. Bliss's Exeter Post-Boy*, to which I have drawn attention, proves. One such error is the assertion that Bliss started *The Protestant Mercury; or Exeter Post-Boy*, in September, 1715, in opposition to Farley's *Exeter Mercury*.

Trewman's Exeter Flying Post for Feb. 15, 1849, contains an article by Dr. Oliver dealing with Farley, and some further notes on the subject will be found in the same periodical for June 28, 1913.

I hope that these notes will induce local antiquaries to clear up a very obscure subject, and to give the readers of 'N. & Q.' the benefit of their researches. In conclusion I should like to draw attention to some points:—

1. All the earliest numbers of the provincial papers were "half sheets in folio"—two pages, "papers," not pamphlets. Later on this was sometimes varied, and they became "newsbooks" again, *i.e.*, pamphlets.

2. They did not at first publish local news, but "collected" their news from London papers or the newsletters.

3. Their printers were their editors.

4. The majority seem to have been either Jacobite or crypto-Jacobite.

5. In many cases they were given away, and advertisements not charged for. I do not suggest that this was an absolute rule; but, obviously, people in country towns would not pay for a paper the originals of whose news could be seen in the local coffee-house. They must have been sold only on market days to the country folk. Again, as regards advertisements, was not some sort of brokerage charged on the result of sales, as an office charge, to which the advertisements were but an accessory, and not a necessary accessory? We have the clearest evidence of these brokerage charges in Nedham's *Publick Adviser* in Cromwell's time. His prospectus is still in existence, and gives the scale of his charges. So, also, the various *City Mercuries*, printed right down to the end of the seventeenth century, were distributed gratis, and there were office charges for things sold, &c., through their agency. Local news seems to have been an afterthought. J. B. WILLIAMS.

SHOLOUM ALEICHEM: HIS WILL AND EPITAPH.

THE will of Sholoum Rabinowitz, the Yiddish humorist and novelist, a native of Russia, who died last May in New York, aged 57, will unquestionably stand out as one of the most remarkable of the "tzahvo-ous" or wills extant among a people who have elevated will-making into a fine art and noble science. A brief statement of the contents of this extraordinary document, and a free translation I have made of the author's epitaph, may provide students with some measure of insight into the "rochmonus" (or benignity) and the idealistic aspirations of our representative men. I will take the epitaph first, as that enables one to grasp what I may call the undertone, and the general philosophy compressed so piously within the longer documents.

HIS EPITAPH.

A simple Israelite here lies;
Wrote all his books in Yiddish, mainly
For working folk; with Humour's eyes
He scanned their flaws, but ever sanely!

He laughed away his sickly years;
Round the World's torts he wove his laurel;
The World rewarded him—with tears
And bitterness; whence flows this moral!

When by their firesides, snug at home,
He shed for folk his choicest treasure,
Nightly a-hungred he did roam;—
With God alone, to cheer his leisure!

This reminds one of the terrible life-stories of Villon, of Savage, of Verlaine, and many another.

Now to the business of the will and last testament of this hapless "Sholoum Aleichem," drawn up in New York on Sept. 19, 1913, which was the next day after "the Atonement Day," as he points out in his exordium. The main body of the will is contained in ten paragraphs. Rabinowitz states in a preface that in 1908 he drew up a special will. Owing to the death, in September, 1913, of his eldest son Michael, his own health became thoroughly shattered, and this document was made useless. He resolved, therefore, to lose no time in preparing a fresh one.

He directs (par. 1) that, no matter where he may die, he is to be buried only among the working people, so that his grave may both shed lustre on the sepulchres of the poor, and receive homage from theirs; even as during the lifetime of the writer most of his glory was drawn from popular sources of applause.

Par. 2 appoints the style of superscription on his tombstone: merely his "pen-name" (which means "Peace upon you all") in English on one side; on the other the same title in Hebrew lettering; nothing else.

In par. 3 he forestalls all controversy in New York among his countless friends and admirers, as to the manner of perpetuating his memory there. Deprecating all squabbles on that subject, he conjures them to seek the better way by getting his twenty volumes into general circulation, by means of translations and otherwise. He hopes that the Hebrew Mæcenas who has modestly concealed himself from winning immortality during the lifetime of the testator will now step forward and help his family to the attainment of a fair income from these hitherto unfruitful labours. He is confident that the Hebrew people will rise to the occasion.

We respect his boundless optimism, and pass on to par. 4, which is concerned with saying "Kaddish," and sundry other injunctions of a like order. One feature of it calls, however, for notice. His family, if they fail to perform the religious offices aforesaid, may acquit themselves of their obligations by gathering together once a year, along with such friends of his as may care to attend the function, and reading this his last will and testament, and likewise one or more of his most humorous stories, in whatever language shall be most conformable to their tastes and inclinations—so that, he plaintively adds, "my name may be remembered with laughter rather than not at all."

Par. 5 is more extraordinary still for so rigidly orthodox a man. He grants to his descendants the privilege of entertaining "whatever religious convictions they choose"; but allows them this full liberty in thought only, and threatens them that in the event of their abjuring Judaism they will "thereby have removed themselves from his family, and have no portion among their brethren."

Par. 6 declares that cash ("if such a thing as cash be found in his possession"), books, MSS., &c., all belong to his wife, and proceeds to detail the manner of their disposition after her demise.

Apart therefrom, in par. 7, he devises specific bequests from the profits which he calculates will accrue to his family from his plays and other writings; and directs that, in the event of the net receipts per annum being under 5,000 roubles, 5 per cent is to be deducted therefrom and remitted to a fund in New York or elsewhere (whenever such a

fund should be created), in aid of unsuccessful or impecunious Yiddish writers. Should the net receipts exceed that amount in any given year, then 10 per cent must be remitted to the fund, of which, it would seem, these gifts are intended to form the future nucleus.

Par. 8 refers to his son's grave in Copenhagen.

In par. 9 he advises his heirs, executors, and assigns to endeavour by every means possible to retain all the copyrights of his various works. He does not, however, bind them down to carry out this part of the will, but grants them permission to sell outright, for a large sum down, all or part of the documentary rights at their disposal. The Literary Fund's interest is not overlooked.

In par. 10 he enjoins upon his children,

"as his last wish and request, to take every care of their mother, to make her life pleasant, to heal her broken heart, not to weep for him, but rather to remember him with joy, and, what is most important, to live in peace among themselves, not to bear any grudge against one another, to assist each other in times of distress, to remember the family, and to have pity on the poor, and under favourable conditions to pay off his debts, if there should be any."

And he concludes this excellent address to his children in true Hebraic fashion:—

"Children! bear my Jewish name—to sustain which I laboured very hard—with honour, and our God who is in Heaven will help you. Amen."

The full text of this will is printed in *The Jewish Exponent* of Philadelphia for May 19, where also a short and interesting outline of Rabinowitz's life will be found. Some of his merriest tales would well repay translation into English, but this would need to be undertaken by a person of fine discretion, judgment, and taste, who would be able to eliminate some of the crudities that mar the flavour of the wine.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See *ante*, pp. 3, 43.)

THE other regiment is "General Wade's Regiment of Horse," formed in 1685.

In 1740 the officers were:—

General Wade's Regiment of Horse.		Dates of their present commissions.
Colonel	George Wade (1)	19 Mar. 1716-7.
Lieutenant Colonel	William Bellenden (2)	3 April 1733.
Major	William Wade..	ditto.
Captains	Roger Townshend (3)..	14 Feb. 1728-9.
	Michael Armstrong	10 April 1733.
	Rushia Hassel (4)	22 May 1735.
Captain Lieutenant	John Ball	21 Feb. 1734-5.
Lieutenants ..	William Fitz-Thomas..	24 April 1728.
	Nathaniel Burrough	10 April 1733.
	George Jefferys	21 Feb. 1734-5.
	De Lavall Harrison	5 July 1735.
	Richard Cornwallis (5)	13 Aug. 1736.
Cornets	Ralph Pennyman	23 June 1730.
	Septimus Robinson	8 Feb. 1730-1.
	Lucy Weston	10 April 1733.
	Francis Ashbey	21 Feb. 1734-5.
	Isaac Merrill	22 May 1735.
	Robert Lawson	13 Aug. 1736.

The regiment is now the "3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards."

1) He commanded the regiment from 1717 to 1748, and was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal in 1743 ('D.N.B.').

(2) Third son of John, 2nd Lord Bellenden. Father of 4th Duke of Roxburghe.

(3) Second son of Horatio, 1st Viscount Townshend.

(4) "Rushie" in MS. interleaf. Possibly should be "Ruishe."

(5) Fourth son of Charles, 4th Baron Cornwallis.

There follow (pp. 8 to 11) eight regiments of Dragoons, each with the same establishment of officers as the two preceding regiments.

The word "dragoon" (French *dragon*) originally meant a musket or carbine. Later it was applied to musketeers, mounted and armed with a dragoon. Dragoons were, in fact, a species of mounted infantry, serving sometimes on foot and sometimes on horseback.

The first of these eight regiments is the "Duke of Marlborough's Regiment of Dragoons." It was formed in 1661 as a Troop of Horse for service in Tangier. By 1683 its establishment had been increased, and it was in that year named the "Royal Regiment of Dragoons." Its present title is the "1st (Royal) Dragoons," generally spoken of as the "Royals."

In 1740 the officers were :—

Duke of Marlborough's Regiment of Dragoons.		Dates of their present commissions.
Colonel	*Duke of* Marlborough (1)	1 Sept. 1739.
Lieutenant Colonel	Henry de Grangues	1 July 1737.
Major	Francis Best	25 June 1731.
Captains	Samuel Gumley	24 Mar. 1724.
	Robert Abbot	30 April 1734.
	William Wentworth	20 Dec. 1738.
Captain Lieutenant	Henry Gore	ditto.
Lieutenants	Thomas Parkinson	25 Dec. 1726.
	William Brooks	11 June 1720.
	Charles Blunt	17 Mar. 1729-30.
	Rodok Mackenzie	20 Dec. 1738.
	Peter Guile	12 Mar. 1738-9.
Cornets	Ellias Brevett (2)	3 Oct. 1715.
	Arthur Gegon	25 Mar. 1720.
	Francis Rainsford	25 Dec. 1727.
	James Surtees	9 Oct. 1738.
	John Mark	6 April 1739.
	Bartholomew Gullitan (3)	17 Dec. 1739.

(1) Charles Spencer, 5th Earl of Sunderland, and 3rd Duke of Marlborough. He died in 1758. See 'D.N.B.'

(2) In MS. interleaf spelt "Elias Brevet."

(3) Became Major in the regiment on 1 Dec., 1754. His name is in the Army List of 1758, spelled Gallatin, but not in that of 1759.

The next regiment is styled the "Royal Regiment of North British Dragoons." Three troops of Dragoons had been raised in Scotland in 1678, which, with the addition of three more raised in 1681, were incorporated in that year as "The Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons." When the Act of Union was passed in 1707 the designation of the regiment was changed to the "Royal Regiment of North British Dragoons." It is now called the "2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys)."

Royal Regiment of North British Dragoons.		Dates of their present commissions.
Colonel	James Campbell (1)	15 Feb. 1716-7.
Lieutenant Colonel	*Sir* Robert Hay (2)	27 May 1717.
Major	William Erskine	21 Mar. 1722-3.
Captains	*Sir* Thomas Hay (3)	11 June 1720.
	Alexander Forbess	9 Aug. 1721.
	James Ross	21 Mar. 1722-3.
Captain Lieutenant	William Laurence	24 Sept. 1733.
Lieutenants	James Dalrymple	4 July 1723.
	George Mure	10 May 1732.
	James Lindsay	25 Dec. 1726.
	William Wilkinson	24 Dec. 1733.
	Jenkyn Leyson	23 July 1737.
Cornets	James Erskine	2 Nov. 1722.
	George Macdougall	25 Dec. 1726.
	Charles Frederick Scott	ditto.
	Mark Renton	13 May 1735.
	John Forbess	5 July 1735.
	George Preston (4)	16 July 1739.

(1) Of Lawers, third son of James, 2nd Earl of Loudoun. He was Governor of Edinburgh Castle; M.P. for Ayrshire; and was killed at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745. See 'D.N.B.'

(2) Of Linplum, 2nd Baronet. Died in December. 1751, when the baronetcy became extinct.

(3) Of Alderston, 2nd Baronet.

(4) He was Lieut.-Col. of this regiment from 1757 to 1770, when he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 17th Light Dragoons. In 1782 he returned to his old regiment, being appointed Colonel, and died in 1785.

"The King's Regiment of Dragoons" was raised in 1685, being then styled "The Queen Consort's Regiment of Dragoons." This designation was changed in 1714 (Cannon's 'Historical Records') to "The King's Own Regiment of Dragoons," but in the list of 1740 the word "Own" is not given. At the present time the regiment is called the "3rd (King's Own) Hussars."

The King's Regiment of Dragoons.		Dates of their present commissions.
Colonel	*Lieut. Gen.* Phil. Honywood (1) ..	29 May 1732.
Lieutenant Colonel	Joshua Guest	22 Dec. 1712.
Major	Samuel Foley	11 April 1712.
Captains	Alexander Mullen	23 Dec. 1712.
	Thomas Brown	10 Mar. 1712-3.
	William Oglie (2)	16 Jan. 1721-2.
Captain Lieutenant	Philip Honywood	12 July 1739.
Lieutenants ..	Henry Whitley	16 Jan. 1721-2.
	Leonard Robinson	20 June 1735.
	John Parsons	ditto.
	Robert Bailie	20 April 1738.
	Robert Leigh	25 Oct. 1739.
Cornets	George Fage	14 Mar. 1733-4.
	George Carey	20 June 1735.
	Thomas Carr	ditto.
	Thomas Dawson	1 Feb. 1737-8.
	Hon. Josiah Child (3)	20 April 1738.
	Robert Monteath	25 Oct. 1739.

(1) Was appointed to the Colonelcy of the "King's Own Regiment of Horse" in 1743, in which year also he was made K.B.
(2) Query "Ogle."
(3) Third son of Richard, 1st Earl of Tylney of Castlemaine (peerage of Ireland). The title became extinct in 1784.

"Sir Robert Rich's Regiment of Dragoons" —now known as the "4th (Queen's Own) Hussars"—was raised in 1685, then being styled "Princess Anne of Denmark's Regiment of Dragoons." This title was discontinued in 1688, and for many years the regiment was called by the name of its colonel for the time being. In 1788 the title "The Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Dragoons" was conferred upon it.

Sir Robert Rich's Regiment of Dragoons.		Dates of their present commissions.
Colonel	Sir Robert Rich (1)	13 May 1735.
Lieutenant Colonel	Daniel Leighton (2)	30 June 1737.
Major	Richard Hartshorne	13 Aug. 1739.
Captains	George Macartney	4 Feb. 1722-3.
	Francis Boggest	24 May 1733.
	William Higgenson	13 Aug. 1739.
Captain Lieutenant	William Adamson	ditto.
Lieutenants ..	Matthew Sewell	25 Mar. 1731.
	Samuel Pashler	23 April 1736.
	Henry Bickerton	12 July 1739.
	James Musgrave	13 Aug. 1739.
	Charles Rich	7 Nov. 1739.
Cornets	Ralph Scurrah	24 Feb. 1728-9.
	William Benson	23 April 1736.
	Samuel Browne	12 July 1739.
	—— Forrester	16 ditto.
	Archibald Douglass	13 Aug. 1739.
	Samuel Horsey	7 Nov. 1739.

(1) Fourth Baronet. Became Field-Marshal in 1757, and died in 1768.
(2) Third son of Sir Edward Leighton, 1st Baronet.

Further information about any of these officers would be welcome.

J. H. LESLIE, Major, R.A. (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

RATCLIFF CROSS RESTORATION. — It is not yet generally known that, as a first step towards the restoration of the ancient Ratcliff Cross (a short distance in the same hamlet to the south of the Mother Church of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, the "Westminster Abbey" of the seamen of the Port), the Records Committee of the London County Council have caused to be prepared a striking and beautiful design of a Tudor vessel in full sail and a suitable dedication (the composition of the late Sir Laurence Gomme, who took a great interest in the project) to Martin Frobisher, William Borough, and a host of other Stepney mariner-adventurers who sailed away from Ratcliff Cross Stairs as pioneers of English dominance upon the ocean. This design has been placed in the vestibule of the County Hall at Spring Gardens; and, when peace comes again and the London County Council resumes its eminently useful work of reminding citizens of Great London that theirs is no mean city, but is full—East no less than West—of memories of which they should be proud, there will be placed on the abutment of the Ratcliff entrance to the Rotherhithe Tunnel (which is exactly at the site of the ancient Ratcliff Cross) a fine bronze memorial plaque some 6 ft. square, reproducing the design above mentioned, for the honour of the Old Stepney Manor and the emulation of London youth.

Not merely was Ratcliff probably the earliest site for Thames shipbuilding and for homing the various craftsmen and artificers, and the many humbler workers connected with subsidiary trades; not merely was Ratcliff Cross Stairs the convenient and customary place for ceremonial leave-taking of the Tudor pioneers of oversea adventure and trade; not merely was it for generations the busiest landing-place where wherrymen plied for hire upon the safest, the easiest, the quietest, and otherwise the most convenient highway of Old London—the Thames. It was a common place of residence or lodging of the gentlemen-adventurers, officers, and seamen in the service of the companies and associations ("interloping" or otherwise) taking the English flag, and later the Union Jack, to the remotest parts of the globe. The first fleets or squadrons of the East India Company are set down frequently as having "sailed from Woolwich," "from Blackwall," "from Gravesend," &c.; but no matter where the barques awaited their complements of agents, officers, and men, all voyagers alike customarily assembled at Ratcliff Cross and the immediately adjacent Stairs, and were rowed or sailed therefrom to the vessels astream in the Lower Reaches of the Thames. The first practice of the Tudor gentlemen-adventurers and "Armada men," of getting aboard off Ratcliff, gradually declined; for sailing out of the winding Thames, dependent solely on the varying winds and tides, was frequently a dreary work of days and sometimes of weeks—time that could be more pleasantly occupied ashore. For the same reason the shipwrights' centre of government was in Butcher Row, within a bo'sun's call of Ratcliff Cross; and close by the Watermen's Company allotted the privileges, and arbitrated the claims, customs, and courses, of those turbulent river-workers below Bridge, and regularly recruited crews not only for the first King's service in the infant Navy, but for private and associated adventurers. And here also, as we know from the 'Diary' of Samuel Pepys, the Masters and Captains of the Trinity Brotherhood at their House in Stepney Churchyard watched, warded, dwelt, and were buried when England's great day upon the Seven Seas was dawning.

MC.

"OIL ON TROUBLED WATERS."—Many a note for many a year has appeared in successive volumes of 'N. & Q.' concerning this phrase. The latest example of belief in its underlying idea is given in the following Exchange Telegraph Company's message from Copenhagen, published in the English newspapers on June 11 :—

"The crew of the Danish steamer N. G. Petersen, which has just arrived from England, say that for more than four hours they sailed through countless life-belts and bits of wreckage. For an hour the steamer sailed through a patch of the sea on which the oil was so thick that the swell had been reduced to a dead calm."

A. F. R.

PERPETUATION OF PRINTED ERRORS.—Their vitality is proverbial, but the following is, I think, "the record." In the sixth edition (1862) of a law book, since 1908 in its thirteenth edition, occur, in the report of a trial, the words: "The prisoner, eleven days before his death, signed a statement"—not only a mistake for "the deceased," but absurd on the face of it, for prisoners in the dock are not dead. Yet that ridiculous blunder has escaped at least nine editors, including a very great judge, and is still there. (I am pretty sure, too, that it dates from the edition of 1861, which would be a run of about fifty years. It will not be seen in the fourteenth edition.)

I suppress details, because I am one of the delinquent nine, but it might be identified by the (perhaps) unique fact that prisoner and deceased had exactly the same name—and that not a common one—though not apparently of kin. PENITENT.

ARMS OF HARROW SCHOOL.—The 'Book of Public Arms' states correctly that there is no official authority in the shape of a patent of arms for arms of Harrow School, but states incorrectly that the school shield, as used, is Argent, a lion rampant azure. The shield as used is Azure, a lion rampant argent. Possibly this is only a misprint, but as there is no list of corrigenda it is as well that the error should be chronicled in 'N. & Q.' LEO C.

MAXIMILIANUS TRANSYLVANUS. — The Catalogue of the fifth portion of the Huth Collection is still repeating that ancient myth that Maximilian had addressed his famous letter 'De Moluccis Insulis' to "his father, the Cardinal Archbishop of Salzburg." His father was "Maître Luc dit Transilvain ou de Transilvanie (Van Sevenborge)," according to a deed seen by the late M. Alphonse Wauters. Cf. 'Histoire des Environs de Bruxelles' (1855), vol. ii. p. 288. L. L. K.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

THOMAS HUSSEY, M.P. FOR WHITCHURCH 1645-53.

IN the original edition of 1654, and also in the second edition of 1658, of 'Scholæ Wintoniensis Phrases Latinæ,' a work composed by Dr. Hugh Robinson ('D.N.B.,' xlix. 17), but edited by his son Nicholas, there is an 'Epistola Dedicatoria,' addressed to Robert Wallop, Nicholas Love, and Thomas Hussey, "Scolæ Wintoniensis quondam alumnis maxime spei." Robert Wallop and Nicholas Love were, no doubt, the regicides whose careers are traced in the 'D.N.B.,' lix. 156 and xxxiv. 159. But who was Thomas Hussey? I shall be glad to obtain definite information as to his parentage, career, and death. So far what I have ascertained is as follows:—

1. In 1615 one Thomas Hussey, being then a Fellow-Commoner of this College ("Commensalis ad mensam Sociorum"), gave to our Library a book which it still retains, 'Commentarii Michaelis Ghislerii....in Canticum Canticorum' (Paris, 1613). I cannot say whether he was or was not identical with the Thomas Hussey who had been admitted as a Scholar in 1608, and was eventually superannuated: "Thomas Hussey de Blackden, co. Dorset: 11 annorum in festo Michaelis preterito" (which may mean either Michaelmas, 1607, or Michaelmas, 1608).

2. Two youths, both named Thomas Hussey, and both natives of Dorset, matriculated at Oxford: one as of Wadham College in June, 1616, and the other as of Magdalen College in February, 1616/7. Neither of them graduated. (See Foster's 'Alumni Oxon.')

3. The man whom Nicholas Robinson had in mind was probably the Thomas Hussey who sat for Whitchurch, Hants, during the latter part of the Long Parliament (1640-53), becoming M.P. for the borough after Richard Jervoise's death in October, 1645. (See 'Commons' Journal,' iv. 327; 'Members of Parliament,' Return of 1878, i. 493). This Thomas Hussey acquired the manor of Laverstoke, Hants, in 1637, and sold it in 1653 to Sir John Trott. He owned the advowson of Dogmersfield in 1639 and 1641. Between 1648 and 1650 he bought from the Commissioners for the sale of Church Lands (1) Longwood Warren and Lodge, Owslebury, for 351*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; (2) the liberty of Alresford, for 2,683*l.* 9*s.* 1½*d.*; (3) Willesley Warren, near Overton; (4) the manor of Cole Henley, Whitchurch, for 130*l.* 12*s.*; and (5) the manor of Shipton Bellinger. (See 'Victoria History of Hants,' iii. 334, 340, 349; iv. 74, 209, 213, 302, 513.) At the Restoration all these lands went back to the Church: Shipton Bellinger to the Dean and Chapter, and the rest to the Bishop of Winchester. What then became of Thomas Hussey, if still alive?

4. He is mentioned more than once in the 'Calendar of Proceedings of the Committee for Compounding, &c., 1643-1660' (see pp. 473, 1535, 3017). But the references put together in the 'Index' under "Hussey, Thomas, M.P." clearly include one reference (at p. 1023) to another man, the Thomas Hussey who was returned M.P. for Grantham in 1640, but died in 1641. That Thomas Hussey belonged to the baroneted family of Honington, Lincolnshire, and his widow, Rhoda, became in 1646 second wife to Ferdinando, second Lord Fairfax of Cameron. (See Baker's 'Northamptonshire,' i. 555; and Cokayne's 'Peerage,' iii. 305, and 'Baronetage,' i. 60.)

5. The M.P. for Whitchurch was probably the father of William Hussey, our Scholar of 1655, who is described in the Register as being of "Laverstock," Hants, with the marginal note, "recessit sponte." H. C.

Winchester College.

COMMON GARDEN=COVENT GARDEN.—The title-page of a French translation of the metrical Psalter, dated 1686, bears the following imprint:—

"A Londres, Imprimé par R. Everingham, & se vend chez R. Benteley, demeurant dans le Commun Jardin; Et chez J. Hindmarsh, demeurant dans Cornhil, à l'enseigne de la Ball d'or."

I once knew a thoroughbred Cockney who always used the expression Common Garden to denote what we call Covent Garden, but I have never seen the words in print. Can any reader give an instance? It would appear from the use of the words "Commun Jardin" quoted above that the expression was current in the latter part of the seventeenth century. R. B. P.

SIR WILLIAM OGLE.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' help as to the ancestry and posterity of Sir William Ogle, who held Winchester Castle for King Charles, and surrendered it to Oliver Cromwell on October 8, 1645? His first wife (Charity Waller) was with him in the Castle, and obtaining permission to withdraw, on account of health, is said to have died on her way to Stoke Charity, October, 1645. Sir William subsequently married Sarah Dauntsey, widow of Sir Hugh Stewkeley of Michelmersh and Hinton Ampner, county Hants. Apparently, he had a daughter by his second wife, since Sir Hugh Stewkeley in his will referred to his "cousin Catherine Ogle." In 1775 a Chaloner Ogle, with Catherine his wife, was living at Winchester, and there interred a daughter in the Cathedral—in 1780 "Isabella, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Ogle, was buried."

There is also rather a puzzle as to Sarah Stewkeley, probably a daughter of Sir Hugh, second baronet. There was a Sarah, daughter of the first baronet, unmarried at her father's death in 1642. Sarah, daughter of the second Sir Hugh, was also single at her father's decease in 1719, but is said to have married Dr. John Cobb (Warden of Winchester College) in 1723. The doctor died on Nov. 15, 1724, and, according to her memorial at Hinton Ampner, she was buried as "Sarah Townshend on the 17th of April, 1760, aged 76." But—and here comes the puzzle—Burke and other authorities all say that Ellis St. John of Farley Chamberlayne, Hampshire, married as his third wife Sarah, daughter of Sir Hugh Stewkeley, between 1725 and his death in 1728. Any light upon these two points will be gratefully received by F. H. S.

HOUSE AND GARDEN SUPERSTITIONS.—1. It is said that to preserve the colour of green vegetables they should be boiled in a saucepan without a lid on. Is this a fact, and if so what is the explanation?

2. I believe I have seen or heard it stated that if two pendulum clocks be set going side by side they will stop each other. Any information on the subject will be welcome.

3. It is sometimes said that a piano should not be played upon on the same day as it is tuned—presumably because this would put it out of tune again. If so, why so?

4. It is said that plane trees grow well in London and other towns because they shed their bark. The idea seems to be that thus they keep their pores clean and are able to "breathe." I have, however, examined their bark without finding any "pores" or stomata.

5. Whence is the idea that if single primroses be planted upside down they will come up double—or change colour?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

"WER NICHT LIEBT WEIN, WEIB, UND GESANG."—Was Martin Luther in fact the author of the couplet:—

> Who loves not wine, women, and song
> Remains a fool his whole life long?

It does not seem likely! If not, who was the author? ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

[See 8 S. viii. 169, 219, 378.]

"COMAUNDE."—In Grose's 'Military Antiquities,' 1786, vol. i. p. 367, is given a list of various stores required in connexion with ordnance in the field, amongst which occurs "Comaundes at 14*s.* the dozen." What is a comaunde? J. H. LESLIE.

COL. CHARLES LENNOX. (*V. sub* 'Daubigny's Club,' *ante*, p. 28.)—This Guardsman became 4th Duke of Richmond on his uncle's death, 1806, and died when Governor of Upper and Lower Canada, 1819, from the bite of a dog. The duel alluded to in MR. PIERPOINT'S query was followed by another in that same year, in which he wounded Theophilus Swift on July 1, 1789.

Born in 1764, he became a lieutenant in the Sussex Militia (July 2 or) Oct. 11, 1778, and captain therein April 13, 1780, holding that

rank on March 31, 1782. I cannot trace him in the regular army previous to his commission as captain in the 35th Regiment of Foot, Aug. 29, 1787, from which he was made captain and lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, March 26, 1789, exchanging to lieutenant-colonel 35th Foot, June 15, 1789. Can any reader give the dates of his commissions as a subaltern prior to 1787 ? W. R. W.

ST. PETER AS THE GATE-KEEPER OF HEAVEN.—Not long since I heard the following story from an English private who was still undergoing treatment in a hospital after receiving a serious wound :—

"This is a tale we try on each other. You begin by saying to another fellow, 'I had a dream about you last night.' 'Had you?' he will answer. 'Yes,' you go on; 'I dreamed I had got as far as heaven, but St. Peter, at the gate, said to me, "You can't be allowed in here unless you come up riding." So I went down again, and, you know how funny dreams are sometimes, I asked you to let me ride on you. Then you took me on your back and carried me right up to the gate. It was all right this time. "You can come in now," said St. Peter, "but leave your donkey outside."'"

What other stories of this type are there current relating to St. Peter, and where are they to be found ? B. L. R. C.

CHURCHWARDENS AND THEIR WANDS.—Many years ago it was the custom for churchwardens to carry a mace or wand, the wand of the people's churchwarden having a crown upon it, and that of the incumbent's a mitre. The incumbent's churchwarden sat on one side of the church, and the people's churchwarden on the other.

When was this interesting custom first introduced ? What was the meaning of carrying the wand ? And on which side of the church did the two respectively sit ?

W. B. MIDDLETON

Stafford House, Norwich Road, North Walsham.

HOLMES FAMILY, CO. LIMERICK. — Can any reader throw further light on the identities and connexion of the several persons mentioned in the following notes ?

Sir Robert Holmes, captain of the Defiance, man-of-war, knighted at Deptford, March 27, 1666, Governor of the Isle of Wight, died unmarried ; he was brother of Admiral Sir John Holmes, Knt. They were sons of —— Holmes of Ireland, and said to have been related to Thomas Holmes of Newport, Isle of Wight, created Baron Holmes of Kilmallock, co. Limerick, 1760, title extinct 1764 ; to Robert Holmes of Ballyadam, co. Limerick ; and to Mrs. Dalkeith Holmes, author of 'The Law of Rouen,' a dramatic tale—founded on a remarkable law which existed in Rouen from the close of the sixth century to the reign of Louis XV.—published in Dublin, 1837. All the above families of Holmes appear to have borne the same arms and crest, namely, Barry wavy of six or and azure, on a canton gules a lion passant guardant of the first. Crest : out of a naval crown a dexter arm in armour embowed, holding a trident proper, pointed gold. An augmentation was granted to Sir Robert Holmes by Sir Edward Walker, Garter King of Arms. I should be glad to have a description of it. LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

FIRST ILLUSTRATED ENGLISH NOVEL.—In reply to a correspondent the editor of *Pearson's Weekly* states :—

"The second volume of 'Robinson Crusoe,' by Daniel Defoe, published on August 20, 1719, was the first novel ever published in this country to contain an illustration. The illustration consisted of a map of the world, on which the different voyages of the hero of the tale were marked out."

Is the statement quite true ?

R. GRIME.

SIR EDWARD LUTWYCHE, JUSTICE OF THE COMMON PLEAS.—Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' tell me the date and place of his birth ? I should be glad also to have the date and particulars of his marriage. The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xxxiv. 302, gives no information on these points.

G. F. R. B.

BRASS PLATE IN NEWLAND CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—A loose "Antiquarian Repertory" print shows, as in this church, a very peculiar brass plate with inscription thereon. What are the meaning and reading ? ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

PEAS POTTAGE.—This is the name of a hamlet in the parish of Slaugham, Sussex, and in the postal district of Crawley. What is its origin ?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

POSTAL CHARGES IN 1847.—I find at the end of a letter dated "Black Bank, April 15, 1847" (the notepaper is water-marked 1846), addressed to "Wm. Slack, Meridale Street, Wolverhampton," the request : "If you write again, please direct your letter 'near Leek' and it will only cost a penny ; if you direct 'near Cheadle' it costs fivepence." What would be the reason for charging the extra fourpence ?

S. JOHN COTTERELL.

Birmingham.

JOHN MUNDY, D. 1653.—In the 'Biographical Register of Christ's College,' vol. i. p. 277, is a biography of John Mundy, mat. 1610, Incumbent of Little Wilbraham in 1626, died 1653, and buried in the chancel of that church.

Wanted any further particulars, especially as to parentage. P. D. M.

Replies.

THE CITY CORONER AND TREASURE-TROVE.

(12 S. i. 483; ii. 51.)

I AM sure that many were glad to see the excerpt from the City Coroner's Return as presented by J. W., and the further excerpts from the same source by the Editor, together with the argument of MR. PAUL DE CASTRO upon the legal problem which had been set.

The point, I take it, is whether the City Coroner had power to hold an inquest upon certain treasure found in the City of London. It appears that, in reply to the suggestion that he should hold an inquest, the Coroner reported that "this cannot be done so long as the treasure lies outside my district and jurisdiction."

To me it seems a pity that so absolute a statement was made, since, so far as I know, there is little or no authority in its favour, and none against the Coroner summoning a jury, if he so desired, and securing a verdict upon the facts, even although the treasure that had been found was not forthcoming. Some coroners having endeavoured to apply, in cases of inquests on treasure found, precedents set in instances of inquests upon dead bodies, it is just possible that the City Coroner had in mind something of this practice, so that there being no inquest where there was no body, there should be no inquest where no treasure was present. I doubt, however, the wisdom of relying upon precedents set in proceedings where bodies are in question, for such reliance leads, among other matters, to juries determining the legal point whether the find brought before them constitutes treasure-trove, whereas I think that the functions of a jury are limited to a settlement of the facts of the case in hand, leaving to others to draw the conclusion as to the presence of treasure-trove and its seizure as such on behalf of the Crown or the Crown's assignee.

From the point of view of the antiquary and of antiquarian research, it is regrettable that the Coroner did not feel justified in calling together a jury, for, considering his central position, coroners in the provinces might feel inclined to follow his lead, with the result that much important information concerning the circumstances of a find, without a knowledge of which its true value can hardly be appreciated, might be lost.

In the case of the City find, an inquest might also have opened up the important legal question how far precious stones set in gold and silver can be deemed to be treasure-trove, or stones set in bullion follow the ordinary law as to first-finding, with the consequent denial of the legal right to ownership to the mere finder. The bullion value of a find may often prove negligible, but the circumstances of the find may be of supreme importance. Indeed, the law which, in the absence of a special grant, allocates treasure-trove to the Crown, is defensible in the present day only from antiquarian considerations and from the benefit which accrues to the public. Not the least of the public benefits is traceable to the pecuniary reward held out to the finder, a reward which favours the acknowledgment and public preservation of finds, and operates against a secreting often equivalent to destruction. The failure of coroners in the past diligently to seek out finds and to hold inquests is largely responsible for the dissatisfaction which has been expressed in some quarters at a continuance of the law of treasure-trove. The application of the law has been capricious. Uniformity in application, with improvement and publicity in its administration, are necessary in order that the benefits the law confers may be fully appreciated.

As regards the City find, possibly the readers of 'N. & Q.' will be interested in the account given in the Report for 1913-14 of the Committee on Treasure-Trove, &c., of the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies:—

"The most notable find which has been made public during the year is probably that which is now to be seen at the London Museum, Lancaster House. For two years, the 'London News Agency, Ltd.' kindly informs us, a dozen persons carefully guarded the secret of the discovery, in a wooden box, of a hoard of one hundred and fifty articles of Elizabethan or Jacobean jewellery in the very heart of the city. Rings, tie-pins, necklaces, pendants, and other objects set with emeralds, sapphires, rubies, pearls, and other precious stones appear in profusion in the collection. It is understood that the hoard was unearthed in a cellar in Wood Street, Cheapside, at a depth of sixteen feet. No inquest was held, as is customary when presumed treasure-trove is discovered. 'The authorities thought it best that nothing should be

said at the time.' Later negotiations with those who appeared to be rightful claimants were entered into by Mr. L. Harcourt, through whose efforts the collection found a place in the London Museum; the sum, however, handed over remains a secret."

According to the press of a recent date, some portion of the find has been recovered by the City authorities. Considering how widely spread was the knowledge that the City Corporation had the right to treasure-trove in its area, it would have satisfied public curiosity if an official statement could have been given of the circumstances which led to the acceptance of the treasure-trove by the London Museum. However this may be, and although the law of treasure-trove in this instance failed to be wholly operative, yet it is a matter of congratulation that valuable treasure has reached a public body, and is exhibited at a place to which, in normal times, the public has free access.

If any should be interested further in treasure-trove and the administration of the law, I feel sure that the Hon. Secretary of the Treasure-Trove Committee of the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies, 334 Commercial Road, E., would be pleased to forward the pamphlet and detached sheet of illustrations which, in connexion with the Committee's Annual Reports, the Union has published.

WILLIAM MARTIN.

2 Garden Court, Temple, E.C.

THE KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS.

(12 S. i. 248, 314, 356, 434, 496.)

REPLYING to an inquiry, an ex-officer, who served many years in the King's Own Scottish Borderers, writes :—

"It was not the custom in the regiment to observe Minden day, and the officers most certainly do not wear red tufts in their head-dress; occasionally sports are held on Minden day, but even that is subject to other considerations."

Following a suggestion made by this gentleman, I wrote to the lieutenant-colonel commanding the depot of the regiment at Berwick-on-Tweed. He replied :—

"It is the case, however, that the custom is not kept in the regiment of celebrating the anniversary of Minden."....

He adds that

"roses are not worn by the K.O.S.B. on Minden day, and that tufts, either red or any other colour, are not worn by officers and men."

Before writing the letters which produced the replies which I have quoted, I wrote to a relative of mine, who is serving as a lieutenant in the regiment (not at the depot). He put my questions to the sergeant-major of his battalion, who replied that the regiment do not wear roses on Aug. 1, neither do they wear red tufts in their caps. He adds that "sports were usually held on Minden day." I had not put a question about sports.

When writing of old regimental traditions it is, I think, better to use the old numbers of the regiments. The six Minden regiments were the 12th, 20th, 23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers), 25th (Edinburgh), 37th, 51st, Regiments of Foot. These were their designations in 1759.

In John S. Farmer's 'Regimental Records of the British Army,' 1903, the 20th Regiment alone is credited with wearing Minden Roses on Aug. 1. In 'Nicknames & Traditions in the Army' (anon.), published by Gale & Polden, 3rd edit., 1891, to the 20th are given some ten lines about Minden and the roses. As to the 12th there is a statement that "the men wear roses in their caps on Aug. 1, in commemoration of the Battle of Minden, 1759." As to the other regiments nothing is said about roses. In the fourth edition of this little book, now named 'Regimental Nicknames and Traditions of the British Army,' 1915, p. xx, it is stated that the six regiments (their territorial titles, not numbers, given)

"passed to the battlefield through gardens of roses in full bloom, and the soldiers picked the blossoms and fixed them in their hats, and in commemoration of their victory they enjoy the right of wearing roses in their head-dress on the anniversary of the battle."

In view of what I have quoted I cannot but doubt this statement as far as it concerns the 25th.

After most of the above was written I had occasion to write to an officer who had been transferred from the South Lancashire Regiment to the command of a battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers (the old 20th). In my letter I spoke, quite apart from the inquiry in hand, of the Minden custom, and told him not to omit to wear a rose in his cap on Aug. 1. In his reply he writes :—

"I was very soon enlightened about Minden. One of the first things I was asked to do was to obtain the Brigadier's sanction to the holding of regimental sports on Minden day, Aug. 1, which I had no difficulty in getting. Everybody wears a rose, so I shall not be allowed to forget it even if I did so unconsciously."

This letter concerning the 20th may well be compared with the letters of denial concerning the 25th (The King's Own Scottish Borderers) which I have quoted.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

ST. GEORGE'S, BLOOMSBURY (12 S. ii. 29).—When I was writing the first volume of 'The Church in Madras,' I had a good deal of information about Mr. Streynsham Master, who was Governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies at the time the Fort Church was built. I regret that I have mislaid the papers; but if I give the facts as I remember them, perhaps others will be able to supply the references. I did not record this particular fact in the volume, as I was not writing an exhaustive life of Streynsham Master. When Governor Master returned to England he lived in Bloomsbury, and took a prominent part as giver and counsellor in the erection of the Bloomsbury church. At his suggestion it was dedicated to God in honour of St. George, the patron saint of England, in memory of his connexion with Fort St. George in India, and the distinguished position he held as its Governor under the Hon. East India Company. There may have been a hidden reference to the reigning sovereign in the case of the church. Such references were not unusual at that period. But the primary reference was to "St. George of Merrie England," under whose flag Streynsham Master had worked and ruled. As far as I recollect, the information was given to me by one of Governor Master's descendants. FRANK PENNY.

I well remember the late Lord Aldenham telling me at St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, in the summer of 1901, that the statue of George II. had been erected upon the steeple of St. George the Martyr, Bloomsbury, by his (maternal) ancestor William Hucks, M.P. Abingdon 1709-10, and Wallingford 1715 till he died, Nov. 28, 1740, who was "The King's Brewer," or Brewer to the Royal Household, 1715-40. His only son Robert Hucks, M.P. Abingdon 1722-41, Treasurer of the Foundling Hospital, May, 1744, till he died, Dec. 21, 1745, was also a wealthy brewer in Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury; but Robert Hucks, his son, spent his money on the turf, and sold the brewery to Meux of Tottenham Court Road. W. R. W.

The statue on the summit of St. George's steeple is by no means always taken to be that of King George II. Such books of reference as, *e.g.*, 'Old and New London'; Timbs's 'Curiosities of London'; Leigh's 'New View of London'; 'London in the Nineteenth Century'; 'Return of Outdoor Memorials in London,' cite the statue as that of George I. This was also the preponderating opinion when the question received attention at 11 S. ii. 7, 50, 98, 135. That versatile correspondent of 'N. & Q.,' the late MR. C. A. WARD (7 S. iv. 410), favoured the George II. theory, and referred to 5 S. vi. 454 for evidence. He, however, could only produce the name of one writer, C. J. Partington, "no great authority," to help him. When referring to the statue in my 'London Statues and Memorials' (10 S. ix. 364) I felt compelled to adhere to George I. as the evidence seemed to be so overwhelmingly in his favour.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

In his account of Bloomsbury and St. Giles, Mr. George Clinch says the statue is of George I., and gives an illustration of the steeple, and the following account of it:—

"Nicholas Hawksmoor was the architect who designed the building.....One cannot help marvelling that Hawksmoor should have committed so grave an architectural error as the designing of the ridiculous steeple of St. George's Church.....a series of steps gradually narrowing so as to assume a pyramidical appearance. The lowest steps are ornamented at the corners by lions and unicorns guarding the royal arms. At the apex, on a short column, is a statue of George I., in Romanesque costume, which was given by Mr. William Hucks, an opulent brewer of this parish. Walpole stigmatizes this extraordinary steeple 'a masterpiece of absurdity.' The bad taste and the implied compliment to the King were satirically alluded to in the following contemporary epigram:—

When Henry the Eighth left the Pope in the lurch
The Protestants made him the Head of the Church;
But George's good subjects, the Bloomsbury people,
Instead of the Church, made him head of the steeple."

RICHARD LAWSON.

Urmston.

MEWS OR MEWYS FAMILY (12 S. ii. 26).—I should like to refer MR. S. GREEN to 11 S. iii. 105, where TEMPLAR gives a good deal of information as to Mews ancestry. The Mews pedigree in the 'Visitation of Hampshire,' 1686, starts with Ellis Mews of Stourton Caundle. No date is given against his name, but as he was the father of Richard Mews, who died aged upwards of 60 in 1646, it is a fair inference to say, as MR. GREEN does, "*circa* 1550," for his birth, of course. TEMPLAR says:—

"Peter Mewe [the name is the same—sometimes Mews, sometimes Mewe] of Caundle Purse [Purse Caundle and Stourton Caundle adjoin] died before March 6, 1597/8, having had issue at least four sons."

Does it not seem exceedingly probable that this Peter was the father of Ellis of the pedigree, *i.e.*, Ellis of Stourton Caundle, or, at all events, some connexion? C. H. M.

I am confident that Ellis Mews, who heads the pedigree in the Hampshire Visitation, was one of the Caundle Purse Mewses. The Dorsetshire Mewses had certainly been settled in that parish from a somewhat early date.

Richard Mew of Caundle Purse was taxed in goods in 1523 and 1542-3.

William Mew of Caundle Purse was taxed in goods in 1523.

Joan Mew, widow, was taxed in goods in 1523. G. O. B.

I send a copy of the pedigree recorded in the Visitation of Hampshire, 1686 :—

Ellis Mews of Stourton Candle in com. Dorset.

- Richard Mews, of the city of Winchester, ob. c. 1646, ætat. 60 annor. et amplius. = Grace, dau. of —— Ford, of Winchester.
  - John Mews, of the city of Winchester.
  - Joane, wife of ——
  - Ellis Mews, Esq., at present Mayor of the city of Winchester, ætat. c. 63 ann. supstes, A° 1686. = Christiana, only dau. of Oliver St. John, of Farley Chamberlain in com. Southton, Esq.
    - John, ob. cœlebs.
    - Henry, ætat. 18 annor., A° 1686.
    - Ellis, ætat. 16 annor.
    - William, ætat. 14 annor.
    - Anne, ætat. 19 annor., cœlebs.

STEPNEY GREEN.

COVERLO (12 S. i. 328; ii. 33).—This celebrated fortress, cut out of the living rock, is some 80 to 100 feet above the Canale di Brenta gorge, and not very far below Primolano, the first Italian village reached by the traveller going from Trent to Bassano through the Val Sugana, of the fighting in which one reads daily in the newspapers. Thus it was just at the spot where of old the territory of the Bishop of Trent met that of the Venetians. It was taken by the latter in 1509, but the Austrians were allowed to garrison it till 1798, when it was captured by the French under Augereau.

It is marked on all the old maps of the Tyrol as "Covolo" or "Kofel." That of Matthias Burgklehner (1611) calls it "Koffl," and gives a small engraving of it, with a man climbing up to it by a rope. In 1649 Matthew Merian's 'Topographia Provinciarum Austriacarum' (Frankfort, p. 152) gives a long and most amusing account of it. It is there stated that it was generally garrisoned by a captain and fourteen soldiers. The first time a man climbed up to it, his comrade, in order to impress the fact on his mind, bumped his head against a great shield bearing the Imperial arms, which was hewn out of the rock. Merian gives a double folding-plate of this singular fortress to illustrate his text.

Murray's 'Handbook for South Germany,' third edition, 1844, p. 280, prints a description of this curiosity, written by the author of 'Vathek,' who passed under it in 1780. For a modern description see John Ball's 'Alpine Guide: Eastern Alps' (1868), p. 414. Bädeker's 'Südbayern, Tirol,' &c., thirty-second edition, 1913, p. 454, just mentions the fort, and says it is now inaccessible. W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

Grindelwald.

According to Baedeker's 'Oesterreich-Ungarn,' ed. 26, 1903, p. 191, there are some inaccessible ruins of the fort of Covelo or Kofel in a cavern on the left-hand side between Primolano and Bassano, where the road from Trent passes through the rocky gorge of the Canale di Brenta. This cavern is presumably the "large cave in the mountain" (12 S. i. 263) in which part of the garrison were quartered.

EDWARD BENSLY.

Thanks to MR. LETTS's reply at the latter reference, I now find that Baedeker ('Eastern Alps,' ed. 1907, at pp. 402-3) says, speaking of the Canale di Brenta near Primolano: "In a rocky grotto, 100 ft. above the road, are the ruins of the old fortress of *Covolo*, now inaccessible." He uses similar language in his 'Northern Italy,' ed. 1913, at p. 27. The word means "nest."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

SHEFFNER: HUDSON: LADY SOPHIA SYDNEY: SIR WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM (12 S. ii. 29).—Lady Sophia was the eldest daughter of William IV., and sister of the first Earl of Munster; she d. 1837, having married, 1825, Philip Charles Sydney of Penshurst Place, Kent, afterwards G.C.M., 1831, and first Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, 1835, an equerry to the King, 1830-34.

James Hudson was Assistant Private Secretary to the King, 1830-37; Envoy to Sardinia, 1852-63; G.C.B., 1863; and died 1885. He was known as "Hurry Hudson" from the speed with which he travelled to Italy to summon Peel home to become Premier in 1834.

Thomas Shiffner was of Westergate, Essex, the fourth and youngest son of Sir Geo. Shiffner, first Baronet, M.P., born in

1796, and died before 1856, having been Paymaster of the Household to William IV. and Queen Victoria from before 1837, and a Groom of the Privy Chamber.

Sir Wm. Cunningham, fourth Baronet of Caprington, co. Ayr, was born Dec. 19, 1752, and died before 1834. W. R. W.

King William IV. and Mrs. Jordan had nine children, the eldest of whom was created Earl of Munster, June 4, 1831. All took the name of Fitzclarence. The eldest daughter, who received by royal warrant, May 24, 1831, the rank and precedence of child of a marquis (as did the other children, except where marriage had already given them higher rank), was Lady Sophia Fitzclarence. She married, Aug. 13, 1825, Philip Charles, Lord De Lisle and Dudley. She died April 10, 1837, leaving issue.

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

79 Great King Street, Edinburgh.

THE "FLY": THE "HACKNEY": THE "MIDGE" (12 S. i. 150, 254, 398, 494; ii. 32).—When, as a boy of 14, I was visiting Bude, in North Cornwall, in the summer of 1870, I went to the neighbouring town of Stratton in a "midge." Not having previously heard the name, I asked the youthful driver why the vehicle was so called, and he replied: "Because it's a little fly"—an answer which, from his assured manner, I felt certain he had often given as triumphantly before. "Fly" was well known to me, for we had several such in my native town of Launceston, as well as specimens of another favourite vehicle, the "sociable," a small wagonette in much request among picnic parties. DUNHEVED.

R. B.'s reference to the Torquay "midge" recalls to my mind a miniature four-wheeler which for years used to ply for hire in Birmingham, also known locally as "the midge." It was popular with old ladies and children, and was driven by an old man and drawn by a small horse, both of a great age. Somewhere about 1870 I remember being taken to a children's party in it from Edgbaston to Moseley. The unhappy "midge" broke down on the way, and shortly afterwards its licence to ply for hire was refused renewal; and, shorn of its wheels, the last I saw of it was in the yard of a local coach-builder as a dismantled derelict.

Its loss left a gap in the ranks of the common objects of the street-side to be met with in Birmingham in those far-off days.

WILMOT CORFIELD.

27 Longton Grove, Sydenham, S.E.

COLOURS OF BADGE OF THE EARLS OF WARWICK: BEAUCHAMP (12 S. ii. 49).—In 'The Official Baronage of England,' by James E. Doyle, 1886, vol. iii. p. 584, *sub nom.* Richard de Beauchamp—born 1381, succeeded as 5th Earl of Warwick 1401, died 1439—are the arms "From his seal":—

Quarterly, I. & IV., Chequy or & azure, a chevron ermine, (NEUBOURG); II. & III., Gules, a fess between 6 cross crosslets or, (BEAUCHAMP).
CREST—Out of a coronet gules, a swan's head & neck argent.
SUPPORTERS—Two bears argent, muzzled gules, each leaning on a ragged staff of the first.
After 1422—Quarterly, I. & IV., BEAUCHAMP; II. & III., NEUBOURG: on an escutcheon of pretence, CLARE & DESPENSER quarterly.
Also—I. & IV., BEAUCHAMP, impaling NEUBOURG II. & III., CLARE, impaling DESPENSER.
SUPPORTERS—*Dexter*, a bear argent, muzzled gules; *Sinister*, a griffin with wings elevated and depressed argent.
BADGE—A ragged staff in bend dexter argent.

It will be seen that the badge of this Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, was a ragged staff; that the supporters, apparently before 1422, were bears, each leaning on a ragged staff; and that both bears and ragged staves were argent.

The supporters of the 4th Earl are given as "Two bears"; the supporter of the 6th, "A bear argent, collared gules, studded of the first, with chain attached & reflexed over the back or" (quoted from 'Rous Roll,' 54).

Collins, in his 'Peerage of England,' 4th edit., 1768, vol. v. p. 205, says that Henry de Newburgh was created Earl of Warwick by William the Conqueror, 1076, and that William Rufus

"enriched this new created Earl with the whole inheritance of Turchil de Warwick..... The Bear and Ragged Staff (which had been the device or ensign of Turchil's family, from before the time of his ancestor, Guy Earl of Warwick, so famous for his feats of chivalry in the time of the Saxons) was, on the grant of this inheritance, assumed by the new Earl, as the ensign likewise of his family; and hence it became the remarkable badge of the successive Earls of Warwick, through the lines of Newburgh, Beauchamp, Nevil, Plantagenet, and Dudley; and when supporters came in use, was in that shape added to their arms."

The reference for this account of the Bear and Ragged Staff appears to be Dugd., 'Antiq. of Warwickshire,' p. 298.

Mr. Philip Norman, in his 'London Signs and Inscriptions,' 1893, p. 12, has a quotation from Stow (no indication of its place given):—

"In the 36th of Henry VI. the greater estates of the realm being called up to London, Richard Nevill Earl of Warwick came with six hundred men all in jackets embroidered with ragged staves before and behind, and was lodged in Warwicke Lane."

There is interesting matter about the Bear and Ragged Staff in Larwood and Hotten's 'History of Signboards,' 6th edit., p. 136.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

I would refer your correspondent to what the late Dr. Woodward, in his 'Heraldry: British and Foreign' (1896), in the chapter on 'Badges,' vol. i. p. 212, says upon this subject:—

"The bear and ragged staff (originally two separate devices of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, the bear being allusive to their remote ancestor Urso) were united by the 'Kingmaker,' Earl of Warwick, and the Dudleys who succeeded the Nevilles, into one badge, 'the rampant bear chained to the ragged staff.'"

Dr. Woodward gives the tinctures inquired about in a list of the principal badges in Appendix G to the same volume, p. 400, as follows:—

"Bear, and Ragged-Staff—Earl of Leicester; the bear *sable*, the staff *argent*, Earl of Warwick; the Earl of Kent the reverse."

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies's 'Heraldic Badges' enables me to state that one of the cognizances of Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who died in 1439, was a "bear argent, muzzled gules, leaning on a ragged staff of the first" (p. 155).

ST. SWITHIN.

PEAT AND MOSS: HEALING PROPERTIES (12 S. ii. 9).—Peat, as such, has never, to my knowledge, had any recognized place in medicine, but it would doubtless possess the properties of the mosses present in it, and all mosses were considered cooling and astringent. They were much used for all fresh and "green" wounds, both to stop bleeding and to heal; internally they were given (principally in wine) for hæmorrhages. Club moss was also considered a provoker of urine; and cup moss had a great reputation as a remedy for children's coughs, especially for chin-cough. Of tree mosses, that of the oak was, I think, most esteemed in England, but all were supposed to possess much the same properties, modified a little by the character of the tree on which they grew. They were thought to be sedative in cases of violent sickness; ground mosses were more "cordial" than tree moss. Moss was official with us for a long time, as was also, until 1746, the moss of a dead man's skull. This was preferred for head diseases; it was used as an application for bleeding from the nose, and as snuff as a cure for headache. Taken internally it was held good for epilepsy. It was thought to be particularly efficacious if procured from the skull of a man who had died a violent death, especially from hanging; and some cranks had the absurd notion that it was most so if the victim had had but three letters to his name. These, of course, were not official requirements, and indeed it does not appear that, in this country at any rate, the more enlightened practitioners set much store by this *Usnea cranii humani*, or, I might say, by moss in general.

C. C. B.

Sphagnum moss, owing to its capacity of absorbing large quantities of fluid, is extensively used in this war for making splints. The moss is, of course, thoroughly cleaned, sterilized, and treated with antiseptics before use.

L. L. K.

THE MOTTO OF WILLIAM III. (12 S. ii. 26).—"Non rapit imperium vis tua sed recipit" is the legend on the edge of the medal that commemorates the landing of William of Orange at Torbay, Nov. 5 (O.S.), 1688. See Hawkins, Franks, and Grueber, 'Medallic Illustrations of British History,' vol. i. p. 639, where casts of this medal without the inscribed edge are said to be common. Joshua Barnes, in his 'History of Edward III.,' describes a coronation medal of that king having on the obverse "a young prince laying a sceptre on a heap of hearts, with the motto 'Populo dat jura volenti,'" and on the obverse "a hand held forth, as if saving a crown falling from on high, with the words 'Non rapit sed recipit.'" But, according to the authorities just quoted, this is "doubtless one of the jetons or counters struck in the Low Countries and in other parts of Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries."

EDWARD BENSLY.

'THE MAN WITH THE HOE' (12 S. ii. 50).—'The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems,' by Edwin Markham, was originally published by Doubleday & McClure, New York, in 1899. Dedicated "to Edmund Clarence Stedman, first to hail and caution me," the volume was well received in the United States, and its principal poem has had frequent reference made to it in the English press. In 1906 a spirited poetical rejoinder, by Henry Goodcell, a Californian, was published with the title 'The Man with the Spade.' Markham, who was born in Oregon City, Ore., in 1852, is of Puritan ancestry, one of his forebears on the paternal side being a first cousin of William Penn. For twenty years Markham was superintendent and principal of schools in California, and

'The Man with the Hoe' was written in San José :—

"Its conception first came to me," its author last year informed an interviewer, "in Placerville, El Dorado county. I had seen the painting by Millet once in San Francisco, then one day while in the mining town I saw something in the attitude of a man labouring on a hill. The setting, the lights and colours preceding the coming of evening enveloped him, his great aloneness in all that sublimity of earth—all this helped to inspire the poetic germ. It was not until I came to San José long after," he concluded, "that I got to the point of developing the idea."

Besides his best-known poem—more highly appraised in America than in this country—which has several times been reprinted, Markham is the author of 'Lincoln, and Other Poems,' 'California the Wonderful,' 'Children in Bondage,' and 'The Shoes of Happiness,' issued last year, while two new volumes—'New Light on the Old Riddle' and 'The Poetry of Jesus'—are expected to be ready soon. JOHN GRIGOR.

18 Crofton Road, Camberwell.

This poem is by Edwin Markham, and made a sensation some sixteen or seventeen years ago. He is an American, and I was introduced to him in New York in 1900.

J. M. BULLOCH.

This poem, written by Edwin Markham, was first published in book-form in July, 1899, in the following volume: 'The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems,' pp. 134, Doubleday & McClure Co., London; New York printed, 1899, 8vo, 4*s.* 6*d.* net. A copy of the first edition is in the British Museum, but the book is still in print, the English publishers being Messrs. Gay & Hancock. In 1900 an edition illustrated by Howard Pyle was published in New York at 10*s.* 6*d.*

The author was born in Oregon City on April 23, 1852, and spent his boyhood on a ranch in Central California herding cattle and sheep, and later graduated from the California State Normal School at San José and from Santa Rosa College. He studied law, but did not practise; subsequently took up educational work, and was superintendent and head master of the Observation School of the University of California in Oakland. He was for some time an occasional contributor to the leading American magazines, but first gained wide reputation through the publication of his poem 'The Man with the Hoe,' suggested to him by Millet's picture of the same name. The poem first appeared in the San Francisco *Examiner*. It had a great influence, and caused much discussion, and was intended by the author not merely as a picture of the peasant, but as "a symbol of the toiler brutalized through long ages of industrial oppression." His publications include 'Lincoln, and Other Poems' (1901), and 'Field Folk,' interpretations of Millet (1901).

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

'NORTHANGER ABBEY': "HORRID" ROMANCES (12 S. ii. 9, 56).—I did not notice the earlier correspondence on this topic, or I should have written sooner. One of the books in question, 'The Necromancer,' I believe can be identified with a book I have in my possession, the full title of which runs :

"The Necromancer: or the Tale of the Black Forest: Founded on Facts: Translated from the German of Lawrence Flammenberg, by Peter Teuthold. In two volumes. London: Printed for William Lane, at the Minerva-Press, Leadenhall-Street. MDCCXCIV."

At the end of vol. i. there is a publisher's announcement of a new novel by Mrs. Parsons, 'Ellen and Julia.' About this period the lady probably had a vogue.

B. TERRILL.

21 Brynymor Crescent, Swansea.

MR. M. H. DODDS will be interested to know that, thanks to his useful summary and the previous information given in 'N. & Q.,' I have been able to find in the British Museum copies of 'The Castle of Wolfenbach,' in an edition of 1835 (press-mark 012611 de. 8); 'The Mysterious Warning,' 4 vols., published by W. Lane, 1796 (1153 f. 32); Regina Maria Roche's 'Clermont,' 4 vols., published by W. Lane, 1798 (1152 h. 1); and 'The Midnight Bell,' second edition, 1825 (not 1824), 3 vols., published by A. K. Newman & Co. (1154 g. 10).

With regard to 'The Midnight Bell,' this is undoubtedly the production of Francis Lathom. On the title-page of the second edition, 'The Midnight Bell, a German Story, Founded on Incidents in Real Life,' the romance is definitely stated to be by "Francis Lathom, author of 'The Mysterious Freebooter': 'The Unknown': 'Polish Bandit,'" and of some ten more of his many acknowledged works. The attribution of 'The Midnight Bell' to George Walker is only to be found in Watt (whence it was probably derived for the 'Dictionary of National Biography'), and is certainly erroneous.

Mr. R. Farquharson Sharp, whom I have to thank for his kind assistance in the matter, has just traced in Watt, under the name

Lawrence Flammenberg, "The Necromancer, or The Tale of the Black Forest; founded on facts. Translated from the German by Peter Teuthold. London. 1794. 2 vols., 12mo, 6s." The Museum, unfortunately, does not possess a copy. MONTAGUE SUMMERS.

WELLINGTON AT BRIGHTON AND ROTTINGDEAN (12 S. i. 389, 476, 517; ii. 35).—The phrase "the young Arthur Wellesley" was my own. B. B. transfers it to the Vicar of Brighton, and proceeds to found an argument on the mistake.

It is certainly remarkable that the Iron Duke's biographers do not mention his early schooling at Brighton. When the restoration of Brighton Parish Church was proposed as a memorial to the Duke, the Bishop of Chichester disapproved, but, on further information, changed his opinion, and sent 100*l.* to the fund. He wrote to the Vicar:—

"The future church, if by God's blessing it be accomplished, will indeed be a most suitable memorial to that great man; for I now understand that he was wont, when a boy, bending his knees in the Vicarage pew, introduced there as the pupil of your grandfather, the then Vicar of the parish, to worship in the present Parish Church. It will be well to have somewhere an enduring record of the consistency and steadfastness in after life of this habit, now universally known, of public worship; and what record so appropriate as the renovation and enlargement to be connected with his name of that very church where the foundations of that habit, though not perhaps first laid, were, we may believe, assuredly confirmed and strengthened in the critical period of youth?"—*Brighton Gazette*, Sept. 30 and Oct. 7, 1852.

The grandfather, Henry Michell, was Vicar of Brighton 1744-89. Henry Michell Wagner, whom I can remember, was vicar 1824-70; he was appointed chaplain to the Duke of Wellington when the Duke was Commander-in-Chief at Paris in 1817.

Mrs. Byrne's 'Social Hours with Celebrities,' ii. 189, should be consulted; but I do not know whether she wrote from first-] and information. H. DAVEY.

89 Montpelier Road, Brighton.

[MR. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT thanked for reply.]

CLEOPATRA AND THE PEARL (12 S. i. 128, 198, 238, 354, 455; ii. 37).—As bearing on the question of the dissolubility of the pearl, the following extract from my diary of March 31, 1905, is relevant. I should explain that it was part of my official duties in Ceylon to act as Superintendent of the Pearl Fishery in 1904, 1905, and 1906:—

"EXPERIMENT WITH A PEARL.—I should have mentioned an interesting experiment which was tried at my house, and for the result of which I can therefore vouch. A pearl of a very large size but of a very bad colour, was found in a lot of oysters purchased. It was given to a domestic fowl with its food. After an interval of rather more than twenty-four hours the fowl was killed and the pearl recovered. It was found to have been reduced to less than half its original size, but the colour had much improved. The mistake was leaving it so long; if it had been left for about six hours only, it would probably have been reduced slightly in size, but at the same time the colour would have improved considerably."

The last statement was but an inference, though probably justifiable.

PENRY LEWIS.

A LOST LIFE OF HUGH PETERS (12 S. ii. 11, 57).—Both the books to which MR. JAGGARD has kindly referred me are well known to me.

"History of the Life and Death of Hugh Peters, that arch-traytor, from his cradell to the Gallowes, ...Printed for Fr. Coles at the Lambe in the Old-Baily. 1661,"

with woodcuts so crudely executed that the printer himself probably drew them, and written in illiterate English, is a pamphlet of 13 pp., with verse at the end which is initialled "T. H." As in the case of all seventeenth-century pamphlets, the publisher's name is important. Francis Coles (Coales, Cowles) had been the publisher of *The Perfect Diurnall*, in conjunction with other printers, and was probably the author of this life of Peters. Like many other tracts of 1660 and 1661, this must have been issued as proof of a loyalty rather under suspicion at the time. Coles was a printer only, not a bookseller, and the tract (2 sheets) must have been hawked about the streets for twopence, or a penny a sheet (the customary price of the times). It is pure fiction.

The second book, the 'Historical and Critical Account of Hugh Peters, after the Manner of Mr. Bayle,' published in 1751, was by William Harris, and, though ostensibly of quite a different calibre, is equally worthless. It was the first life of Peters to be based upon the 'Dying Father's Last Legacy to an Only Child,' which I proved at 11 S. vii. 301 was a fraud, not written by Peters. Needless to add, it is neither critical nor historical.

The life I am trying to trace was published (so the advertisement states) by H. Brome and H. Marsh. Brome was the publisher of a number of important books, and also of many of Sir Roger L'Estrange's tracts, and Marsh published many plays. The loyalty of both was above suspicion, so that a life of Peters issued by them is likely to have been a serious affair, neither fiction nor vulgar satire. J. B. WILLIAMS.

HENLEY, HERTS (12 S. i. 489; ii. 33).—This place is no doubt Shenley, Herts. I have copied many of the inscriptions from the churchyard, and several are given in Cussans's 'History of Hertfordshire,' 1879, 'Dacorum Hundred,' pp. 309-24, with the memorials in the church. The parish is about five miles south-east of St. Albans. The village formerly lay at the foot of the hill adjoining the old church and manor house; now the village is a mile distant on an elevated plateau, about 440 ft. above the sea-level, a mile south-east of the church.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

204 Hermon Hill, South Woodford.

THE SIDE-SADDLE (12 S. ii. 28, 73).—Perhaps EQUESTRIAN will be interested in the following reference which I have copied from Camden's 'Remaines concerning Britaine,' London, 1637, p. 196:—

"They had also about this time [King Richard II.] a kind of Gowne called a Git, a jacket without sleeves called a Haketon, a loose jacket like an Herald's Coate of Armes, called a Tabard, a short gabbardin called a Court-pie, a gorget called a Chevesail, for as yet they used no bands about their necke, a pouche called a Gipser. And Queen Anne, wife to King Richard the second, who first taught English women to ride on side sadles, when as heretofore they ridde astryde, brought in high head attire piked with hornes, and long trained gownes for women."

J. H. WILKINSON.

Horsforth, Leeds.

'Through England on a Side-Saddle in the time of William and Mary, being the Diary of Celia Fiennes,' with an Introduction by the Hon. Mrs. Griffiths, London, Field & Tuer, the Leadenhall Press, 1888.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

Racketts, Hythe, Southampton.

Notes on Books.

The Place-Names of Durham. By the Rev. Charles E. Jackson, M.A. (Allen & Unwin, 5*s.* net.)

IN his careful and exhaustive work Mr. Jackson has not only produced a valuable local dictionary, but made an appreciable contribution to the study of English philology. He adopts the right method of investigation by pushing as closely as he is able towards origins, and when he finds a definite conclusion impossible he frankly gives the reasons for the imperfection of his survey. In tracing derived words to their sources the inductive method should be rigidly observed, and the utmost care should be taken not to leave a stage that has been definitely reached before the track leading to the next in order has been clearly located. Mr. Jackson must be credited with dexterously working in accordance with this safe principle of investigation. In many instances he does not profess to say the final word; in some it may be that further research will supplement, and perhaps complete, his somewhat speculative discussion; but he is invariably explicit in his deliverance, and thoroughly trustworthy as far as he goes.

In his preface Mr. Jackson explains that he had to contend with two initial difficulties. In the first place, there is no Domesday Survey of the county of Durham; and, secondly, the status of the county being a kind of *imperium in imperio*, there is a lack of carefully preserved documents. The names, however, are largely of native origin, derived both from remote owners and from conspicuous physical features, and it is possible to trace the bulk of them back through a local literature of centuries. Having specified these facts, and emphasized their importance by apt illustrations, Mr. Jackson gives some useful hints on the distinctive characteristics of Anglo-Saxon, and carefully elucidates a group of "common terminals." These important terminations are particularly apt to be ignored by the hasty philologist given to guess-work, whose conclusions are consequently prone to be ludicrous and misleading. In reference to such haphazard inquiry, Mr. Jackson appositely takes the name Surtees, and shows that while jaunty exposition gives its meaning as "Sir, or Lord, of the Tees-dale," it really points back to "Ricardus de super Teysam." Thus he is fully justified in insisting on the intimate significance of terminals. It is essential to discriminate, for example, between the influence of similar but really distinct Anglo-Saxon pairs, such as *beorh* and *burh*, *denn* and *denu*, *wich* and *wick*, and to recognize that under the forms *frith* and *gate* there are respectively two sources of modern words, while there are at least five separate meanings of the terminal *ing*. What is further said of the endings *hale*, *ham*, *hope*, *ley*, *ton*, and others similarly implies the recognition of sound elementary principles, and is all scholarly and valuable.

A few examples of Mr. Jackson's presentment of his material will be sufficient to illustrate his method and the thoroughness of his handling. His arrangement of the names in alphabetical order is praiseworthy as facilitating reference, and his careful statement of geographical position in the majority of cases is also satisfactory. He has a long list of authorities, of which he constantly makes ample and decisive use. Taking, for instance, the county name itself, he traces it, with the help of records, up through four stages to *Dunhelm*; finds that the original terminal was *holmr*=holme, "an island, or a stretch of flat land by a river liable to be flooded"; and concludes that the place-name was primarily "Dun's holme." A clerical error of the twelfth century, he explains, established the form in use to the present day. The discussion of "Deorham" that follows is at once relevant and convincing. Jarrow, which rests on ancient *Girvum*, prompts a suggestive discussion, which culminates in the safe conclusion that the modern meaning is "weir-hill" and the earlier one "weir-settlement." Follonsby, which may be "Fullan's dwelling," is a curious example of the fact that in ancient times no less than in our own days there was a prevalent tendency to abbreviate names. The explanation of Ferryhill as "Fær's road" typically illustrates Mr. Jackson's theory regarding the primary

influence of personal names. Harrogate, or "temple road," is a good example of one of the "gate" origins; and Hebburn, which is shown to have meant originally "deep or broad water," supplies an excellent opportunity for a vigorous and lucid discussion. The high advantage of minutely considering early forms is notably seen in what is said of Eden, Esh, Fatfield, Greatham, Maidenstonhall, Sacriston, Sunderland, and many others. Indeed, a valuable inference to be drawn from almost every item in the volume is that a satisfactory explanation of modern English names is to be found only after a thorough and methodical study of their history.

Where it seems impossible to state an ultimate definition, Mr. Jackson is content to leave the matter *in medio*. With Blackwell, near Darlington, for example, he says it is difficult to decide whether the meaning is "Black's well" or "black well," and he adds (with his preference for the personal origin obviously indicated): "Moorland was called black land, but I see no reason why a well should be so styled." But, in the remote days of open wells, all would have a dark appearance, and, while this particular example might have an owner with Black for surname, its supremacy in dim and perilous depths might conceivably be recorded in its special name. A similar ambiguity rests over the place-name Fulwell, which distinguishes a locality near Sunderland. So also is it with Horden, with regard to which one is disposed to favour the derivation from the personal name rather than support the only apparent alternative. Similarly, Malton, Ryton, and others are provocative of large discussion and speculation, but it is perhaps best to leave them as they are left by Mr. Jackson. Unthank, a name which occurs in other English counties and also in Scotland, seems very hard, if not impossible, to interpret, and what Mr. Jackson tentatively advances is probably as much as can definitely be said of its history. As a final word, it seems important to note that the second initial of Prof. Skeat is twice incorrectly given in the list of authorities.

THE July *Quarterly Review* is decidedly one of the best numbers of recent years. Every one of the sixteen articles composing it is worth close reading; many are worth reading more than once. Of those connected with the war, that by Mr. J. M. de Beaufort called 'A Voyage of Discovery in Northern Germany' is the most remarkable. Illustrated by two plans, it gives an account of the few most jealously guarded square miles on the face of the globe—those which include Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven, the hither end of the Kiel Canal, and the forts connected with these. We are not allowed to know the exact methods by which the writer penetrated into these dangerous regions, but what he has to tell is of unique interest, and throws new light on many things relating to the war at sea. A few years ago some of our correspondents were interested in discovering the range of audibility of firing: they may be glad to know of the clever discussion of the question—'The Sound of Big Guns'—appearing here from the pen of Mr. Charles Davison. Two unsigned articles on the Irish Rebellion and on India under Lord Hardinge may well attract the careful attention of those responsible for the conduct of the delicate matters dealt with in them; a third, also unsigned, on 'Soldiers and Sailors on the Land,' gives some very sound common-sense warnings concerning the difficulties of small holdings, and some good remarks as to their advantages from the point of view of national character. Lord Cromer contributes a paper called 'East and West'; it does not apparently set out to prove anything in particular, but it is one of the most delightful concatenations of observations, good stories, and amusing instances that we have ever seen on the subject of the inscrutable East. The literary articles are four in number. First comes Prof. Bury's on the Trojan War—a criticism and summary of Mr. Walter Leaf's recent work on the subject—very good indeed. Then comes Prof. Postgate's 'The Last Days of Pompeius,' where the writer delivers some well-justified animadversions upon Mr. John Masefield's play about Pompey, and goes on to treat of Lucan and to give us many and long passages of translation from Lucan's account of Pharsalia and the murder of the great Roman. We must confess that we found these verses dull; and we found ourselves in some disagreement with Prof. Postgate's remarks about the indifference of character in tragedy: apart from these matters we enjoyed the paper much. Next we have Mr. Percy Lubbock on 'Henry James'—a good piece of critical writing of the modern type, which tends in some degree towards exaggeration, and also to a certain extent assimilates itself to the style and manner it is discussing. Last of the four is Mr. John Bailey's judicious and unsparing castigation of Mr. Harper's recent 'Life of Wordsworth.' We must not leave without mention three other important papers: Mr. F. Lionel Pratt's 'Four Years of the Chinese Republic'; Mr. Edward Porritt's 'Congress and the War'; and a study by "M." of the political philosophy of Treitschke.

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

H. B. (Geneva).—Forwarded to MAJOR LESLIE.

DR. BRIDGE.—Forwarded to N. L. P.

MR. ANEURIN WILLIAMS.—The spelling "brooch" is obsolete for "broach," an old word for spire; *v.* 'N.E.D.' A broach-spire, as the word is now used, is one carried up from the four walls of the tower without a parapet, the arch which crosses the angles being covered externally by a slope.

HIC ET UBIQUE.—"To burke" is derived from Burke, the name of a famous criminal executed in 1829. He murdered a large number of persons by smothering them in order to dispose of their bodies for dissection. The first use of the word in the metaphorical sense of hushing up, suppressing, stifling, given in the 'N.E.D.,' is from Hood's 'Up the Rhine' of 1840.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 32.

NOTES:—The Watts Family of Southampton, 101—Tacitus and the Jutish Question, 102—Fielding and the Collier Family, 104—The River Fleet—"Yoghurt," 106—"Dead secret"—Bentley on Milton—William Hacket, 107.

QUERIES:—Caldecott—Sir David Owen, 107—Portrait of Knight of the Garter—"Notice" given Out of Doors—Sir Charles Fox and the Crystal Palace—Westminster Views—Travels in Revolutionary France—Christopher Urswick—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Thomas Panton—Archdeacon Palmer of Ely—Bambridge Family, 108—Ancient Welsh Triad—James Wilson, M.P.—Thomas Yates, M.P.—Dr. Thomas Chevalier—Snob and Ghost—Hebrew Inscription in Leicestershire—Haggatt Family—Will of Cecily, Duchess of York, 109—'The Order of a Campe'—Ibbetson, Ibberson, or Ibbeson—Pronunciation of "Catriona," 110.

REPLIES:—'The Working-Man's Way in the World': Charles Manby Smith, 110—English Prelates at the Council of Bâle—The Shires of Northampton and Southampton—The Right Worshipful the Mayor, 111—Richard Swift—The Identity of Emmeline de Redesford—Touching for Luck, 112—"Scribenda et legenda"—"Watch House," Ewell, Surrey—Rev. Joseph Rann—Musical Queries—Gunfire and Rain, 113—The Newspaper Placard—Touching for the King's Evil—Sir Walter Scott: Lockhart's Unpublished Letter—Gennys of Launceston—Mumbo Jumbo, 114—Eighteenth-Century Dentists—"Galoche": "Cotte," 115—Inscription at Poltimore Church—Scarlet Gloves and Tractarianism, 116—Sarum Breviary: Verses in Calendar—Symbols attached to Signatures—Farmers' Candlemas Rime, 117—Thomas Holcroft and the Biography of Napoleon—Major Campbell's Duel, 118—Denmark Court, 119.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'An Essay on Shakespeare's Relation to Tradition'—Reviews and Magazines.

Notes.

MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF THE WATTS FAMILY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

THE following notes, collected and compiled by me, have been arranged and annotated by Mr. Chas. A. Bernau, F.S.G. :—

1. *The Grandparents of Dr. Isaac Watts.*

Thomas Watts, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Isaac Watts, is said to have commanded a ship of the British navy, under Admiral Blake, against the Dutch. We are told that this vessel unfortunately exploded, and by this accident he perished in the prime of life. My old friend the late Prof. Sir John Knox Laughton, of the Naval Records Society, wrote in reply to my inquiry to say he could find no trace of Thomas Watts as a naval officer in the Dutch War, or, indeed, in the navy at that time.

Tradition informs us that among his contemporaries he was much esteemed, and celebrated for many of those accomplishments which gave such a lustre to his name in the person of his gifted grandson. Not only was he well acquainted with the mathematics, but also skilled in the lighter arts of music, painting, and poetry. His personal courage was remarkable. A descendant of the family relates that while in the East Indies, when closely pursued by a tiger which had followed him into a river where he had taken refuge, Mr. Watts turned to grapple with the monster, and, by singular coolness and dexterity, succeeded in ridding himself of his formidable enemy.

We know that he died about 1656, as his widow, who died in 1693, "long survived her unfortunate husband (37 years)." This fact is confirmed by an entry in the Administration Act Book of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury under date March 19, 1656/7 :—

> Thomas Watts. The Nineteenth day Ires. of Ad'scon issued forth unto Merian [*sic*] Watts widd. the relicte of Thomas Watts late of the Towne & Countye of Southton. decea'd To Ad'ster the goods ch'ells & debts of the s'd dec'd. she beinge first by Com' sworne truely to Ad'ster, &c. Invy. £22 : 10 : 00

(On March 19, 1656/7, letters of administration issued forth unto Miriam Watts, widow, the relict of Thomas Watts of the Town and County of Southampton, deceased, to administer the goods, chattels, and debts of the said deceased, she being first by Commission sworn truly to administer. Inventory 22*l.* 10*s.*)

The wording of this administration shows us that there is no truth in the tradition that he died at sea, which fact would have been stated in it had it been so. If he was drowned anywhere, it was at Southampton. His grandson certainly believed that he was drowned, for he wrote the following stanza 'On the Death of an Aged and Honoured Relative, Mrs. M. W., the Widow of Mr. T. Watts, and the Grandmother of the Poet' :—

> The painter-muse with glancing eye
> Observed a manly spirit nigh,
> That death had long disjoined:
> "In the fair tablet they shall stand
> United by a happier band,"
> She said; and fixed her sight and drew the manly mind.
> Recount the years, my song (a mournful round),
> Since he was seen on earth no more:
> He fought on lower seas and drown'd;
> But victory and peace he found
> On the superior shore.
> "1693 July 13 Grandmo. Watts died."

The records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury for the years 1693 and 1694 have been searched unsuccessfully for a will or administration of Miriam Watts, widow. In 1688 "Mrs. Miriam Watts, widow," is mentioned as a member of the Above Bar Chapel, Southampton. WILLIAM BULL.

(To be continued.)

TACITUS AND THE JUTISH QUESTION.

"Reudigni deinde et Aviones et Angli et Varini et Eudoses et Suardones et Nuithones fluminibu aut silvis muniuntur."—Cornelii Taciti 'Germania, cap. xl., ed. Henry Furneaux, 1900.

In Dr. Chambers's 'Widsith' (Appx. *D*, 'The Jutes,' pp. 237-41) the oscillations of opinion respecting the trustworthiness of the reports made by the Venerable Bede about the Jutes are recorded and examined. Bede reported that the *Angli sive Saxones* "aduenerunt de tribus Germaniae populis fortioribus, id est Saxonibus, Anglis, Iutis." "De Iutarum origine," he continues, "sunt Cantuarii et Uictuarii...." (I. xv. p. 31). Of the Angles Bede says that they came "de illa patria quae Angulus dicitur et ab eo tempore usque hodie manere desertus inter prouincias Iutarum et Saxonum perhibetur."

Dr. Chambers gives a list of sixteen scholars who have studied the questions evoked by Bede's statement, and, with his accustomed diligence, he tells us in which category these scholars are severally to be found: *i.e.*, whether they accept Bede's authority, or reject it, or are doubtful and unconvinced. Apart from historians, six philologists accept, viz.: Kaspar Zeuss, Jacob Grimm, Bernhard ten Brink, Rudolf Much, Otto Bremer, and Karl D. Bülbring. Three are doubtful, viz.: W. H. Stevenson, Gregor Sarrazin, and Axel Erdmann. Seven regard Bede's statement as incredible, viz.: J. C. Jessen, Herman Möller, Karl Müllenhoff, Ludwig Weiland, Theodor Siebs, Wilhelm Heuser, and Gustaf Kossinna.

Dr. R. W. Chambers's own opinions are that,

"whilst the evidence upon which Bede based his statement that the Iutae dwelt north of the Angles *may* have been insufficient, the evidence by which it is sought to refute this statement indubitably *is* insufficient.....Bede's statement accordingly holds the field."—P. 240.

The chief reasons for rejecting Bede's testimony are to be found in the exaggeration of the value and importance of certain insufficiently corroborated coincidences between Old Kentish (of the ninth century) and Old Frisian (of the fourteenth); and in the contingent objection that the connexion postulated between the O.E. "Iutae" and the O.N. "Jōtar" is phonetically impossible.

The general reader who is in search of common knowledge might be forgiven if he were to express great dissatisfaction with the readiness shown to reject the plain statements of so truthful and scholarly a writer as the Venerable Bede; and if, in view of the willingness displayed by not a few scholars to assert that Bede was wrong, he were also to inquire whether any scholars at all had endeavoured to prove Bede right. Moreover, he might also, and not unnaturally, ask: What does Tacitus, who knew so much about the Germanic tribes of the second century, tell us about the Jutes? The fitting reply would astonish him. It is just this: Nobody knows.

In my little note on 'Widsith, ll. 4, 5' (11 S. ix. 161), I asserted that editors of 'Widsith' had not given the necessary amount of time to the study of the palæographical peculiarities of tenth-century Anglo-Saxon script. This assertion of mine has been resented by Dr. Chambers, and in the *Transactions* of the Royal Historical Society for 1915 (p. 157) I have been taken to task for setting myself against the "whole school of Anglo-Saxon philology during the past eighty years." I had no intention of displacing myself so egregiously, and palæography is not philology. Dr. Chambers had "Philologie" in mind, and that is a science which excludes nothing from its purview, according to the Continental *Doctores Gloriosi Omnium Scientiarum* who profess it.

Now there is just the same general indictment to be brought against the editors of Tacitus's 'Germania' as that which I have already brought against the editors of 'Widsith'—they have not studied scribal errors sufficiently to enable them to recover the true text in cap. xl. of the 'Germania.' This chapter, as I shall show, deals with the Jutes as well as with the Angles.

As an instance of scribal error let us take the beautiful name of "Aurinia" in the 'Germania,' cap. viii. This form is impossible: no Germanic cognate has ever been found for it. Tacitus undoubtedly wrote *Aliruna*. That not only has Germanic significance, but has become "Alraun" in New High Dutch, according to rule. In the 'Getica' of Jordanes this word appears as "Alyrumna," and that represents *Alyrūna*, in which the length-mark was mistaken for the *m*-stroke. The word means a spae-wife, but many editors of the 'Germania,' and some lexicographers, have treated the ghost-word "Aurinia" as a real feminine name. This scribal error should teach us two things: first, that there was a form of *l* so like the minim that it was liable to be confused with it; secondly, that a group of minims might be distributed erroneously in transcription; *e.g.*, *ıuu* (*un*) might be transcribed as *ıuı* (*ini*), and the converse.

In order to recover the text of Tacitus in cap. xl. of the 'Germania,' six classes of scribal divergences, which are represented in the passage of eighteen words quoted at the head of this note, must be recognized and studied. These classes are :—

1. misgrouping of minims ;
2. *g*/*n* confusion ;
3. *i*/*r* confusion ;
4. confusion of *d* with *cl, el, ol, il, ul,* and the converse ;
5. *n*/*s* confusion ; and
6. *i*/*l* confusion.

I propose to take these classes one by one, and to give instances from printed editions of MSS. written between the eighth and fourteenth centuries. It has been my custom on previous occasions, in 'N. & Q.' and elsewhere, to give exact documentation of instances of scribal error upon which I have relied. But, because of the number I must now adduce, that would take up too much space, and I beg to be excused. Any student who has doubts of a particular case can be furnished with the documentation of it on application made direct to me.

The double colon :: stands for "misrepresenting." The elevated letters in italic type are the expansions of original compendia. Hypothetical forms are denoted by an asterisk.

1. misgrouping of minims :

i.	*misticie*	:: iusticiæ
ii.	*pineatur*	:: p^{ro}m^{er}eatur
iii.	*suin*	:: Finn
iv.	*nuithones*	:: *niuthones

2. *g*/*n* confusion :

a. *g* :: *n* :

v.	*urbs leogis*	:: Urbs Leonis
vi.	*pegneltun*	:: Penneltun
vii.	*dyflig*	:: Dyflin
viii.	*oghgul*	:: Ongul [*ogngul]
ix.	*reudigni*	:: *Reudinni

b. *n* :: *g* :

x.	*reudigni*	:: Reudinni
xi.	*bellonothus*	:: Bellogothus
xii.	*nuithones*	:: Giuthones (cp. No. iv.)

3. *i*/*r* confusion :

a. *i* (or a minim) :: *r* :

xiii.	*buigundus*	:: Burgundus
xiv.	*cair peus*	:: Cair Peris
xv.	*eudoses*	:: *eridoses

b. *r* :: *i* (or a minim) :

xvi.	*cair cuscerat*	:: Cair Custeint
xvii.	*hebrides*	:: Hebudes
xviii.	*nurthones*	:: Giuthones (cp. No. xii.)

4. confusion of *d* with *cl, el, ol, il, ul* :

a. *cl* :: *d* :

xix.	*clanouenta*	:: Danouenta
xx.	*cloarius*	:: Doarius
xxi.	*clingueillus*	:: Dinguallus

b. *d* :: *cl* :

xxii.	*eradonas*	:: Heracleonas
xxiii.	*dustnon*	:: Cludnou

c. *el* :: *d* :

xxiv.	*elementorum*	:: Demetorum

d. *d* :: *el* :

xxv.	*axdodunum*	:: Uxelodunum
xxvi.	*secundus*	:: scelus (> *scdus*)

e. *d* :: *ol, il, ul* :

xxvii.	*ced*	:: ceol
xxviii.	*camdoduno*	:: Camuloduno
xxix.	*eudoses*	:: *eruloses (cp. No. xv.)

5. *n*/*s* confusion :

a. *n* :: *s* :

xxx.	*mailronensibus*	:: Mailrosensibus
xxxi.	*nunquam*	:: nusquam
xxxii.	*unquam*	:: usquam

b. *s* :: *n* :

xxxiii.	*gestis*	:: gentis
xxxiv.	*cair ceisi*	:: Cair Ceint
xxxv.	*uasa* (uana)	:: uerba (uerua)
xxxvi.	*eudoses*	:: Erulones (cp. No. xxix.)

6. *i*/*l* confusion :

a. *l* :: *i* (or a minim) :

xxxvii.	*ullns*	:: unus
xxxviii.	*tralectus*	:: Traiectus
xxxix.	*militibus*	:: multibus
xl.	*ordolucas*	:: Ordouicas

b. *i* (or a minim) :: *l* :

xli.	*decilnabat*	:: declinabat
xlii.	*aurinia*	:: aliruna
xliii.	*inniis*	:: Liunis
xliv.	*ad unum*	:: millium
xlv.	*guanius*	:: Guallius (Wāla)

The following is a synopsis of the particular results achieved :—

A. *reudigni* :: Reudingi, ix., x.
B. *eudoses* :: Erulones, xv., xxix., xxxvi.
C. *nuithones* :: Giuthones, iv., xii., xviii.

These results, I submit, justify me in emending the text of the 'Germania' as follows :—

"XL. Contra Langobardos paucitas nobilitat : plurimis ac valentissimis nationibus cincti non per obsequium sed proeliis et periclitando tuti sunt. Reudingi deinde et Aviones et Angli et Varini et Erulones et Suardones et Giuthones fluminibus aut silvis muniuntur."

The Erulones are the Eruli ; cp. 11 S. viii. 402, 'The Heruli in "Widsith."' The Giuthones are the Gēotas or Jutes.

Giuth- bears the same relationship to Giut-> Gēot- that "Euth-iones" bears to "Eut-ii," and Old Kentish *Tenet* to "Thanet." ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

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FIELDING AND THE COLLIER FAMILY.

IN a note on 'Fielding at Boswell Court' (12 S. i. 264) attention was directed to the case of Walton *v.* Collier, and to the indication it afforded of Fielding's London home during the years 1744-7. It now remains to record the bearing the case has on the relationships that existed between Fielding and the Collier family, of which the defendant was a member.

A word first as to this family. The Rev. Arthur Collier (1680-1732), Rector of Langford Magna (now known as Steeple Langford), in Wilts, the author of 'Clavis Universalis,' was a metaphysician who anticipated at many points the greater George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne. Langford lies seven miles north-west of Salisbury, and in 1716 Collier was permitted by his bishop to reside in the city that he might let "the handsome and convenient" parsonage: a retrenchment necessitated by the extravagances of his wife ('Memoirs of Arthur Collier,' by Robert Benson, 1837, p. 158). During his school career at Eton (1719-25) Fielding spent his holidays at Salisbury, consequently it is probable he was known personally to Collier; at any rate, he became acquainted with three of Collier's four children, namely, his son Arthur, and his two daughters, Jane and Margaret.

Arthur Collier, jun., being born in 1707, was of the same age as Fielding. He practised as an advocate at Doctors' Commons, and "the Worshipful Dr. Collier, LL.D.," appears as a subscriber to Fielding's 'Miscellanies' of 1743. In later life he was tutor to Miss Hester Lynch Salusbury (afterwards Mrs. Thrale), and to that beautiful Miss Streatfield whose Greek and gift of tears were made famous by the pen of Fanny Burney. Collier was commissary of Huntingdon, and confidential adviser of the Countess of Bristol, whose marriage with the Duke of Kingston he strongly promoted. He is described as an ingenious, but unsteady and eccentric man (Coote's 'Lives of the Civilians'). He died in 1777.

Miss Jane Collier was the author of the 'Art of Ingeniously Tormenting,' 1753, a book displaying keen observation of the manners of her day, and an outspoken denunciation of the foibles of her sex, in particular of those who suffered from "the vapours." She makes appreciative remarks on Fielding's 'Tom Jones' (p. 88) and his 'Jonathan Wild' (p. 139), and refers to him as "a good ethical writer" (p. 230). With Fielding's sister, Sarah, she collaborated in 'The Cry,' published by Dodsley, March, 1754, during the preparation of which she wrote two interesting letters to Richardson ('Richardson's Correspondence,' vol. ii. pp. 59-68). Miss Collier's comprehensive indictments and flashes of caustic wit recall her father's controversial methods in his letters to Dr. Clarke, Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, and to *Mist's Journal*. Miss Collier died before October, 1755; her last recorded appearance is in Fielding's 'Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon,' where, on July 1, 1754, at Gravesend, she took leave of her sister Margaret (who was to travel in Fielding's party), and posted back to town in the company of the excellent Saunders Welch. Her full-length portrait, painted by J. Highmore, was engraved by J. Faber, jun., and is regarded as one of his best mezzotints.

Before the partial publication by Mr. Austin Dobson, in *The National Review* for 1911, of a long letter written by Fielding at Lisbon, a month or so before his death, Miss Margaret Collier's name was associated with him mainly as his wife's companion to and in Portugal, and by the discredited tradition that she was the artist of the silhouette which gave Hogarth the hint for the posthumous portrait of his friend. But when Mr. G. A. Aitken (*Athenæum*, Feb. 1, 1890) printed Fielding's will (made just before he left England) it was revealed that she was a witness to its execution. Consequently Margaret Collier was a visitor at Fordhook, Ealing, in the summer of 1754, and must, on June 26, have seen that same melancholy sunrise by the light of which Fielding was, in his own opinion, "last to behold and take leave of some of those creatures on whom he doated with a mother-like fondness." Of her movements after Fielding's death and that of her sister we learn something from 'Richardson's Correspondence,' vol. ii. pp. 71-112, in a sequence of letters written from Ryde, whither she had retired "to kill every grain of worldly pride and vanity."

To revert to the litigation. The documents at the Public Record Office (Walton *v.* Collier, King's Bench Plea Roll, Trinity

Term, 18-19 Geo. II., Roll 210, membrane 741) state that

"on Friday next after the morrow of the Holy Trinity [*i.e.*, June 14, 1745] before the Lord the King at Westminster cometh Tristram Walton by Alexander Powell his Attorney and bringeth in the Court his certain Bill against Arthur Collier of the City of New Sarum in the County of Wilts Doctor of Laws....a plea of debt....to wit Tristram Walton complains of Arthur Collier of a plea that he render to him 400*l.* of lawful money which he owes to and unjustly detains from him for that the said Arthur on 22nd September 1739 at New Sarum by his certain writing obligatory sealed with the seal of the said Arthur and now shewn to the Court...acknowledged himself to be held and firmly bound to the said Tristram in the said 400*l.* to be paid to the said Tristram when he should be thereunto requested. Nevertheless the said Arthur although often requested....hath not yet paid the said 400*l.* but hath hitherto entirely refused to the damage of the said Tristram 40*l.*"

The plaintiff, being dissatisfied with "common bail," obtained an order for "special bail."

"Upon this James Harris of the City of New Sarum in the County of Wilts Esquire and Henry Fielding of Boswell Court in the parish of St. Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex Esquire come into the Court of our Lord the King before the King himself at Westminster in their proper persons and become Pledges and each of them by himself did become Pledge for the said Arthur that if it should happen that the said Arthur should be condemned in the plea aforesaid then the said Pledges did grant and each of them for himself did grant that as well the said Debt as all such damages costs and charges as should be adjudged to the said Tristram in that behalf should be made of their and each of their lands and chattels and be levyed to the use of the said Tristram if it should happen that the said Arthur should not pay the said debt and damages costs and charges to the said Tristram or render himself on that occasion to the Prison of the Marshal of the Marshalsea of our Lord the King before the King himself."

The action was tried, and judgment entered for the plaintiff; whereupon the defendant, Collier, "demurred," *i.e.*, raised a legal objection in which the facts are admitted to be true, but denying the sufficiency of the facts in point of law to support the claim. The demurrer is signed by Fielding, but being in "common form" it offers little opportunity to judge of his skill as a draftsman. The demurrer was over-ruled; it obviously had no substance, and was raised merely to gain time and avoid execution, and, after hearing the objection, the Court awarded a further 8*l.* 10*s.* 8*s* damages. This took place on Nov. 12, 1745, the very day, be it noted, that Fielding sent forth the second issue of his newly launched periodical, *The True Patriot*. The defendant, or rather his sureties, still anxious to stave off the day of reckoning, on Nov. 19 entered an appeal from the Exchequer Court to the Exchequer Chamber by a "writ of Error." On June 4, 1746, the Chamber heard the appeal, and, "after due consideration," ordered

"that the judgment should be in all things affirmed and should stand in full force and effect notwithstanding the said causes and matters assigned for Error by Arthur Collier. And it was also at the same time considered by the Court that Tristram Walton should recover against Arthur Collier eleven pounds and eleven shillings for his damages costs and charges which he had sustained by reason of the delay of execution of the said judgment on pretence of prosecuting the said Writ of Error."

Fielding's abilities as a lawyer will be perhaps questioned in his permitting Collier to be beaten all along the line, but in truth Fielding, who acted the dual part of pleader and surety, was making a desperate effort to save himself. He became liable by the judgment pronounced against Collier, and there are two pieces of cogent evidence that he was made answerable under it.

First, the adverse judgment rang the death-knell of *The True Patriot*, which terminated its run with the issue of June 17, 1746.

The second piece of evidence is more direct, for it rests on the authority of Fielding himself. In the above-mentioned letter from Lisbon one of the omitted passages, which, failing the explanatory particulars now forthcoming in the case of Walton *v.* Collier, was of necessity obscure, related to Miss Margaret Collier and her designs on the gentleman whom I have identified as Dr. John Williamson, F.R.S., chaplain to the British Factory (11 S. xi. 251). Fielding objected to her proceedings, as well as her interference with his plans, and refers bitterly to the

"obligations her family have to me, who had an execution taken out against me for 400*l.* for which I became bail for her brother."

The following notes are germane:—

1. At the end of July, 1745, the Pretender landed in Scotland; by November he reached Carlisle, intending to march on London. No man was more active in rousing his fellow-countrymen to a sense of their danger and of their duties than Fielding. To this end he published an important brochure, 'Serious Address' (never yet reprinted in his Works), and launched *The True Patriot and the History of Our Own Times* on Nov. 5, 1745, which was issued each Tuesday until it came to an end on June 17, 1746, in consequence, as is here suggested, of the result of the litigation in Walton *v.* Collier.

2. Mr. James Harris (1709-80), father of the first Earl of Malmesbury, was the author of 'Hermes and other Philosophical Enquiries.' He lived in Salisbury Close in the house adjoining St. Ann's Gate on its north side, and opposite to the home of Charlotte Cradock, whom Fielding had married in 1734, but who had died before these troubles. Whether Mr. Harris had to pay also is not known: probably the sheriff reckoned a man in London worth two in Wiltshire. His portrait hangs in the National Portrait Gallery.

3. It is only fair to Miss Margaret Collier to say that Fielding, in his then state of health, was perhaps easily ruffled, and less master than usual of that "cheerfulness which was always natural to me" ('Proposal for the Poor,' 1753). But she never forgave Fielding for defeating her machinations, and when the 'Voyage to Lisbon' appeared posthumously, she wrote to Richardson that she considered it "a very dull and unentertaining piece," a criticism which reads oddly when we recall that nine months ago *The Times* deemed it of sufficient interest to include passages from it among the broadsheets supplied to the English army in the trenches. But Fielding could not have been the sole cause of her disappointment, for writing to Richardson from Ryde on Oct. 3, 1755, she says:—

"I was forced to make a great slaughter and lay about me prodigiously before I could conquer those bitter enemies to peace and humility called passions; but now I think and hope they all lie dead in heaps at several places in London and elsewhere; and I brought down nothing with me but a bundle of mortifications."

4. It surely says much for Fielding's kindly disposition that, despite his unfortunate experiences from going bail for Arthur Collier, he readily went bail for another friend in 1751 (see 'Luke Robinson, M.P.,' 11 S. xi. 55). Nor let us forget that while the Collier litigation was proceeding through its several stages, 'Tom Jones' was a-composing.

J. Paul de Castro.

1 Essex Court, Temple.

The River Fleet.—Other than the Thames, this is the only London stream or river of sufficient interest to occasion monographs on its history or topography.

I have had the pleasure of listening to several excellent lectures on the Wallbrook, Westbourne, and Tyburn Brook, but I am not aware that separate histories of these watercourses have been published. The Fleet, however, has been the subject of one published work and two intended histories of more than ordinary interest.

Mr. John Ashton's 'The Fleet, its River, Prison, and Marriages,' is a familiar work that fails to achieve its best purpose, and it, therefore, ranks higher as an interesting résumé than a history of its subject.

'The Hole-Bourne,' an excellent paper by J. G. Waller, contributed to the *Transactions* of the L. and M. Archæological Society, is a better effort, but neither approaches in interest or worth the history intended by Arthur Crosby, whose surveys, notes, and numerous drawings are in the Guildhall Library. For nearly twenty years, from about 1825, Crosby worked with splendid industry. The topography of the stream from its rise at Hampstead was studied closely, and any landmark of associated interest carefully drawn and identified. His exploration of the Fleet Bridge on the night of Tuesday, July 28, 1840, was reprinted by Ashton, but another draft with illustrations and measurements is before me. I believe this is the original, as most of the measurements are inked-in rough pencil notes—presumably, hurriedly made on that memorable occasion.

Similar in intention, but less detailed, was the 'Pictorial Survey' made by G. Arnold of Pentonville about 1840. A topographical artist of considerable merit, he was attracted to the subject by certain picturesque aspects it afforded near Bagnigge Wells, and this and other resorts in its vicinity were pleasant in appearance.

Several other artists frequented the banks of the Fleet, but Arnold achieved the most useful work, and if Crosby's text could be edited, enlarged, and illustrated with these drawings, it would make a volume of great merit and distinct value.

Aleck Abrahams.

"Yoghurt."—Although this preparation only became known generally in Western Europe a few years ago, after the late Prof. Metshnikoff's discovery of the *Bacillus Bulgaricus* which turns milk into "yoghurt," it is mentioned by Busbequius in his first letter from Turkey, dated Vienna, Sept. 1, 1555:—

"Sed ea est eorum [Turcorum] frugalitas, gulæ minime studentium: quibus si sal sit et panis, alliumque aut cœpa aut acidi lactis genus, Galeno non ignoti, quod ipse Oxygalam, isti *Iugurtham* discunt, nihil requirant præterea."—Elz. ed., p. 90.

As regards Oxygala, cf. also Pliny, lib. xxviii. cap. 9 (36) and Columella, lib. xii. cap. 8.

L. L. K.

"Dead secret."—In the preface to the 1861 edition of 'The Dead Secret,' Wilkie Collins wrote:—

"'The Dead Secret' was admirably rendered into French by Monsieur E. D. Forgues, of Paris. The one difficulty which neither the accomplished translator nor any one else proved able to overcome was presented, oddly enough, by the English title. When the work was published in Paris its name was of necessity shortened to 'Le Secret'—because no French equivalent could be found for such an essentially English phrase as a '*dead* secret.'"

It is curious that what the novelist considered "an essentially English phrase" should have no earlier quotation illustrative of its meaning as an absolute, complete, entire, thorough, downright secret, than a letter of April 12, 1805, from one Scot to another—Sir Walter Scott to J. Ballantyne—remarking, "This is a dead secret."

Alfred F. Robbins.

Bentley on Milton.—In his 'Springs of Helicon,' Mr. J. W. Mackail has an interesting reference to one of Bentley's whimsical interpretations of Milton's text. The passage under discussion is 'Paradise Lost,' bk. ix. ll. 62-66. Satan's flight from Eden is described:—

Thrice the equinoctial line
He circled, four times crossed the car of night
From pole to pole, traversing each colure.

Bentley's suggested reading was "cone of night," "car" being regarded by him as a mistake of the printer's. Mr. Mackail thinks that

"the matter is not easy to decide, especially if we consider that Milton may have have had somewhere in his mind an echo of the last line of the second Idyl of Theocritus."

Is it not more probable that the poet used the verb "cross" in the Shakespearian sense, as equal to "pass in front of"? Compare the well-known usage: "I'll cross it, though it blast me" ('Hamlet,' I. i. 127).

W. B.

William Hacket.—The Second Diary of the English College at Douay, under date of Sept. 12, 1591, after recording the arrival of four students who had lately left England, has this paragraph:—

"Hi referunt tres in Anglia esse, quorum alter se Jesum dicit, a quo si perconteris quo nomine appelletur, respondet, Sum qui sum; sin vero replices, Ergo Jesus es tu, respondet, Tu dicis; 2us se prophetam dicit et Misericordiam vocari: tertius item se esse prophetam asserit et Vindictæ nomine usurpandum. Horum unus dicit reginam Angliæ hoc anno morituram, de regni solio deturbandam quidem, sed animam tamen ejus ad cœlos subvolaturam. Idem dicit Whitgiftum, pseudo-episcopum Cantuariensem, fide et religione a se discrepare et tamen salvandum esse."

The false Christ was William Hacket, the subject of a notice in the 'D.N.B.' Mercy was Edmund Coppinger, who starved himself to death. Judgment was Henry Arthington, who was released from prison on conforming. Interesting documents about these persons are printed in Strype's 'Annals,' iv. 95-101.

John B. Wainewright.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

Caldecott.—One Thomas Caldecot—born about 1771 in Huntingdonshire, probably at Ogford—changed the spelling of his name to Cawcutt, evidently because of the still older Calcot. He was the son of William and Mary Caldecot, and I do not think the family was really of Huntingdonshire. Their arms are the same as those of the Caldecotts of Rugby Lodge, Warwick, &c., originally of Abingdon, Berks. It is probable that William was of this family and quarrelled with them.

The arms are: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a fesse azure, frety or, between three cinquefoils gules; 2, Argent, three bends sable; 3, Gules, a chevron between three leopards' faces or (Parker). Crest: A demi-lion rampant gules, charged on the shoulder with a cinquefoil argent. Motto of branches: "In utrumque paratus."

I have seen some old book-plates with "A. Caldecott, Esq^re," engraved thereon.

Thomas Caldecot (or his parents) paid a sum of money in 1784 for leave to change his name. He lived at various places in Cambridgeshire, including Boxworth (where all his children were born) and Impington. Later he became possessor of Longstanton Hall—the home of the Hattons, his relations—which after his death was accidentally burnt to the ground. He died in London, July 5, 1843, and was buried at Longstanton. I should be glad of any information connecting him with other branches of the family.

O. A. E.

Sir David Owen, Kt.—An old 1784 print represents a monument of a mailed recumbent knight of this name in a niched recess in Eastbourne Church. Can any particulars about him be given?

Aneurin Williams.

PORTRAIT OF A KNIGHT OF THE GARTER, 1641.—I have an old portrait inscribed "Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Ætatis 49, an. dom. 1641." He was a Knight of the Garter and Chancellor of the University of Oxford. In the picture he wears a skull cap, but no trace of the Garter or Chancellorship appears. Can any correspondent explain the absence of any such reference?

FRANCIS B. PALMER.

The Manor House, Henbury, Bristol.

"NOTICE" GIVEN OUT OF DOORS.—Is it illegal to give a domestic servant, or a children's nurse, notice out of doors, or on a Sunday? If so, why? If not, how has the idea arisen? ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

SIR CHARLES FOX AND THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—What part, if any, had Sir Charles Fox in the design or erection of the Crystal Palace (*a*) on its original site; (*b*) on its present site?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

WESTMINSTER VIEWS.—On p. 10 of W. J. Loftie's 'Westminster Abbey' (Seeley, 1890) there is reproduced a view of Great College Street, Westminster, from a drawing by James Miller dated 1781. I should be glad to know where the original drawing may be found, and also of the whereabouts of any other drawings of Westminster by this artist. Two are said by Bryan to be at South Kensington. Where, too, is the original of the very pretty view of Dean's Yard, Westminster, painted by T. Malton in 1793, of which there is a well-known aquatint?

L. E. TANNER.

Savile Club.

TRAVELS IN REVOLUTIONARY FRANCE.—I am anxious to find some contemporary travels in France during the Revolution.

In Sir W. Scott's 'Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk,' last letter, occurs a reference to "Travels of two young Scotch [?] gentlemen in 1793," &c., also to the 'Journal of Mr. S—n of Edinburgh." I should like the titles of these two books. C. E. H. EDWARDS.

The Corner, Cassio Road, Watford, Herts.

CHRISTOPHER URSWICK.—A Hungarian writer, quoting A. Reumont's 'La Bibliotheca Corvina' (Firenze, 1879), mentions one Christopher Urswick of Bambridge, Abbot of Abingdon, who is stated to have been Henry VIII.'s ambassador to Hungary, and to have received there valuable MSS. from the famous Corvina Library as a present. We know, of course, the famous Dean of Windsor of that name who, as ambassador from Henry VII. to the King of the Romans, was at Augsburg in April-May, 1496, but history does not record his name among those of the abbots of Abingdon. Could some kind reader supply the passage in Reumont's book? There is no copy in the British Museum. L. L. K.

AUTHORS WANTED. — Where can I find the following?—

> The nectarine and curious peach
> Into my hands themselves do reach.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Can any of your readers give me the correct wording in French, and the reference, of the following quotation?—

"One is never in love save the first time; afterwards it is only self-love (*amour propre*)."

I believe it to be La Rochefoucauld's, but cannot find it in the Maxims.

G. V. FITZGERALD.

Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.

I should be greatly obliged if any one could supply to me the reference to an article upon 'Otho de Grandison' which appeared a few —I think about four—years ago in either a magazine or a volume of essays, &c.

A. D. GREENWOOD.

THOMAS PANTON of Fen Ditton, Cambs, was the son of Thomas Panton, "master of the King's running-horses at Newmarket" ('Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xviii. 185). Who was his mother, and did he die a bachelor, Nov. 29, 1808? G. F. R. B.

JOHN PALMER, ARCHDEACON OF ELY.—According to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xliii. 134, Palmer died in 1614. I should be glad to ascertain the full date of his death, and his place of burial. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give me particulars of his parentage? G. F. R. B.

BAMBRIDGE FAMILY.—Can any reader help me as to the parentage of Thomas Bambridge, or Bainbridge, burnt at Winchester under Bishop White, July, 1558 (see Fox's 'Martyrs,' viii. 490)? According to the 'Victoria County History of Hampshire' (vol. iv., 'Tytherley'), Thomas was son and heir of Roger Bainbridge (Inquisition p.m. Ser. II. xx. viii. 19), who was son and heir of John Baimbridge, who had a grant of the Manor of East Tytherley in 1496 from King Henry VII., and died in 1512.

Thomas Bainbridge (the martyr) appears to have made a settlement of Tytherley upon

his "kinswoman" Anne Goring, wife of Richard Gifford (second son of Sir Wm. Gifford of Ichell, Hants).

Anne is said to have been "daughter of John Goring of Burton, Sussex." She was certainly a sister of Constance, daughter of John Goring of Burton, since Constance, wife of Sir John Kingsmill, Kt., Justice of Common Pleas, in her will, dated March 1, 1594 (P.C.C. 24 Darcy), names her "sister Gifford." In the will of John Goring of Burton, proved Feb. 8, 1520/21 (P.C.C.), is mention of his daughters Sibil, Elinor, Jane, and Anne. The kinship of Anne Goring (Mrs. Gifford) to Thomas Bainbridge (Bambridge) is rather important for the history of the Manor of East Tytherley. In 'N. & Q.' (*ante*, p. 41), in 'Oxford in the Great Civil War,' by Mr. A. R. Bayley, reference is made to John Bambridge, M.D., 1582-1643, physician and astronomer, pupil and kinsman of Dr. Joseph Hall, whose mother was Winifred Bambridge, "a strict Puritan." This latter fact, coupled with the burning of Thomas Bambridge in 1558 for Puritanism, suggests this inquiry in the hope that some kind reader will reply to F. H. S.

An Ancient Welsh Triad.—Among the great number of memorable Triads, or threefold moral sentences, in which the literature of ancient Wales abounds, the following one may be noteworthy:—

"There are three kinds of men: the man of God, who returns good for evil; the man of mankind, who returns good for good, and evil for evil; and the man of Satan, who returns evil for good."

It would be desirable, and deserve to be quoted, if one of your correspondents could kindly give us the original words in Cymric of this Triad, and refer to its printed source.

Inquirer.

James Wilson, M.P.—Who was James Wilson of Sneaton Castle, Yorks, M.P. for York 1826-30, who died in Brunswick Place, Regent's Park, Sept. 7, 1830?

W. R. W.

Thomas Yates, M.P.—Is anything known of Thomas Yates of Chichester, M.P. for that town 1734-41, defeated there March, 1733, when styled Col. Yates? Was he related to Henry Yates, M.P. for Horsham 1695-1702?

W. R. W.

Dr. Thomas Chevalier.—I am anxious to know if Dr. Thomas Chevalier, Surgeon Extraordinary to King George III., and well known as a writer, who was born in 1767, was of the same family as Lord Kitchener's mother, whose maiden name was Chevallier. There are two *l*'s in the latter's name. Dr. T. Chevalier was descended from the Huguenots, and so was Lord Kitchener; therefore it may possibly be the same family, in spite of the difference in spelling. F. E. C.

Snob and Ghost.—I saw in *The Northampton Herald* recently a notice of the transfer of a beerhouse licence, the name of the said house being the Snob and Ghost (or Ghost and Snob). I think it was at Hardingstone, Northants.

Can any reader enlighten me about this name? Snob may be for "journeyman shoemaker," or "a townsman" according to Webster, but Snob and Ghost beats me.

T. E. R.

Hebrew Inscription, Sheepshed, Leicestershire.—Mr. David H. of Birmingham in *The Jewish Record* (London), June 4, 1869, refers to an old house in the village of Sheepshed, Leicestershire, with the following inscription on a stone over the doorway:

אני שלום אנכי וביתי נעבוד את ה

G.Y. 1694.

Is anything known about this? Is it referred to in any local histories?

Israel Solomons.

74 Sutherland Avenue, W.

Haggatt Family. (See 11 S. xii. 9.)—1. Can any correspondent assist me to trace the relationship, if any, between Bartholomew Haggatt, English Consul Aleppo, 1614-15 (*vide* Guillim's 'Display of Heraldry'), and Bartholomew Hagget, Communar Wells Cathedral, 1585 to 1590?

2. The Calendar of MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells states: "John Haggatt installed by proxy in the prebend of Combe XV. pursuant of mandate of the Bishop. 6 June, 1581." Information is sought concerning him. H. C. B.

Will of Cecily, Duchess of York.—Can any one say where are now to be found the originals of the wills printed by Sir N. H. Nicolas in 'Testamenta Vetusta'? Search in the P.R.O. and the British Museum has so far failed to discover any of them. The will of Cecily (Neville), Duchess of York, as given by Sir N. H. Nicolas, contains some puzzling entries. Is any *verbatim* transcript of it known? All printed versions are copies of Sir N. H. Nicolas, apparently.

A. D. Greenwood.

21 Dalebury Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.

'THE ORDER OF A CAMPE': HARL. MS.—In Grose's 'Military Antiquities,' 1786, vol. i. p. 233, it is stated that in the Harl. MSS. there is a document, No. 4685, entitled "The order of a campe or Army Royall, with the Dutie of every Officer belonging to the same, per B. Con. Milit. 1518." Harl. MS. 4685 is not the right number. Can any information be given as to what the right number is? J. H. LESLIE.

IBBETSON, IBBERSON, OR IBBESON.—Can any reader, learned in the matter, give me the meaning and origin of this surname, variously spelt as above?

I have noticed that people bearing this name appear, in many cases, to be natives of Yorkshire or Derbyshire, or are the descendants of people who lived there originally. W. IBBERSON.

Mallon Road, Goodmayes, Essex.

[Is not the first form at any rate a variant of Ibbotson = son of Isabel?]

PRONUNCIATION OF "CATRIONA."—I have heard the name of Stevenson's 'Catriona' pronounced at one time *Kat-ree'-na*, at another time *Kat-ri-o'-na*. Can any reader say which, or if either, is correct? STUDENT.

Replies.

'THE WORKING-MAN'S WAY IN THE WORLD': CHARLES MANBY SMITH.

(12 S. i. 468; ii. 16.)

MR. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX in his reply proves that MR. W. E. A. AXON was not quite correct when he stated in 'N. & Q.' in February, 1869, that the above book was published in 1854. MR. AXON was a contributor to these pages for many years, and a good bibliographer; therefore it is but justice to his memory to say that he was not far out in the date he assigned to an anonymous volume without a date on its title-page. That title-page ran as follows:—

The
Working-Man's Way
in the World:
being the
Autobiography
of a
Journeyman Printer.
London:
William and Frederick G. Cash,
(successors to Charles Gilpin,)
5, Bishopsgate Street Without.

A list of 'Books Lately Published' printed on the inside of the front cover includes as No. 7 'The Working-Man's Way in the World,' the price being 5*s*. The British Museum Catalogue gives 1853 as the year of publication; so 'Curiosities of London Life,' which is dated 1853, must have followed it very quickly.

MR. PRIDEAUX may be pleased to know that the B.M. Catalogue records that a Dutch translation of the 'Curiosities of London Life' appeared at Leyden in 1862, under the title "Merkwaardigheden uit het Londensche Volksleven....Naar het Engelsch....door C. M. Mensing."

Though Charles Manby Smith wrote another book on London, entitled 'The Little World of London; or Pictures in little of London Life,' 1857, 8vo, he was not a Londoner; for in the first pages of 'The Working-Man's Way' he says that he was

"born on the banks of the Exe, in a pleasant town not a score of miles from the capital of Devon."

There is much to interest readers of 'N. & Q.' in his Autobiography. He says that when he was 13 the family removed to Bristol, and he had to begin work as a "printer's devil":—

"Into a printing-office, then, at the age of thirteen years and three months, I entered, in the character of a *devil*, a term which, though now [*c.* 1850] it is going out of use, and indeed among printers is gone out of use, was not at that time [*c.* 1820] an unapt designation."—P. 6.

After completing his apprenticeship he sought work in London as a compositor, but, not being successful, decided to try his fortune in Paris. Through Galignani he got a situation as a compositor, and was first employed in setting up a portion of a cheap edition of Scott's 'Woodstock,' which had not yet, Smith states, been published in London, the compositors in Paris working from proof-sheets with corrections on them. This edition was in English, and intended for sale on the Continent.

Smith, during his stay in Paris, studied French diligently, and was still working in a printing office when the "three glorious days of July," 1830, drove Charles X. from his throne. Smith gives a good description of what he saw during these three eventful days. He decided to return to England, and on Aug. 10 set out for Bristol.

England, however, was then in a very unsettled state, owing to the agitation for Reform, and a year after his return home Smith found himself again a witness of an outburst of popular fury. This was directed against Sir Charles Wetherell, Recorder of

Bristol, and one of the most uncompromising opponents of the Reform Bill. His attempt to open the assizes at the end of October, 1831, led to the notorious Bristol riots, and Smith provides a vivid picture of the looting and plundering that he witnessed.

Smith, who had spent some of the time since his return from France in managing the private printing-press of a clergyman, now decided to try his hand as a schoolmaster, and obtained a post as an assistant in a private school. 'N. & Q.' has contained numerous references to "barrings-out," but these were usually routine proceedings not seriously objected to by authority. Smith gives a long account (pp. 203-6) of one that took place at the school at which he was; but this was a serious outbreak, directed against an unpopular master, and so determined were the boys that the master had to hand in his resignation to the principal.

Smith, nevertheless, remained a printer at heart, and he soon returned to his old occupation. He was this time more successful in obtaining work in London—first as a compositor, and then as a proof-reader. He was a real lover of books, and utilized the knowledge he had gained in Paris in editing 'The Reign of Terror; or, the Diary of a Volunteer of the Year 2 of the French Republic,' translated by S. Copland, and published in London in 1855. The B.M. Catalogue further notes that he published in London in 1862-3 a volume entitled 'The Dead Lock: a Story in Eleven Chapters. Also, Tales of Adventure, &c.'

'The Working-Man's Way in the World' contains much that may be of service to the future historian of the second quarter of the nineteenth century. J. R. Thorne.

English Prelates at the Council of Bâle (12 S. ii. 28, 74).—Robert Fitzhugh was consecrated Bishop of London at Foligno in 1431, and died in 1436 (see Bishop Stubbs's 'Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum,' second edition, 1897, p. 88, quoting from Fitzhugh's own 'Register'). His name appears in the lists of Bishops of London in Stubbs, p. 222, and in Gams's 'Series Episcoporum Ecclesiæ Catholicæ' (Ratisbon, 1873, p. 194), as well as in Eubel's 'Hierarchia Catholica Medii Ævi,' vol. ii. p. 198 (Münster, 1901), where it is stated that he was the Archdeacon of Northampton. "John" is clearly a slip, as no "John" was Bishop of London between John Kemp (1419-21) and John Stokesley (1530-39). W. A. B. Coolidge.

Grindelwald.

The Shires of Northampton and Southampton (12 S. ii. 29).—That there was originally a connexion between Northamptonshire and Southamptonshire is improbable. Both counties were named after their central Saxon town, doubtless originally called "Hamton," the letter *p* being a later intrusion. Hampton is a very common Anglo-Saxon place-name, meaning a home-town (*ham*, A.-S. a home; *ton*, A.-S. *tun*, a village or town), which may have been surrounded by a hedge or palisade. Hampton is still the place-name of parishes in Devon, Hereford, Middlesex, Oxford, Salop, Warwick, and Worcester, although in most cases there is a distinguishing appellation, as in Hampton Bishop, Herefordshire. That the towns of Northampton and Southampton were originally called "Hamton" is supported by the O.E. 'Chron.,' A.D. 837, in which Southampton is called "Hamtun." In Flor. Worc., A.D. 1100, it is styled Suthamtone. When the kingdoms of Mercia and Wessex were united it became necessary to distinguish the two counties of the same name in the respective kingdoms, so the prefixes North and South were applied; eventually the prefix was transferred also to their chief towns.

A. Weight Matthews.

60 Rothesay Road, Luton.

See Johnston's 'The Place-Names of England and Wales,' 1915, pp. 288, 382, and 451; and Blackie's 'Etymological Geography,' 1876, p. 124.

S. A. Grundy-Newman.

Walsall.

The Right Worshipful the Mayor (12 S. i. 488).—The following is from

"The Secretary's Assistant; exhibiting the various and most correct modes of Superscription .....of Letters to Persons of every degree of Rank. .....By the Author of the Peerage & Baronetage Charts &c.," 5th edit., 1831, p. 95 (after "Lord Mayors" and "Lady Mayoress"):—

"The Mayors of all Corporations, with the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Recorder of London, are styled *Right Worshipful*; and the Aldermen and Recorder of other Corporations, and Justices of the Peace, *Worshipful*; but these titles are seldom, or never used except in Court, or on matters solely relating to their office."

This book may be authoritative; the first preface is dated 1821. According to my experience as a Justice of the Peace (if my memory is correct), the epithet "Worshipful" is not used.

As to letters to Mayors, my practice—right or wrong—has been and is to begin a letter with "Dear (or My dear) Mr. Mayor,"

to use the term "Your Worship" in the letter, and to address it "To his Worship the Mayor of ——." I think that these are the customary forms.

It may be worth recalling that Dickens ('Edwin Drood,' chap. xviii.) makes Mr. Datchery refer to, or rather address, Mr. Sapsea as "The Worshipful the Mayor," and later as "His Honor," "His Honor the Mayor," and then—

"As Mr. Datchery.....could not be induced to go out of the room before the Worshipful, the Worshipful led the way downstairs."

And near the end of the chapter:—

"The Worshipful and the Worshipper then passed on together until they parted, with many ceremonies, at the Worshipful's door."

Possibly Dickens put into Datchery's mouth the term "The Worshipful" as an elaboration of "His Worship." I am inclined to think that he did not know of the rare term "Right Worshipful," otherwise he would have made Datchery use it, as more pompous and flattering than "Worshipful."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

RICHARD SWIFT (12 S. ii. 9, 58, 73).—The address of Richard Swift given in the Blue-Book of Members of Parliament is Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park, county Middlesex.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

THE IDENTITY OF EMMELINE DE REDESFORD (11 S. viii. 66, 171, 253, 371, 431, 493).—Looking through the quite recently published Close Rolls of the Reign of Henry III. (1242-7), I came across the following notices of Emmeline de Redesford, which may interest the correspondents who, at the above references, contributed the results of much puzzling research to the pages of 'N. & Q.':—

1243. "Mandatum est eidem justiciario [*i.e.*, justiciario Hybernie] quod de terris que fuerunt Hugonis de Lacy in Ultonia et sunt in manu regis, habere faciat Emeline que fuit uxor predicti Hugonis xl. libratas terre, tenendas de gratia regis, donec rex aliud inde providerit. Teste rege apud Burdegalam, xxv. die Aprilis."

1244. "*De Fulcone de Castro Novo.*—Mandatum est M. filio Geroldi, justiciario Hybernie, quod per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum diligenter inquirat de quibus terris et tenementis Walterus de Rideleford', avus Christiane filie Roberti de Mariscis, alterius heredum predicti Walteri, fuit seisitus ut de feodo die quo obiit, et que terre et tenementa inde acciderunt in partem predicte Christiane, et que in partem comitisse Ulton', amite ipsius Christiane, et uxoris Stephani Lungesp', et tam de omnibus terris et tenementis que inde acciderunt in partem predicte Christiane, quam de omnibus terris de quibus Robertus de Mariscis, pater predicte Christiane, cujus heres ipsa est, fuit seisitus ut de feodo, die quo obiit, et que extiterunt in custodia regis post mortem predicti Roberti, Fulconi de Castro Novo cui rex concessit custodiam terrarum que ipsam Christianam hereditarie contingunt et ipsius Christiane maritagium, vel ejus certo assignato, seisinam habere faciat, adeo plene sicut ipsam recepit nomine regis post mortem predicti Walteri, non obstante aliqua inquisitione siqua facta fuerit, et ipsum Fulconem in seisina sua manuteneat. Teste rege xvj die Decembris."

1245. "Quia placita de dote remanere non debent occasione heredum infra etatem existencium cum vocantur ad warantum super terris et tenementis que petuntur in dotem, mandatum est justiciariis Hybernie quod, non obstante eo quod quidam de Hybernia, versus quos Stephanus Lungesp' et Emelina uxor ejus petunt quasdam terras et tenementa in dotem ipsius Emeline, vocant ad warantum Ricardum de Burgo, qui est infra etatem et in custodia regis, in loquelis motis in curia regis Hybernie super dote ipsius Emeline, procedant eisdem Stephano et Emeline inde plenam justiciam exhibendo, ita tamen quod si quid proponi possit pro parte ipsius Ricardi quod secundum justiciam valere debeat, illud pro ipso proponi faciant. Teste." [Unfinished: some day in July.]

1245. "Quia Stephanus Lungesp' est in expedicione exercitus regis Wallie, et quamdiu ibidem erit ignoratur, mandatum est justiciario Hybernie quod loquelam que est in curia regis inter Matillidem de Lacy petentem et Johannem de Cogeham tenentem de dote ipsius Matillidis, unde predictus Johannes ipsum Stephanum, et Emelinam uxorem ejus traxit ad warantos, ponat in respectum usque ad quindenam Pasche anno etc. xxx. Teste rege apud Gannok in castris xxviij. die Augusti."

1247. "*Hybern', pro Ricardo de Burgo.*—Rex J. filio Galfridi, justiciario Hybern', salutem. Sciatis quod reddidimus Ricardo de Burgo, tanquam illi qui plene etatis est, omnes terras et tenementa que fuerunt in manu nostra tempore quo ipse fuit infra etatem et in custodia nostra; et ideo vobis mandamus quod de omnibus terris et tenementis que commiseramus Stephano Lungesp' usque ad etatem ipsius Ricardi de hereditate sua ei plenam seisinam habere faciatis. Quia etiam idem Stephanus plus tenet in dotem uxoris sue de hereditate ipsius Ricardi quam ad eos pertinet habendum de hereditate predicta, vobis mandamus quod amensurata dote predicta eidem Ricardo id quod ad eum inde de jure pertinebit restituatis. Teste rege apud Rading' ix. die Maii."

R. E.

TOUCHING FOR LUCK (12 S. i. 430, 491; ii. 13).—This query was so phrased that it seemed uncertain whether it was confined to touching sailors for luck, or whether the querist wished for instances of other persons whose own good fortune might be conveyed by a touch.

In case the latter reading of the question be the right one, may I be allowed to say that I have many notes as to the good luck any one may hope for who can manage to touch a bride or to "rub clothes" with her?

The belief is very widely held in most parts of Ireland, but one scarcely expects to find it lingering in a region where folk-lore has so entirely died out as it has in the Isle of Wight, and yet, at a wedding at Whippingham Church a few years ago, I saw the cottagers' children press forward as the bride passed down the churchyard, and heard them cry: "I touched her. That's luck for me!" I made inquiries in the parish afterwards, and learnt that faith in this old superstition was still general there.

Y. T.

"SCRIBENDA ET LEGENDA": REFERENCE WANTED (12 S. i. 349).—The first part of MR. W. H. CLAY's quotation, "Eodem animo scripsit quo bellavit,"* is based on Quintilian's description of Julius Cæsar's oratory: "Tanta in eo vis est, id acumen, ea concitatio, ut illum eodem animo dixisse quo bellavit appareat" ('Institutio Oratoria,' X. i. 114).

EDWARD BENSLY.

"WATCH HOUSE," EWELL, SURREY (12 S. ii. 9).—There are four of these in two adjacent Midland counties, all within a few miles. Each is of brick, with tall conical roof, and is known as "The Roundhouse," although the shape is octagonal. Two of the four are contiguous to a village pound, called locally "pinfold." One of the "Roundhouses" is illustrated in 'Repton and its Neighbourhood,' by F. C. Hipkins, 1899.

W. B. H.

REV. JOSEPH RANN (12 S. i. 510).—I think there must be some error in describing the above as "sometime Vicar of St. Mary's, Coventry." There does not appear to be a church dedicated to St. Mary at Coventry. Miller's 'Parishes of the Diocese of Worcester' (1889) contains lists of the vicars of many of the parishes. In that for Holy Trinity, Coventry, appears the name of J. Ram. This may or may not refer to the Rev. Joseph Rann, but, though no dates are given, it would seem by its position to be approximately near the date signified.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Joseph Rann of Bournbrook Hall (or Barnbrook), King's Norton, near Birmingham, who died on Sept. 28, 1792, was buried in King's Norton Church, where he is commemorated by a monument. He is described in the inscription as "gent.," but he was a butcher, carrying on business at Spiceal Street, and his name occurs in Sketchley's Birmingham Directory, 1770. He amassed considerable wealth, and I have always understood that it was from him that the Kennedy family obtained their patronymic. The Rev. Rann Kennedy was a master in King Edward's School at Birmingham, and afterwards Rector of St. Paul's, Birmingham. One of his sons, Charles Rann Kennedy (1808-1867), was a well-known barrister, and Sir William Rann Kennedy, who died about eighteen months ago, was a judge. In order to establish my point, I searched for the will of Joseph Rann at Worcester, Lichfield, Birmingham, and Somerset House, but without success. This does not answer your correspondent's question, but it may perhaps give him a hint.

R. B. P.

MUSICAL QUERIES (12 S. ii. 49).—2. 'The March of the Men of Harlech,' or, to use its Welsh title, 'Rhyfelgyrch Gwŷr Harlech,' is said to be "beyond question the finest specimen of martial music in the world." The composer's name is unknown; it was probably composed during the Wars of the Roses, when Harlech Castle was besieged by Gwilym Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, for Edward IV. (1468-9). Richard Llwyd says:—

"We are indebted to this siege for the spirited strain 'The March of the Men of Harlech.' The hardships suffered by the brave garrison was so much the subject of conversation in the country that it gave rise to a malediction still living in the voice of the neighbourhood, 'Yn Harlech y bo chwi' (Go to Harlech). In the 'Antiquities of Wales,' written by Dr. Nicholas, it is stated that 'by the order of the King (Edward IV.) William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, led a powerful army to Harlech, and demanded the surrender of the place; but Sir Herbert, the Earl's brother, received from the stout defender this answer—"I held a tower in France till all the women in Wales heard of it, and now all the women in France shall hear how I defend this castle." Famine, however, at length succeeded, and the intrepid Welshman made an honourable capitulation.'"

The old words, if they ever existed, have perished; the Welsh verses in present use were written by J. Ceiriog Hughes. The song was introduced into England by Mr. John Thomas, harpist to Queen Victoria, at St. James's Hall, on July 4, 1862.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

GUNFIRE AND RAIN (12 S. i. 10, 56, 96, 170, 337; ii. 38, 74).—If vapour in suspension in the air is precipitated in the form of rain by the effect of gunfire, I should understand that, like thunder showers, it would be only local. According to *Whitaker's Almanack*, 1916, the rainfall in London from November, 1914, to October, 1915, was 33·69 inches,

* Compare Dryden's 'Epistle to Congreve,' l. 3: Strong were our Sires, and as they fought they writ.

being 9·30 inches above the average. But excessive rainfall is recorded in times of peace. From November, 1878, to October, 1879, the fall was 36·65 inches, being 11·63 inches above the average. This will answer Mr. Robert Pierpoint's inquiry.

Tom Jones.

Readers who are interested in this subject are referred to an illustrated article on 'Guns that protect Crops from the Ravages of Hailstorms' in *The Scientific American* for May 27 last, and a short note on 'Rainfall and Electricity' in a recent number (end of June) of *The Electrical Review*. L. L. K.

The Newspaper Placard (11 S. xii. 483; 12 S. i. 13, 77, 129, 230, 317, 435).—Under the above heading, at the penultimate reference, mention was made by Mr. J. J. Freeman of the following:—

Death of Mr. Bradlaugh.
Scorcher's Finals.

Mr. R. S. Pengelly, in replying (at the last reference), stated that he thought that Mr. Freeman was mistaken, in so far as there was not at the time of Mr. Bradlaugh's death any sporting journalist writing under the name of "Scorcher." Mr. Freeman, however, was most likely correct in his memory, as in Nottingham "Scorcher" was a well-known writer on sports in the eighties and nineties. He chose his *nom de guerre*, I believe, because of his connexion with football refereeing, a pastime which, I suppose, calls for "scorching."

The newspaper placard in question was very possibly one belonging to a Nottingham journal. T. E. W.

Touching for the King's Evil (10 S. vi. 345).—On pp. 52-4 of the 'Libre Segon dels Miracles,' by Friar Michel Llot, of the Order of St. Dominic (Perpignan, 1589), we learn that the Kings of France were considered alone "entre los Reys de la terra" in having the power to cure "Porcellanes" (=tumours) by their touch, while pronouncing the words "lo Rey te toca y Deu te sana," which mean "The King touches thee, and God makes thee whole." This curious book, in classical Catalán prose, exists in the Bodleian Library, where it was examined, in the summer of 1914, by Mossén J. M. Batista y Roca, of the University of Barcelona, who found that its author has another book to his credit, and mentioned it in the *Renaixement* of Barcelona for Nov. 19, 1914. At the time of its publication, the Rousillon, of which Perpignan is the capital, belonged to Spain. The name Rousillon comes, through Latin *Ruscino*, from Keltic *ruskin*=the bark (of a tree), the district having always been famous for its cork-woods.

Edward S. Dodgson.
Oxford Union Society.

Sir Walter Scott: Lockhart's Unpublished Letter: a Correction (12 S. i. 446; ii. 18, 57).—This letter having been submitted to one qualified to speak with authority, it is due to your readers to know his decision. Primarily from the format of the paper—Bath post 8vo—from the heading of the letter, and further from its contents, he is satisfied that its date is 1846, not 1826 as I had stated. This date will clear away all ambiguities. The engagement of Miss Lockhart to Mr. Innes was broken off, and in August, 1847, she married Mr. Hope, afterwards Hope Scott.

The reference to Sir Walter Scott is to the second baronet, who died in October, 1847. By a curious misprint in the article on Sir W. Scott in the 'D.N.B.' it is stated that his elder son Walter, born Oct. 28, 1801, died in 1817 (be it noted, however, that this is corrected in the second edition). Of course, had not the account given by Lockhart of the father's death escaped my memory, the misunderstanding would not have occurred.

L. G. R.

[Mr. W. H. Peet thanked for reply.]

Gennys of Launceston and Plymouth (12 S. i. 126, 193, 249, 299, 489).—The first mention of the name of Gennys in the locality of Launceston is not, as Miss Gertrude Thrift surmises, in 1532, but, according to the ancient Bishops' Registers to which she alludes, in 1373, and therefore nearly a quarter of a century before the Helscote reference she gives. In the late Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph's 'Register of Thomas de Brantyngham, Bishop of Exeter, A.D. 1370-94,' it is recorded that Rob. Gyneys was ordained at Exeter subdeacon on June 11, 1373, "ad tit. Domus Launcestonie"; deacon at Chudleigh on the following Dec. 17; and priest at Clyst, May 27, 1374 (pp. 777, 781, 785).

Alfred F. Robbins.

Mumbo Jumbo (12 S. ii. 47).—'Mungo Park's Travels in the Interior of Africa' gives a rather different account of the above:—

"A bogie or bugbear in the Mandingo towns of Africa. As the Kaffirs have many wives, it not unfrequently happens that the house becomes unbearable. In such a case, either the husband or an agent dresses himself in disguise, and at dusk approaches the unruly house with a following, and

makes the most hideous noises possible. When the women have been sufficiently scared, 'Mumbo' seizes the chief offender, ties her to a tree, and scourges her with Mumbo's rod, amidst the derision of all present. Mumbo is not an idol, any more than the American Lynch, but one disguised to punish unruly wives."

R. A. Potts.

Speldhurst, Canterbury.

Eighteenth-Century Dentists (12 S. ii. 64).—May I supplement Mr. Bleackley's valuable list by the following dentists who attended members of the royal family? I append authority in each case.

Mr. Rae was dentist to the households of H.M. George III. and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. He resided in Hanover Street, and was a member of the Corporation of Surgeons (Surgeons' Lists, 1786).

Mr. Thomas Beardmore was Surgeon Dentist to His Majesty. He resided in Raquet Court, Fleet Street (Surgeons' Lists, 1778).

Dr. von Butchell was another of the King's dentists. He resided in Mount Street. He seems to have been of the nature of a quack, for he undertook to cure all diseases. After his appointment (which he had applied for) as King's dentist, he had the audacity to declare that he did not care to attend royalty ('London Souvenirs,' by C. W. Heckethorn, 1899).

S. D. Clippingdale, M.D.

Mr. Aleck Abrahams has pointed out to me that I have made no mention of M. Patence, "Surgeon and Dentist and Dancing Master," who was a contemporary of Hemet and Ruspini, and he has lent me very kindly an interesting pamphlet, entitled:—

"A Guide to Health, Beauty, Riches, and Honour. The Second Edition. London. Printed for Hooper & Wigstead. No. 212 High Holborn. 1796,"

from which I have taken the following advertisements:—

"Mr. Patence, Dentist and Dancing-master, No. 8, Bolt Court, Fleet-Street, whose ingenuity in making artificial teeth, and fixing them without the least pain, can be attested by several of the nobility, and hopes to be honoured by the rest of the great—may depend his study shall be devoted to the good of every individual. His whole sets, with a fine enamel on, is a proof of his excelling all operators. He charges ten guineas for a whole, five for an upper or under set, and half-a-guinea for a single tooth.—His Rose Powder for preserving the teeth, is worthy to grace and perfume the chamber of a prince.—His medicines for preventing all infections and sore throats have been experienced by several.—As for dancing, he leaves that to the multitude of ladies and gentlemen whom he has taught, and desires to be rewarded no more than his merit deserves, nor no less. Public school-nights, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; Tuesday evenings set apart for cotillons only.—N.B. His Rose Dentifrice may be had at Mr. Nesbit's Toy-shop, Bishopsgate St., and at his house, at 2*s.* 6*d.* the box."—*Gazetteer*, Dec. 27, 1771.

"To the Nobility, Gentry and Others.

"Patence, Surgeon by Birth, and Dentist, having had ten years' practice, performs every operation on the Teeth, Gums, &c., with superior skill, and whose cures are not excelled or even equalled by any dentist whatever. And as a confirmation of the same, please to observe the following:—

"*October* 5. A gentleman who had lost all his teeth, his gums ulcerated and scorbutic, in five days made a perfect cure, fixed him in a whole set of natural teeth, without springs or any fastening.

"*October* 16. A lady whose jaw was fractured by a barber, her teeth loose, her gums ulcerated, attended with a running matter, and an inflammation in her cheeks, with a callous swelling, cured without poulticing or cutting.

"*October* 20. A lady that had lost all her upper teeth by using powders and tinctures that are advertised to cure every thing, her mouth ulcerated and breath nauseous, is now delicately clean, and replaced the teeth with those that never change their colour.

"Sunday, *October* 29. Perfectly relieved a person that had lost both palate and speech; when he drank or eat, it came out at his nostrils, and had been in that state three years; he applied to surgeons and several hospitals, who deemed him incurable, and told him one and all, he could have no relief; he now speaks, articulates, eats and drinks with pleasure, which if any one should doubt, he can refer them to the man. These, with upwards of three thousand operations and cures, have been accomplished by your humble servant.

"M. Patence.

"At No. 403, in the *Strand*, near *Southampton-street*, London. Where the teeth, though ever so foul, are made delicately white in six minutes, and medicines given for their preservation, for half-a-guinea, any hour after ten in the morning. Advice gratis, and profound secrecy required.

"Envy may snarl, but superior abilities assists the afflicted."—*Morn. Post.* 1775.

Patence, however, scarcely appears to have been in the same class as Hemet and Ruspini.

Horace Bleackley.

"Galoche": "Cotte" (12 S. i. 429, 478).—I am obliged to Sir Willoughby Maycock for the reference to *L'Intermédiaire*, vol. xlvi., particularly as that happens to be one of the few volumes of a valuable publication of which I am the happy possessor. It is rather surprising that Daudet's statement as to *galoche* should have demanded so much elucidation from his compatriots.

Naturally, I did not fail to consult dictionaries before intruding my difficulties on 'N. & Q.,' and I am a little astonished to find that the word *cotte* is in familiar use. It is mentioned as being "obsol." in Hamilton

and Legros's 'Dictionnaire International' (1865), and defined "petticoat"; and it appears as "petticoat, coat," in Clifton and McLaughlin's 'Nouveau Dictionnaire' of 1904. The 'Petit Dictionnaire de l'Académie Françoise' of 1829 says that *cotte* is a "Jupe, partie de l'habillement des femmes, plissée par le haut depuis la ceinture jusqu'à terre"; and Littré countenances this so far as to say: "Jupe de paysanne, plissée par le haut à la ceinture," adding as a second definition: "Tout espèce de jupe," all of which excited my curiosity as to the manner of garment which the lad in Paris wore when he engaged in the game of *galoche*. Now that our editor tells us that a *cotte* is an overall, and Sir Willoughby Maycock sets it down as being a pair of trousers, the mystery thickens. I confess I incline to the editorial opinion, which is in some sort supported by the fact that a short surplice is known by the name of *cotta* in ecclesiastical wardrobes.

I imagine the *cotte*=overall to be a blouse or smock-frock. "Overall" is not a very exact term; it is, to all seeming, synonymous with "surtout" or "overcoat"; but either of those brings to mind a very different article of clothing from anything in which I picture Daudet's *gamin*. Perhaps he sported what used to be called a "tunic," a kind of short cloth frock gathered in at the waist by a belt or cord. Norfolk jackets have supplanted the article. St. Swithin.

["Trousers" should have been inserted in brackets after "overalls." The point is that the *cotte* is not synonymous with *pantalon* or *culotte*, but denotes properly a large protective garment. In Louis Bertrand's 'L'Invasion' (1907)—a book in which, as it is largely about mechanicians, the word *cotte* often occurs—is a sentence which seems to settle the matter. It is in Part II., chap. viii., describing a man preparing to work at a furnace: "Rapidement Emmanuel procéda à sa toilette. Il quitta sa veste, retira sa chemise, et bien que son pantalon fût assez minable, il enfila par-dessus une vieille cotte de cotonnade bleue."]

Inscription at Poltimore Church (12 S. ii. 71).—The inscription to which H. B. S. refers is not over one of the doors of Poltimore Church, but over the almshouse door which leads into the churchyard. The local story is to the effect that two of the Bampfylde family died, and, to perpetuate their memory, four rooms were given to be allotted to indigent people. These rooms are called the Almshouses. Of course, with the houses was left a sum of money, the interest of which is distributed among the inmates. Two other rooms have been added, but these have nothing to do with the inscription.

The tablet is a handsome piece of work. It bears the arms of the Bampfylde family, and underneath in bas-relief the faces of the founders, supported by four figures, representing the "fower" benefited by the bequest. The inscription reads:—

Grvdge not my lawrell
Rather blesse that power
Which made the death of two
The life of fower.

On a slab underneath are recorded the names of Elizabeth and John Bampfylde, followed by the lines:—

Godlines with content
ment is great gaine
For we brovght nothing
into this world and it
is certaine we can carry
nothing ovt.

And having food and
Raiment let vs be
therewith content
1667–8.

The Almshouses were founded by John Bampfylde in 1631, and enlarged, for two additional almspeople, by the executors of Sir R. W. Bampfylde, who in 1775 left, for that purpose, 200*l*. The original endowment consisted of four and a half acres of land and two cottages at Pinhoe, which were sold in 1872 for 600*l*., the money being invested in Three per cent Consols by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

I have a photograph of the tablet which I shall be pleased to give to H. B. S. if he will send me his address.

W. G. Willis Watson.
229 High Street, Exeter.

Scarlet Gloves and Tractarians (12 S. ii. 50).—I do not think Mr. Hawker's red gloves, or his wife's either, had any liturgical significance; they symbolized only his aversion from clerical sables, and the penchant for the brightest colours, of which his son-in-law, Mr. Byles, gives some amazing illustrations, though he makes no reference to gloves.

A Roman cardinal wears scarlet gloves as part of his ordinary walking dress. Cardinal Gasquet, when paying his first official visit to Downside Abbey, emerged from his motor at the abbey gates wearing bright red gloves embroidered with gold crosses, which contrasted singularly with his sombre habit as a Benedictine monk.

Oswald Hunter Blair, O.S.B.
Fort Augustus.

The late Rev. William Haslam, widely known as a mission preacher, gives some account of Hawker of Morwenstow in his

book 'From Death into Life.' The following passage taken from chap. v. contains the answer to the inquiry concerning Hawker's reason for wearing crimson gloves :—

"On the Sunday I was asked to help him in the service, and for this purpose I was arrayed in an alb, plain, which was just like a cassock in white linen. As I walked about in this garb I asked a friend, 'How do you like it?' In an instant I was pounced upon, and grasped sternly on the arm by the Vicar. '"Like" has nothing to do with it; is it right?' He himself wore over his alb a chasuble, which was amber on one side and green on the other, and was turned to suit the Church seasons; also a pair of crimson-coloured gloves, which, he contended, were the proper sacrificial colour for a priest."

JOHN T. KEMP.

SARUM BREVIARY : VERSES IN CALENDAR (12 S. ii. 71).—The hexameter lines which MR. G. H. PALMER quotes are those which specify for each month the Egyptian or unlucky days which fall therein. I have dealt with them on p. xv of my 'Liber Obituarius Aulæ Reginæ in Oxonia,' but as the book was printed for the members of this College, the members of the Oxford Historical Society, and a few other friends, was not published, and is perhaps not easy to obtain, I may give here the substance of what I have given there.

The days have been the subject of discussion in 'N. & Q.' lately. They were generally unlucky to be bled on, or to drink on, or to eat goose on, or to strike either man or beast on, or to begin any work on. The lines state besides special persons or things for which they were individually unlucky. Each line gives two unlucky days in its own month. The former is to be counted from the beginning, the latter from the end of the month. The lines are not the same in all Kalendars. Those given by MR. PALMER are much the most frequently met with. An alternative set is given by Wordsworth ('Oxford Kalendars,' O.H.S. xlv., pp. 198 foll.) from a Kalendar of the University of Paris, and this is also to be found in the works of Bede. I have found no account of why these particular days were chosen. They do not include the "dies Alliensis" (July 16), the great unlucky day of the Romans. They do include the Circumcision (Jan. 1), the Conversion of St. Paul (Jan. 25), the Invention of the Cross (May 3), St. Aldhelm (May 25), the Translation of St. Richard (June 16), St. Mary Magdalene (July 22), St. Peter ad Vincula (Aug. 1), SS. Felix and Adauctus (Aug. 30), St. Matthew (Sept. 21). None of these, except perhaps the Circumcision, are Holy Days of very early date, and New Year's Day was regarded by the Romans (Seneca, Epist. 83) as unlucky to begin work on. They are generally regarded as of non-Christian origin. JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

SYMBOLS ATTACHED TO SIGNATURES (12 S. ii. 50).—Under the heading 'Witnessing by Signs,' this subject was discussed at 9 S. xi. 109, 175, 237, 294, 418.

An interesting article containing valuable information appeared also in *The Strand Magazine* for (I believe) April, 1910.

JOHN T. PAGE.

In 'Folkestone and its Neighbourhood,' published by English, there are some 'Gleanings from the Municipal Records,' and a facsimile of a page of the Records with Jurats' signatures. At p. 265 it is stated that

"these marks, our readers should know, consisted not of the simple cross in use nowadays by people who are ignorant of the art of writing, but every individual seems to have had some peculiar hieroglyphic known to himself and his friends as his sign manual. Some are like Oxford frames, others are double and treble crosses, others like a pair of scissors open, &c."

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

FARMERS' CANDLEMAS RIME (12 S. ii. 29, 77).—Candlemas Day is one which lore decrees shall rule the future weather conditions to a very considerable extent. I have not been able to discover the remaining line to the verse quoted by MARGARET LAVINGTON, but I have found a variant in :—

> On Candlemas Day
> You must have half your straw
> And half your hay.

Another says :—

> Candlemas Day! Candlemas Day!
> Half our fire and half our hay,

meaning we are midway through winter, and ought to have half our fuel and hay in stock. A French proverb says :—

> On the eve of Candlemas Day
> Winter gets stronger or passes away.

It is exceedingly unlucky to experience a fine Candlemas Day, for "corn and fruits will then be dear," seeing "there'll be twa winters in the year," and there is sure to be more ice after the festival of the Purification than there was before it. On the contrary, a cloudy and rainy Candlemas Day means that winter is gone. This is not only English, but French, German, and Spanish lore.

The quotation referred to by your correspondent seems to me to be a warning to husbandmen not to be too liberal with the distribution of their feeding stuffs before Candlemas Day, as, should the weather be fine on that day, the winter would only be half over, and the hay and straw and fuel would, consequently, have to be drawn upon for many more weeks.

W. G. Willis Watson.

Exeter.

The nearest rime to the one inquired about known in several North-Midland counties runs :—

If Candlemas Day comes blithe and gay,
You may saddle your horse and buy some hay;
But if Candlemas Day comes rugged and rough,
You may fodder away—you'll have fodder enough.

Which means that if there be hard weather at the beginning of February it bodes well for the hay and corn crops later on.

Thos. Ratcliffe.

Thomas Holcroft and the Biography of Napoleon (12 S. ii. 24).—In the 'D.N.B.' there is a list of thirty-seven works by this author, but Napoleon's biography is not among them. I have not seen the "translation" by Joh. Adam Bergk, but, judging by the information given by your correspondent, it is quite possible that the German scribbler has embodied some notes or remarks about Napoleon made by Thomas Holcroft in his 'Travels to Paris' (1804), and then dished up the whole farrago as a translation of a book written by that author, with notes and additions by himself.

L. L. K.

Major Campbell's Duel (12 S. ii. 70).—The Campbell-Boyd duel is a historical case, particulars of which are given in 'Duelling Days in the Army,' by William Douglas; also in 'Notes on Duels and Duelling,' by Lorenzo Sabine; and a report of the trial and execution of Major Campbell at Armagh will be found in vol. i. of 'The Chronicles of Crime,' by Camden Pelham, published by Reeves & Turner in 1886. The circumstances, stated briefly, were as follows: Alexander Campbell was a major and Alexander Boyd a captain in the 21st Regiment of line (Scots Fusiliers). On June 23, 1807, the regiment had been inspected at Newry by General Ker, then in command of the Athlone district, who appears to have intimated to Major Campbell that he had given the wrong word of command on parade. That night at mess Campbell maintained he had given the right word, Boyd, however, taking the contrary view. The controversy waxed hot, and ended by Campbell saying: "Capt. Boyd, do you say I am wrong?" To which the latter replied: "I do; I know I am right according to the King's order." They fought with pistols the same night in a small room only about seven paces across at the widest point, no one but themselves being present, and Boyd was mortally wounded in the stomach. Campbell fled, and resided for some time in Chelsea, but eventually surrendered, was tried for murder, condemned to death, and, despite the most strenuous efforts to obtain a reprieve, was executed at Armagh on Aug. 24, 1808.

Willoughby Maycock.

An account of this duel is given in Mackay's 'Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions,' vol. ii. p. 295, published 227 Strand, 1852 :—

"A dispute arose, in the month of June, 1807, between Major Campbell and Captain Boyd, officers of the 21st Regiment, in Ireland.....

"His unfortunate wife went upon her knees before the Prince of Wales, to move him to use his influence with the King in favour of her unhappy husband. Everything a fond wife and a courageous woman could do she tried, to gain the royal clemency.

"The law was allowed to take its course, and the victim of a false spirit of honour died the death of a felon."

Major Campbell was brought to trial in August, 1808, at Armagh; the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against him, but recommended him to mercy on the ground that the duel had been a fair one.

R. J. Fynmore.

I possess the following tract, which gives a good account of the case :—

The Trial of Major Campbell for the Murder of Captain Boyd in a Duel, on the 23rd of June, 1807; With the Evidence in Full. The Charge of the Judge, and Details of Major Campbell's Last Moments. Execution, etc., etc. London. Printed by B. McMillan, Bow Street, Covent Garden. Sold by H. D. Symonds, Paternoster Row; and to be had of all Booksellers. 1808.

For further particulars see 'Celebrated Trials' (1825), vi. 32; 'Chronicles of Crime,' Camden Pelham (1887), i. 452; *Gent. Mag.*, lxxviii. pt. ii. 855; *Morning Post*, Aug. 31, 1808.

Major Alexander Campbell was hanged at Armagh on Aug. 24, 1808.

Horace Bleackley.

There is an account of this affair in Steinmetz's 'Romance of Duelling,' 1868, vol. ii. pp. 208-13.

S. A. Grundy-Newman.

Mr. Hogg will find full particulars in 'The Trial of Major Campbell for the Murder of Captain Boyd, in a Duel, on the 23d of June, 1807' (*ut supra* Mr. Bleackley).

There is another edition printed in Newry same year.

For a striking account of the trial and subsequent incidents he might also refer to "The Condemned Soldier" in W. H. Maxwell's 'Rambling Recollections of a Soldier of Fortune,' Dublin, 1842. Maxwell, as a lad of fifteen, was present at the trial in Armagh, and states that "the circumstances attendant upon the conviction and death of Major Campbell are perfectly authentic."

The case created an immense sensation at the time. The judge was Wm. Fletcher, whose "charge to the Grand Jury of Wexford," some four years afterwards, came like a bombshell into the Ascendancy camp, and ran through many editions.

Editor 'Irish Book Lover.'

Denmark Court (12 S. ii. 50).—Mr. Matthias Levy, the author of 'The Western Synagogue,' 1897, on p. 7 gives a reproduction from 'Wallis's and Horwood's Plans of London, 1799,' which shows that Denmark Court was situate between Southampton and Burleigh Streets, and facing Beaufort Buildings. Israel Solomons.

Notes on Books.

An Essay on Shakespeare's Relation to Tradition. By Janet Spens. (Oxford, Blackwell, 2*s.* 6*d.*)

This is a brilliant attempt—taken as a whole, a successful attempt—at reinterpretation of an old theme. The work of recent investigation into classical antiquity, the new breath which has caused the dry bones of Greek and Latin poetry to live again, and has thereby withdrawn our attention from their philological trappings, is influencing and vivifying allied studies, and it is natural that many principles should be directly applied to English literature, when they have once gained acceptance as explaining classical literature.

Dr. Spens begins well by setting the long-cherished notion of "originality" in its right place, and by a very suggestive hint as to the place of tradition in the constitution of poetry. In this—with a different set of terms, and working from a different angle—she urges the same sort of argument as we may find in Shaftesbury.

Her essay on Shakespeare's comedy is a discussion falling under the three heads of previous comedy, the influence of Munday, and the use of the folk-play by Shakespeare.

The most important of these sections is the second, a scholarly and well-argued exposition of a new view of the background against which Shakespeare lives for us. Exception may, we think, be taken to the minuteness of detail into which Dr. Spens works out her theory of Shakespeare's debt to Munday; but while her inferences are largely beyond proof, it may be said in her defence that an accumulation of instances of correspondence and resemblance, even though no one of them is without mistake, may leave on the reader's mind an impression truer to reality than does a cautious or empty conjecture of the generalized sort.

In the second division of the book—on Shakespeare's tragedy—Dr. Spens has rather let a good idea run away with her. Let us be emphatic in saying that it is a good idea—that the sense of a tragic hero as one under a curse is well developed by connecting him with the kindred idea underlying the conception and custom of the scapegoat, and that the belief in his possession of magical power is a real constituent in the complex notion of him from which the individual heroes we know have sprung. But though this throws light on Shakespeare's sources, it will, we think, prove an *ignis fatuus* if followed without careful correction in the interpretation of Shakespeare's own work. Dr. Spens does not allow nearly enough for the centuries of distinctive Christian theory and Christian fable which intervene between the Greek tragic hero and him of Elizabeth's day. Shakespeare may or may not have entertained the Christian faith: he belonged to a time and race steeped in it, whose every conception was in some manner or other coloured by it. It would not be difficult—quite apart from any view of Shakespeare's religion—to work out a scheme of thought as Christian in its implication as her scheme here—of which "honour" is the centre—is pagan, and show that as the frame and essential substance of Elizabethan drama. On the katharsis Dr. Spens is brilliantly suggestive, and makes her points; on the Greek drama in general she writes rather rashly, as if we possessed more than a fragment of it. It is said that Sophocles, for instance, wrote 130 plays: of these we have 7 and some fragments. It is not safe, then, to dogmatize freely about what was the central idea in the tragedy of Sophocles, even if we find we can bring the plays we possess within the four corners of a likely plan.

On the whole, we think, the latter division of this book, though the more attractive, and showing a wide and sympathetic knowledge of a great range of poetry, will not wear as well as the former. It belongs to the wave of speculation which first conspicuously showed its head in 'The Golden Bough,' and when, in due time, that topples over will mostly be carried down with it. Meanwhile, however, we gladly acknowledge both that it bears a considerable amount of high probability and useful suggestiveness, and that, in this comparatively fresh field, to offer matter for correction is in itself to render service.

We found the new *Fortnightly* very good. Most of the papers are first-rate, and it is some time since we have seen a review of which the interest is so various and wide-ranging. Let us begin with the caterpillars. We mean no disrespect either to the drama or to aviation, either to 'The Hopelessness of Germany's Position' or to Lady Warwick's opinions upon 'Hodge in Petticoats,' when we venture to assert that 'The Processionaries' furnish the pages by which to us the August number will first, though by no means solely, be memorable. But then they are described by the pen of Fabre, inimitable at such

descriptions, and translated by M. A. T. de Mattos, who is an uncommonly good translator. A more graceful tribute has seldom been paid by a younger to an elder writer than that of Mr. John Drinkwater's two sonnets to Mr. Edmund Gosse. They are authentic, too, as poetry—though, as thought, the first one is youthfully superficial. 'The Dusk of the Gods,' by Mr. John Lloyd Balderston, is a lively record of a conversation on Art with Mr. George Moore. We cannot believe it to be the ultimate word on the subject: objections occur at every turn: but having said that these are the opinions of Mr. George Moore, we have as good as said that they have the magic power of a change of light which brings appearances into different and instructive relations and proportions. Mr. William Archer's paper on 'The Music-Hall: Past and Future' will probably win the sorrowful agreement of most readers, together with some scepticism as to the efficacy of the measures he suggests for arresting the disintegrating process now at work in popular entertainment. Mr. S. R. Littlewood is also something of a reformer; his study of 'The Dramatic Synthesis'—a clever bit of work and largely convincing—goes to correct the late tendency to emphasize the importance of the theatrical *mise-en-scène* to the depreciation of the actor. Mr. Edward Clodd's reminiscences of Holman Hunt—including a few welcome letters—are worth having. We suppose it is but just to say as much for Mr. P. P. Howe's elaborate clearing away of the mistakes which have been perpetuated on the subject of the second Mrs. Hazlitt. The articles on problems of the day—Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke's 'Reconstruction of the British Empire'; Auditor Tantum on 'Ireland and the Ministerial Changes'; Mr. J. Davenport Whelpley on 'American Perplexities'; and Mr. J. Coudurier de Chassaigne's 'The Future of Poland'—need no recommendation on our part. Excubitor contributes a vigorous and capable description of the Battle of Jutland; and Mr. Archibald Hurd in 'Germany Besieged: Memories of 1870-1871' is equally competent and worthy of careful consideration.

THE August *Nineteenth Century* contains no paper that does not, at least indirectly, deal with the present state of the world. The most remote are Mr. W. S. Lilly's summary of Mme. Huzard's recent and successful book, 'Le Mystère des Béatitudes'—a novel illustrating the fundamental opposition between the service of Mammon and the service of God; Mr. Walter Sichel's 'Disraeli and To-day'; and the concluding instalment of Mr. W. H. Mallock's 'Current Theories of Democracy,' in which he works his study out to a demonstration of the error contained in the assumption that democracy is a system of government—whereas he would have us regard it as a "principle," and one which has the principle of oligarchy as its necessary complement. A good historical study is Major Sir John Hall's paper on Tilsit. Colonel Willoughby Verner's description of the Gordon Relief Expedition, in which he served with Kitchener, is a good piece of writing, though it does not often bring Kitchener out very clearly before us. Miss Edith Sellers writes with great good sense on the education of working-class girls. The rest of the number is composed of articles on military and political topics.

THE most important article of the August *Cornhill* is a study, by a neutral diplomat, under the title 'The Imperial Junker,' of the opinions of the Kaiser and his *Welt-politik* current before the war among the leaders of German diplomatic and industrial activity. The writer, on the basis of these opinions, looks forward to a great internal upheaval in Germany. It may come before, it may come after the war; his expectation of it is more decided than any we have observed in well-informed quarters before. An unpublished poem by Charlotte Brontë is necessarily a thing of interest, but it can hardly be said that without a distinguished signature these particular verses would attract attention. Mr. Boyd Cable's war-sketch 'The Old Contemptibles' is one of his best, of very meritorious workmanship, with a fine last word. We very much enjoyed Sir James Yoxall's 'Rambler's Lichen'—a clever bit of word-mosaic, the matter being of the order of things large and peaceful, the manner rather minutely, sometimes wittily, pointed. We could not pretend to be impressed by the occurrences which Sir Laurence Gomme's paper on 'Coincidences' narrates, but we agree in wishing that others, to whom perhaps more significant experiences of the same kind have happened, would follow his example. 'Children's Children' is good—a sketch of the Boers at the present moment by Major-General MacMunn—and so is Mr. John Travers's 'Call of the West,' an account of the spirit and the ways in which our Indian troops set out for the Great War. We must also mention Mr. E. S. P. Haynes's genial tribute to the memory of 'Master George Pollock,' whose appearance, being ninety-four years of age, in the same number with Major-General MacMunn's old Boer of ninety-two is itself a sort of "coincidence." Nor must we forget Lieut. R.N.'s vigorous and unaffected story of an episode in the North Sea.

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

CORRESPONDENTS who send letters to be forwarded to other contributors should put on the top left-hand corner of their envelopes the number of the page of 'N. & Q.' to which their letters refer, so that the contributor may be readily identified.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane. E.C.

MR. W. H. PINCHBECK.—Many thanks. Afraid we have no room.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 33.

NOTES:—A British Heroine in the American War, 121—An English Army List of 1740, 122—'The Observer,' 1791–1916, 124—Inscriptions in St. Mary's, Battersea, 125—"Blue pencil," 126—'An Ancient Irish Manuscript: the Book of the MacGaurans or McGoverns'—Ching: Cornish or Chinese?—Cenotaph: Catafalque, 127.

QUERIES:—Martin Parker, 127—Calverley: Charade IV.—Topp Family Crest—"Panis, amicitiæ symbolum"—"Doctrine of Signatures"—Folk-Lore: Red Hair—Darcy, Master of the King's Artillery—"Check" and "Cheque"—Henriette Renan—Hare and Lefevre Families, 128—Heraldic Query: Silver Cup—Author Wanted—Mundy: Alstonfield—"St. Bunyan's Day"—Grave of Margaret Godolphin—"Tadsman"—Field-Names—Cromwell's Baronets and Knights—Matthew White, M.P., 129.

REPLIES:—An English Army List of 1740, 129—A Coffin-Shaped Garden Bed—St. Luke's, Old Street: Bibliography, 133—Latin Contractions—Colours of Badge of the Earls of Warwick—Waterloo Heroes—Asiago, 134—Thomas Hussey, M.P. for Whitchurch—Archer: Bowman—Panoramic Surveys of London Streets, 135—Elder Folk-Lore—Chime-Hours—Statue at Drury Lane Theatre—Rabsey Cromwell alias Williams—The Kingsley Pedigree—"Hat Trick": a Cricket Term, 136—Sir William Ogle: Sarah Stewkeley—Fieldingiana: Miss H—and, 137—Steel in Medicine—Brass Plate in Newland Church, Gloucestershire—The Lion Rampant of Scotland—Gorges Brass—House and Garden Superstitions—Richard Relhan, Jun.—Richard Swift—Col. Charles Lennox—"A steer of wood," 138—Peas Pottage—Largest Bag of Game, 139.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'London Street Games'—'The Celtic Christianity of Cornwall'—'Selections from the Poems of S. T. Coleridge'—'Burlington Magazine.'

The De Banco Search Society.

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

A BRITISH HEROINE IN THE AMERICAN WAR.

Amongst the War Office records of the past, there are none which fill us more with sorrow and dismay than those relating to the Pension and Compassionate Funds, wherein the appeals of half-pay officers, widows, and children for assistance and relief are most heart-rending.

But the accompanying memorial (War Office Records 25/3097 at the Public Record Office) is of a less mournful nature. It was forwarded to the Secretary at War by the Major of the 104th Regiment, who vouched for the veracity of the account therein set forth by Mrs. Hopkins.

We are given such a vivid and thrilling picture of the hardships and adventures which a British woman was called upon to face during the American War, that the memorial cannot fail to interest readers of 'N. & Q.,' especially at this time.

To the Right Honorable the Secretary at War, &c., &c., &c.

The Memorial of Elizabeth Hopkins, wife of Jeremiah Hopkins, Serjeant of the 104th (New Brunswick) Regiment of foot,

Most humbly sheweth

That she was born of British Parents at Philadelphia, in the year 1761, has her husband, six sons, and son-in-law, as per margin,* serving His Majesty in the Hundred and fourth; and during the course of her life, from her zeal and attachment to her King and Country, she has encountered more hardships than commonly fall to the lot of her sex.

That in the year 1776, being with her first husband (John Jasper), a serjeant of Marines, on board the Brig Stanley, tender to the Roebuck, she was wounded in her left leg in an engagement with three French Vessels, when she was actually working at the Guns.

That the marines having been landed at Cape May in America, her husband was taken prisoner by a Capt. Plunkett of the Rebel Army, near mud fort, tried and sentenced to suffer death, that by her means he was enabled to escape, with 22 American deserters, to whom she served arms, and ammunition, and on their way to join the Army, the Party was attacked by the Enemy's Light Horse. She was fired at, and wounded in her left arm, but undismayed, took a loaded firelock, shot the rebel, and brought his horse to Philadelphia (the Head Quarters of the Army), which she was permitted to sell to one of General Sir William How's Aid de Camps.

That after many fatigues and campaigns, her first husband died, and she married (Samuel Woodward) a soldier in Col[l] Chalmer's Corps, was with the troops under the command of General Campbell, taken at Pensacola, having however, during the siege, served at the Guns, and tore her very clothes for waddings.

* Jerem[h] Hopkins (*Husband*).
Sons: Sam[l] Woodward; Tim[y] Woodward; Rob[t] Woodward; Nathan[l] Woodward; Arch[d] Woodward; Rich[d] Hopkins; Ja[s] M[c]Donough (son-in-law)

[For convenience of printing, this marginal note has been transferred to the foot of the page.—Editor.]

That having been exchanged at the peace of 1783, from attachment to the Royal cause, she embarked on board a transport with part of Delancey's and Chalmer's Corps, was shipwrecked on Seal Island in the Bay of Fundy, when near three hundred men, and numbers of the women and children were lost, that she suffered unparallelled distress, being pregnant, with a child in her arms; remained for three days on the wreck, was taken up, with her husband and child, by Fishermen of Marble Head, and shortly after being landed, delivered of three sons; two of whom, are in the 104th, the other dead; lastly, that she has had the honour of being mother of twenty two children, viz., 18 sons, and 4 daughters, seven of the former being alive, and three of the latter.

That Memorialist humbly prays, that you may consider her a fit object for some allowance from the Compassionate fund towards her maintainance in her old age; having lost all her property, and as a reward for her long and faithful service to her King, and as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

E. Hopkins.

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
12th April 1811.

[Endorsed]

In consideration of the very extraordinary circumstances stated and although it is a departure from the general rules by which the fund is governed allow 8*l.* p^{r} ann.

(Signed) P.* 20 June 1811.

E. H. Fairbrother.

* Lord Palmerston.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See *ante*, pp. 3, 43, 84.)

Lord Cadogan's Regiment of Dragoons was formed as one of the Inniskilling regiments of horse in 1689, under the command of Sir Arthur Cunningham. In the Army List of 1754 it is styled the "Sixth (or Inniskilling) Regiment of Dragoons," although it is not clear when this title came into use. The regiment is now designated the "6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons," the only cavalry regiment which still retains its original local title:—

Lord Cadogan's Regiment of Dragoons.		Dates of their present commissions.
Colonel	*Lord* Cadogan (1)	19 June 1734.
Lieutenant Colonel	James Gardiner (2)	24 Jan. 1729-30.
Major	Montagu Farrer	15 Aug. 1734.
Captains	*Lord* Chrichton (3)	27 May 1723.
	Sir John Whiteford (4)	25 Dec. 1726.
	John Dalrymple	17 Mar. 1735-6.
Captain Lieutenant	John Dalrymple	25 Dec. 1726.
Lieutenants ..	William Nugent	3 Jan. 1718-9.
	William Tonyn	25 Dec. 1726.
	George Brodie	ditto.
	Patrick Agnew (5)	31 May 1727.
	Paul Torin	25 Oct. 1737.
Cornets	Ralph Cook	29 April 1731.
	John Young	31 May 1727.
	Hugh Whiteford (6)	12 Oct. 1732.
	Thomas Hooper	14 Feb. 1731-2.
	Henry Farrer	24 Jan. 1737-8.
	David Chapeau	1 Feb. 1737-8.

(1) Charles, 2nd Baron Cadogan of Oakley, Major-General. See 'D.N.B.'

(2) See 'D.N.B.'

(3) William Dalrymple, Lord Crichton. He became 4th Earl of Dumfries in 1742.

(4) Second Baronet, "Whitefoord of Blaquhan." Became Lieutenant-General in 1760. He died in 1763, when the baronetcy became extinct.

(5) One of the twenty-one children of Sir James A., 4th Baronet, of Lochnaw.

(6) Younger brother of Sir John W. See note 4 *supra*.

Lieut.-General Kerr's Regiment of Dragoons was formed in 1690 from two regiments of horse which had been raised in Scotland in 1689. It was reduced in 1714, and re-established in the following year as "Kerr's Dragoons." It is now designated the "7th (Queen's Own) Hussars":—

Lieutenant General Kerr's Regiment of Dragoons.		Dates of their present commissions.
Colonel	*Lieut. Gen.* William Kerr (1)	31 Jan. 1714-5.
Lieutenant Colonel	Thomas Fowke	25 June 1722.
Major	James Agnew (2)	4 April 1733.
Captains	William De Lavallée	10 ditto.
	Mathew Swiney	13 May 1735.
	John Owen	15 Dec. 1738.
Captain Lieutenant	Robert Kerr	ditto.
Lieutenants	James Ogilvie	6 May 1725.
	James Falconner	25 Oct. 1731.
	Thomas Crohare	13 April 1736.
	David Ogilvie	20 Jan. 1737-8.
	James Legard	15 Dec. 1738.
Cornets	Bernard Granville	25 Dec. 1726.
	James Shipley (3)	13 April 1736.
	John Guerin (4)	20 Jan. 1737-8.
	Alexander Forbes	21 ditto.
	—— Hobby	7 Nov. 1739.

(1) Third son of Robert, 3rd Earl of Roxburghe. He died in 1741, having held the Colonelcy of the regiment since 1709, the appointment being renewed in 1715 when the regiment, which had been reduced in 1714, was re-established.

(2) Fourth son of Sir James Agnew, 4th Baronet.

(3) In 1755 a James Shipley was a Captain in the regiment—probably the same man.

(4) Became Lieutenant-Colonel in the regiment in 1751.

The regiment next following was raised in Hertfordshire in July, 1715, under the command of Brigadier-General Humphrey Gore. In the Army List of 1754 it is styled the "Tenth Regiment of Dragoons," and is now known as the "10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars":—

Lieutenant General Churchill's Regiment of Dragoons.		Dates of their present commissions.
Colonel	*Lt. Gen.* Charles Churchill (1)	9 Jan. 1722.
Lieutenant Colonel	Anthony Lameloniere (2)	9 July 1737.
Major	John Jordan	11 Dec. 1739.
Captains	—— ——	——
	Thomas Jekyll	5 Nov. 1735.
	Peter Chaban	25 Aug. 1739.
Captain Lieutenant	George Buckley	ditto.
Lieutenants	Charles Hamilton	25 Dec. 1726.
	Robert Walkinshaw	21 May 1733.
	Edward Goddard	3 Nov. 1735.
	Charles Draper	15 Feb. 1738-9.
	Richard Phillips	25 Aug. 1739.
Cornets	John Tempest	5 July 1735.
	Samuel Gowland	3 Nov. 1735.
	Thomas Mathews	29 Oct. 1736.
	Thoms Carver	15 Feb. 1738-9.
	Robert Winde	12 Mar. 1738-9.
	Charles Bur. Reyhlin	25 Aug. 1739.

(1) He died in 1745.

(2) Son of Major-General Isaac Lameloniere. Died in 1762.

The last of the cavalry regiments was raised in Essex and the adjoining counties in July, 1715, and was first commanded by Brigadier-General Philip Honywood. It now bears the title of the "11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars":—

Lord Mark Kerr's Regiment of Dragoons.		Dates of their present commissions.
Colonel	*Lord* Mark Kerr (1)	29 May 1732.
Lieutenant Colonel	Hugh Warburton	24 Jan. 1733-4.
Major	John Maitland	31 May 1732.
Captains	William Leman	3 May 1720.
	Francis Bushell	31 May 1732.
	Robert Hepburne	13 May 1735.
Captain Lieutenant	William Gardner (2)	26 July 1722.
Lieutenants ..	William Robert Adair	18 Oct. 1717.
	Alexander Steuart	3 May 1720.
	James Warren	13 Feb. 1729-30.
	Gustavus Hamilton	10 Aug. 1737.
	George Maxwell	30 Mar. 1739.
Cornets	George Whitmore	10 Nov. 1721.
	Gilford Killegrew	11 May 1731.
	Gabriel Bilson	10 Aug. 1737.
	John Gore	6 April 1739.
	Musgrave Davison	12 July 1739.
	Lord Robert Kerr (3)	16 ditto.

(1) Lieutenant-General. 4th son of Robert, 1st Marquess of Lothian. He died in 1752.

(2) Of Coleraine. Father of Alan G., 1st Baron Gardner. He died in 1762.

(3) Second son of William, 3rd Marquess of Lothian. He was killed in the battle of Culloden, 1746.

The cavalry regiments on the British establishment end here.

J. H. Leslie, Major, R.A. (Retired List).

(*To be continued.*)

'THE OBSERVER,' 1791-1916.

The proprietors of *The Observer* have celebrated the removal of its offices from Newton Street to its new home in Tudor Street by the issue of a quarto booklet in which are given a view of the new premises and a portrait of the present editor of the paper, Mr. J. L. Garvin.

The Observer is the oldest of the existing Sunday papers, having been founded by William Innell Clement ('D.N.B.,' vol. xi. p. 33), who on Perry's death in 1841 purchased *The Morning Chronicle*. He was also proprietor of *The Englishman* and *Bell's Life*. Whatever profits he may have made, he at any rate contributed considerably to the Government funds. In an article which appeared in *The Westminster Review*, January, 1829, it is recorded that he had paid during the previous year for stamps 45,597*l.* 15*s.*, duty on advertisements 5,185*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and on paper 2,735*l.* 10*s.*, making a total of 53,519*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, or more than a thousand a week. On the occasion of the coronation of George IV. a double number of *The Observer*, with illustrations of the ceremony, cost the paper 2,000*l.* for stamp duties, 60,000 of this number being circulated. In the same year the enterprise with which the paper was conducted was further shown. On the 17th of April, 1820, the trial of the Cato Street conspirators commenced, and the paper took the daring step of giving a report of the proceedings, for which breach of the antiquated law against the press it became liable to a fine of 500*l.*, although the penalty was remitted.

The Observer was among the first papers to make any important development in giving illustrations, and Mr. J. D. Symon, in his bright little account of 'The Press and its Story' (Seeley, Service & Co., 1914), tells how it found its greatest field in the illustration of crime, particularly on the occasion of the murder of Mr. Weare, when the matter was gone into perhaps somewhat too fully, and "the taste of such minute details was called in question, but the commercial value was indisputable." This pandering to vulgar taste was not persisted in, and the paper soon began to take the

high tone and position which for more than seventy years it has honourably held. Mr. Symon relates how it turned to "quieter themes," and gave, for example, an illustration of George IV. as he last appeared in his pony phaeton in Windsor Park: "The King has a look upon his face that is probably intended to foreshadow the approaching end." "At the coronation of William IV." (I am still quoting Mr. Symon) "and again of Victoria *The Observer* shone. On the later occasion it produced a larger picture than the daily press had yet attempted."

During the greater part of the nineteenth century the prejudice against Sunday papers was so great that there was not much inducement for capitalists to embark in such enterprises. The sale of *The Observer* fluctuated greatly, and, as stated in the booklet, the paper "passed through a period of cloudy weather." In the year 1837 the death of William and the accession of Victoria brought its average sale up to 7,100, but the following year it dropped to 5,500, and in 1839 it fell below 2,300, nor until 1847 did it again reach 4,000; but the year of revolutions, 1848, brought it up to 5,400, while the Exhibition year, 1851, increased the sale to 7,600, and in 1854, the year of the Crimean War, the sale exceeded 8,000.

The fluctuation of the sale was largely due to the conservative policy of its owners, who "ignored some of the requisites of a really sound and thriving journal. One example of this may be cited in its reluctance to lower its price in accordance with the tendencies of the age." The price had varied from 3½*d.* to 7*d.*, then declining to 4*d.*, at which figure it remained until 1895, when it was reduced to 2*d.* In 1908 it joined the penny press.

The Sunday papers, although very strenuous in the matter of obtaining early news, have not usually taken a strong party line in politics, one of the exceptions being *The Weekly Dispatch*, started in 1801, which, under the control of Alderman Harmer, "became a vigorous advocate of reform," and under his management obtained a circulation of over 51,000. This, like all the Sunday papers, had bad times, and when Ashton Dilke purchased it in 1875 it was in very low water. Under his control it became a thoroughly independent exponent of advanced Radical opinions, and an honest and enterprising working-class paper; my brother, Edward James Francis, ably seconded him in the business management, and the sale increased so rapidly that fresh offices had to be taken and new machinery provided.

The Observer obtained great prestige during the Crimean War, as the Government, instead of publishing a special *Gazette* on the arrival of dispatches on the Sunday, sent the news to *The Observer*. Strangely enough, most of the news arrived on that day, commencing with the battle of the Alma, fought on the 20th of September, 1854. The excitement in London that Sunday was great, as news came from Paris that the Emperor, while reviewing the troops, had received the dispatch, and shouted out, "Sébastopol est prise!" This, however, was found in a day or two to be premature.

Until the declaration of war the sale of Sunday papers had, with some notable exceptions, been limited, and the attempt made in 1898 by two daily papers to have a seven-day issue was discouraged by the public. At several Nonconformist chapels resolutions were passed after the Sunday evening service not to subscribe for such papers, as it was felt that their publication would interfere to a marked degree with the day of rest. The issue of the Monday morning paper involves, of course, a certain amount of Sunday work. There used to be one notable instance of a provincial daily paper with a large sale that was produced without any Sunday labour, but this I believe to be the sole exception. The sale of *The Observer*, in common with that of the other Sunday papers, has gone up by leaps and bounds since the war. While the sale in 1913 averaged 72,000, that for May 28th of the present year was 215,500.

To Mr. Garvin we offer our deep sympathy in his sorrow for the loss of his only son, Lieut. Gerard Garvin, killed at the battle of the Somme on the night of July 22nd. He was only twenty, and *The Observer* of the 30th ult. contains an essay on Turenne, written by him in the trenches.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, BATTERSEA.

Abstracts made in July, 1914.

NORTH SIDE.

1. Children of William and Alicia Maria Connor, of this parish. Edward Henry, b. 1835, d. 1845. Jane Isabella, b. 1844, d. 1846. Caroline Stanley, b. 1846, d. 1847. Robert Eden, b. 1847, d. 1879.

2. James Franck, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Inspector-General of Hospitals, d. Jan. 27, 1843, a. 74.

3. James Spice, fifty years Parish Clerk of Battersea, 1851-1901, b. Jan. 5, 1817, d. Jan. 21, 1901.

4. Frances, relict of Mr. James Bull, d. June 14, 1738, a. 62. John, s. of Mr. John Bull, d. Aug. 20, 1738, a. 19.

5. William Hollingsworth, Esq., for fifty years an inhabitant of Nine Elms, d. July 20, 1825, a. 73. Phœbe Franck, wid., his sister and companion during fifty years, d. April 28, 1824, a. 80. Their bro., John Hollingsworth, Esq., of Nine Elms, d. Aug. 11, 1776. Honoria, his w., d. Aug. 21, 1775.

6. Thomas Dives, of Lavender Sweep, Battersea, d. Jan. 27, 1880, a. 81. Ellen, his w., d. Sept. 1, 1879, a. 72. Erected by their children.

7. The Right Rev. John Inglis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, d. Oct. 27, 1850, a. 72. He presided over the Diocese of Nova Scotia upwards of twenty-five years.

8. Nathaniel Middleton, Esq., d. Nov. 7, 1807, a. 56. Sophia, his dau., d. in 1790, a. 4 y. 3 m. Augusta, his dau., d. April 30, 1802, a. 16. Anne Frances, his relict, d. Nov. 3, 1823, a. 65. Louisa Anne, their youngest dau., relict of Charles Herbert, Esq., of Mucross, Ireland, d. May 23, 1828, a. 31.

9. Sarah, relict of Wm. Willis, jun., Esq., of Bolingbroke Grove, Wandsworth Common, and late of 4 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, d. Dec. 20, 1857, a. 78. Erected by her son.

10. In the family vault of John Roberts, Esq., are the remains of Thomas, son of Thomas and Martha Ponton, formerly of this p. and also of Lambeth. He died April 13, 1853, a. 72. Erected by his sister.

11. William Willis, Esq., formerly of Lombard Street and Battersea Rise, d. Nov. 1, 1831, a. 85. Ann, his w., d. June 6, 1817, a. 68. Henry William, their youngest son, of Aldenham, Herts, d. Oct. 29, 1829, a. 37. William, their eldest son, d. July 2, 1828, a. 49. William, eldest son of the last-named William and Sarah, his w., d. Dec. 27, 1826, a. 19. Matilda, their 3rd dau., d. Mar. 14, 1838, a. 20. Sarah, their 2nd dau., d. May 30, 1839, a. 24. Martha, their 4th dau., d. July 23, 1844, a. 22. William, s. of Henry and Eliza Willis, gr.s. of William and Sarah Willis, d. July 1, 1849, a. 2½ y. Philip Crowe, Esq., of the Bengal Cavalry, s.-in-law of the above Wm. Willis, sen., Esq., d. Oct. 23, 1831, a. 52. Matilda Ann, his w., d. April 18, 1844, a. 63.

12. Sir George Wombwell, Bart., of Wombwell in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and of Sherwood Lodge in this p., b. Mar. 14, 1769, d. Oct. 28, 1846. Georgiana Eliza, his eldest dau., d. May 1, 1834, a. 19. Elizabeth, his wid., d. Mar. 21, 1856, a. 65, and was bur. in the Cemetery at Brompton.

13. The two eldest sons of W. H. Crowder, Esq., of Clapham Common. Thomas John, late of Trinity College, Cambridge, d. at Falmouth on his return from Madeira, where he had been for the recovery of his health, June 17, 1814, a. 24. William Henry, R.N., d. at his father's house, Mar. 3, 1816, a. 21.

14. James Broadhurst, Esq., of this p., d. June 9, 1837, a. 83. Mary, his w., d. Mar. 12, 1846, a. 84. Erected by their nephew and nieces, Rev. T. B., E. B. and A. P.

EAST END.

15. Samuel Fitch, Esq., d. Oct. 4, 1799, a. 75. Elizabeth, his w., d. Feb. 15, 1800, a. 77.

16. Martha Johnson, b. Sept. 27, 1834, d. Feb. 11, 1898.

17. Henry Boutflower Verdon, M.A., seven years Curate of this p., b. Dec. 8, 1846, ordained Priest, 1871, d. Oct. 10, 1879.

SOUTH SIDE.

18. William Francis, Esq., of Battersea Rise, d. June 19, 1805, a. 71.

19. Charles Wix, Esq., d. Nov. 25, 1843, a. 68. Henry, his eldest son, d. Oct. 3, 1845, a. 38. William, his youngest son, d. Mar. 21, 1822, a. 2 y. Elizabeth, relict of Charles, d. April 11, 1861, a. 79.

20. Mary Sophia, w. of Thos. Vardon, Esq., d. Dec. 5, 1808, a. 63. Thomas Vardon, d. Jan. 12, 1809, a. 73.

21. Thomas Astle, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., Keeper of the Records of the Tower of London, and one of the Trustees of the British Museum, d. Dec. 1, 1803, a. 67.

22. Ann, relict of Jacob Mills, Esq., d. July 4, 1816, a. 80. Henry Heylin, her s. by her first husband, d. Nov. 20, 1853, a. 84. Elizabeth Gosling, wid., her sister, d. Oct. 3, 1816, a. 81.

23. Thomas Ashness, of Battersea Rise, Esq., d. Nov. 14, 1827, a. 72. Abigail, his w., d. Dec. 25, 1823, a. 57. George Ashness, of Battersea Rise, nephew of the above, d. Dec. 12, 1853, a. 87. Mary, his w., d. May 4, 1840, a. 65. Joseph Whittaker Ashness, of Turret Grove, Clapham, nephew of the above Thomas, d. June 1, 1845, a. 64.

24. Martha, w. of Charles Hale, gent., d. Aug. 4, 1736, a. 51. Charles Hale, d. Sept. 13, 1739, a. 72.

25. William Connor, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S.I., b. May 24, 1804, d. Oct. 31, 1879.

WEST END.

26. John Rapp, Esq., of Battersea Rise, a native of Basil in Switzerland, merchant of London, d. April 26, 1834, a. 73. Erected by his relations in Switzerland.

27. Hannah, w. of George Scholey, Esq., Alderman of London, of Clapham Common, d. Mar. 22, 1824, a. 64. Caroline Exam Scholey, her dau., d. May 3, 1833, a. 37. The above George Scholey died Oct. 4, 1839, a. 81.

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

17 Ashley Mansions, S.W.

(To be continued.)

"BLUE PENCIL." — This expression is generally used, so far as I have noticed, with reference to the editor or conductor of a newspaper or magazine, frequently in the form "editorial blue pencil." But in the last sentence of his preface to Prof. Skeat's 'Glossary of Tudor and Stuart Words,' Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1914, the Rev. A. L. Mayhew applies it to the proof-reader. He says :—

"I cannot conclude without expressing my thanks to the 'reader' for the accuracy with which the proof-sheets represented the MS., as well as for his judicious and conscientious use of the blue pencil."

The phrase, though a literary one, seems to have escaped the notice of the editors of the great Oxford Dictionary, unless I have by some mischance overlooked it. Will readers of 'N. & Q.' cite instances of it, so

that we may know how far back it can be traced? It is also, if I may trust my memory, used fairly often as a verb; *e.g.*, "The editor blue-pencilled the manuscript," that is, struck out or altered certain portions of which he did not approve.

Mr. Mayhew, I imagine, wished to thank the Clarendon Press reader for the queries he put on the proofs. I can hardly think that he ventured to cancel or alter what Mr. Mayhew had written—the idea I have hitherto associated with the use of the blue pencil. J. R. Thorne.

'An Ancient Irish Manuscript: the Book of the MacGaurans or McGoverns.' (See *ante*, p. 65.)—May I, on the principle of *honor cui honor*, add a postscript to my paper under this heading at the reference given? As it was through Dr. Douglas Hyde that Prof. Quiggin first heard of the 'Book of the MacGaurans' (as he informed me in a letter of July 5, 1915), so my attention was first directed to Sir J. T. Gilbert's Report of 1871 by a paper entitled 'Ancient Gaelic Book or MS. of Thomas MacSamhradhain,' read in May, 1896, before a Liverpool Literary Society by Mr. J. H. McGovern, L.R.I.B.A. This addendum, contributed *motu proprio*, will, so far as I am acquainted with it, complete the present history of a remarkable manuscript, the prose portion of which Mr. McGovern rightly regards as

"the muniment of title of the Clan MacGauran, or McGovern, to their Cantred or Barony of Tullyhaw (Teallach Eachdhach), and of supreme value to the genealogist and topographer as defining the ancient limits of the territories of the clan."

J. B. McGovern.
St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

Ching: Cornish or Chinese?—At 8 S. iii. 426, I called attention to a statement in *The Launceston Weekly News* that a native of that town, Mr. John Lionel Ching, son and grandson of two mayors of the borough named John Ching, had felt it desirable, when successfully trading in Queensland, to declare in all his advertisements what had been his birthplace, in order to avoid the local anti-Mongolian prejudice, and so ensure a general knowledge of the fact that he hailed not from China, but from "the good old town of Launceston, Cornwall." A year ago—and twenty-two years after my contribution was published—proof was printed that the name of Ching (and even of John Ching) was known in this district centuries before the Queensland announcement was felt to be necessary. In 'The Register of Edmund Lacy, Bishop of Exeter (A.D. 1420-1455),' published in 1915 by the Devon and Cornwall Record Society, under the heading 'Dimissorie' (pt. ii. p 496) is noted one of Sept. 23, 1424, to John Chyngue, acolyte, for all sacred Orders. Dunheved.

Cenotaph: Catafalque.—In their report on the requiem celebrated on July 14 in Westminster Cathedral for the repose of the souls of the French soldiers and sailors killed in the war, all the London papers I have seen made the startling statement that a cenotaph stood erected at the entrance to the sanctuary. Now a cenotaph (an empty tomb) is a permanent structure erected in memory of one buried elsewhere (as, *e.g.*, Shakespeare's in Westminster Abbey), and the structure which these good journalists saw in the cathedral was no doubt merely the usual temporary erection, called a catafalque.

L. L. K.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

Martin Parker.—The following works, entered in the Stationers' Registers under Martin Parker's name, are supposed (according to various bibliographical manuals) not to be extant:—

1. 'M.P. his A.B.C.,' a ballad (1629).
2. 'An abstract of the Histories of the renouned Maden Queene Elizabeth' and 'A short Croniole of the Kinges,'—presumably one "book," for a licence fee of only sixpence was charged (1630).
3. 'A Garland of Withered Roses' (1632, 1633).
4. 'Martin Parker his maruelous prognostication' (1638), a "book."
5. 'The Antipodes' (1638), a "book."
6. 'A briefe Summary of the history of Saint George' (1639), a "book."
7. 'A second part of the Art of Woeing &c.,' a "book." 'The Art of Woeing,' probably the first part, was registered on Aug. 3, 1638.
8. 'The true story of Guy, Earle of Warwick' (1640), a "book."
9. An heroic poem (!), 'Valentine and Orson' (1658), which is several times mentioned in works of the date 1656.
10. 'An abridgment of the wonderful history of that irreligious and vnchristian knight Sir Timothy Troublesome,' &c. (1632).
11. 'Cupids Colledge or the Court of Complements,' in two parts (1638).
12. 'Medicina iocundissime [*sic*] or merry medicines,' a "book" (1633).
13. 'Certaine verses of Martin Parker against trusting, to sett vp in Alehouses' (1636).

Several of these works were registered two or three times. It seems almost impossible

that all of them should have disappeared. Can any reader tell me where any of these works are to be found ?

HYDER E. ROLLINS.

1707 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, Mass.

CALVERLEY : CHARADE IV.—What is the answer to the fourth charade in C. S. Calverley's 'Verses and Translations' (13th ed., 1891, Bell & Sons) ? I know the answers to the other five.

A. F. DAUGLISH.

The Vicarage, Rowley Regis, Birmingham.

TOPP FAMILY CREST.—On the south wall of Tormarton Church, in Gloucestershire, is a large mural monument to the memory of Edward Topp of Whitton, Shropshire, Esquire, who died in 1699, bearing his shield of arms, and over that his crest : A gauntlet clasped, grasping a naked hand couped at the wrist, guttée de sang. It is life size, and has a most gruesome appearance in the church. What is the history of this crest ? There is evidently some legend attached, but I find no mention of it in any of the heraldic works I have consulted, viz. those by Burke, Cussans, Boutell, and Fox-Davies.

CURIOUS.

"PANIS, AMICITLÆ SYMBOLUM."—Paulinus of Nola to St. Augustine, and St. Augustine in return to Paulinus, sent bread as a symbol of friendship. Was this purely a Christian custom ? If not, from what pagan custom—and, in particular, when and where—was it first adopted? Was it a common practice in the Church, or the peculiar practice of a few individuals ? In the 'Vita S. Augustini' in Migne's 'Patrologia' the words, "Ad eum [sc. Augustinum] vicissim panem, ut ipsi mos erat, dono mittit, amicitiæ et eiusdem communionis symbolum," might imply that this was merely a graceful invention on the part of Paulinus. Are there any other examples ?

R. E.

THE "DOCTRINE OF SIGNATURES."—This is to the effect that the medicinal properties of plants are indicated by their shapes or colours. What is the origin of this ? and is the doctrine extant, and if so, where ?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

FOLK-LORE : RED HAIR.—What account can be given of the prejudice against red hair ? Among what peoples does it prevail ? Is it a fact that red-haired people are generally treacherous and deceitful beyond the rest of mankind ? When of the female sex, they appear to be particularly nice and kind.

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

DARCY, MASTER OF THE KING'S ARTILLERY.—In Burke's 'Extinct Peerage' of 1866, p. 157, the following occurs : "Sir Thomas Darcy, Knt., b. 1506, who in the 36th Henry VIII. was constituted Master of the King's Artillery within the Tower of London," &c. Does any warrant of appointment exist ? Information is asked for regarding this appointment. Darcy was advanced to the peerage in 1551 as Baron Darcy of Chiche, and was made a Knight of the Garter in the same year. He died in 1558.

J. H. LESLIE.

"CHECK" AND "CHEQUE."—What is the origin of the word "cheque," and how came it to be so spelt ?

"Check" is the older, and therefore the more correct form. I have an autograph letter of Frederick Yates, the actor, dated 1838, in which the word is spelt "check." It is invariably so spelt in America.

REGINALD ATKINSON.

Forest Hill, S.E.

[Under 'Cheque, check. *Banking*,' the 'N.E.D.' has the following: "*Cheque* is a differentiated spelling of *check*, which is also in use, especially in U.S. In meaning it belongs to CHECK *sb.*[1] sense 13. Cf. also CHECK *v.*[1] sense 16. From being the name of the counterfoil of an Exchequer or other bill, the purpose of which was to check forgery or alteration, the name appears to have been applied to any bill, note, or draft, having a counterfoil, and thus to its present sense, where a counterfoil (though usual) is not even necessary."]

HENRIETTE RENAN.—In the editor's preface to Renan's pathetic little volume 'Ma Sœur Henriette' (1895) it is stated that the letters of Henriette Renan "ne peuvent, vu leur nombre, trouver place à la suite de cette publication, et donneront un jour lieu à une publication spéciale." Have those letters been published, and when ?

J. B. MCGOVERN.

HARE AND LEFEVRE FAMILIES.—I should be glad if any of your readers could tell me in which of his works the late Augustus Hare refers to his connexion with the Lefevres. It is, I think, in the preface of one of the volumes. I cannot recall which.

Lister Selman, who died in 1779, had two daughters. One married John Lefevre of Heckfield (ancestor of Lord Eversley), the other married the Rev. Mr. Hare. They were, I believe, coheiresses, though apparently Lister Selman by his will (P.C.C. 515 Warburton) left practically all he had to his daughter Helena Lefevre. Probably Mrs. Hare was dead already, and her portion duly allotted by settlements.

A grant of arms was made in 1789 at the Heralds' College to Helena as the daughter and heiress of Lister Selman and wife of John Lefevre, and these are shown in pretence on John Lefevre's arms, so no doubt Mrs. Lefevre was the chief heir.

OLD FORD.

HERALDIC QUERY: SILVER CUP.—A silver cup has come into my possession, and on it are the following coats of arms:—

Quarterly, 1 and 4, two flags in saltire; 2 and 3, a swan. Crest: a swan's head between two rods, each terminating in fleurs-de-lis. The helmet, with a closed vizor, and lambrequins are distinctly German in design. Above are the letters B and E and the date 1604. This is on the outside of the lid.

On the inside is a shield: dexter, Or, a fox (or wolf) saliant; sinister, Gules, a bend argent.

There is no motto. The hinge is formed by two crowned mermaids.

Can any one recognize these arms, and say to which families they belonged?

WILLIAM BULL.

Hammersmith.

AUTHOR WANTED.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly tell me who wrote the following lines?—

> A wise old owl lived in an oak;
> The more he saw, the less he spoke;
> The less he spoke, the more he heard.
> Why can't we be like that old bird?

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

MUNDY: ALSTONFIELD.—In a newspaper cutting dated Aug. 25, 1875, headed 'Alstonfield: Reopening of the Chancel of Alstonfield Church,' it is mentioned that

"the Harpurs had property in Alstonfield for many generations, and a solitary piece of mediæval glass has been found bearing the name of 'Mundy'—another ancient family connected with the parish."

I am anxious to learn what became of this piece of glass, and of any connexion between Alstonfield and the Mundy family.

P. D. M.

"ST. BUNYAN'S DAY."—The other day an old cottager in a village of the Scottish midland counties said to me in the course of conversation: "The saying about St. Bunyan's Day still holds true." St. Swithin as a rule is named correctly in the district. Does this interesting misapplication of Bunyan's name exist anywhere else?

W. B.

GRAVE OF MARGARET GODOLPHIN.—Can any reader tell me how to find the grave of Margaret Godolphin (Maid of Honour at the Court of Charles II.) in Cornwall? Required name of the church; whether monuments exist in the church; whether the vault itself can be identified.

IKONA.

"TADSMAN."—Buried in 1688 Ralph Crompton, "Tadsman." What was a "Tadsman"?

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

FIELD-NAMES.—Will any reader of 'N. & Q.' give the origin of the following field-names?—Tuffins, Flexon, Lomer, Flothers, Slaids, Olikersides, Ursley or Usley, Lammercoats.

A. E. OUGHTRED.

Castle Eden.

CROMWELL'S BARONETS AND KNIGHTS.—I should be glad to know if there is any book published upon the baronets and knights created by Oliver Cromwell, which titles, I am told, were disallowed at the Restoration.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

MATTHEW WHITE, M.P.—Can any one give any particulars of Matthew White, M.P. for Hythe 1802-6, 1812-18; defeated there 1806, 1807, 1818; said to be in the East India trade?

W. R. W.

Replies.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(12 S. ii. 3, 43, 75, 84, 122.)

I, FOR one, welcome very gladly the appearance in 'N. & Q.' of this Army List, especially on account of the very great amount of biographical information such lists of names naturally possess, when supplemented by exact dates of appointment. There is another copy, I believe, in the Library of the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall; and I remember seeing a third copy advertised for sale in a London bookseller's catalogue some nine years ago, but was unfortunately too late to secure it. I hope that the mantle of the late Mr. Charles Dalton ('English Army Lists and Commission Registers, 1660-1727,' in 8 vols.) will descend upon MAJOR LESLIE, and that he will enrich the pages of 'N. & Q.' with still more of these valuable lists of officers. The Commission Registers now in MS. in the Record Office, if printed, would

fill the hiatus between George II.'s coming to the throne in 1727 (where Dalton ends) and 1755, when the complete regular series of printed Army Lists really commenced (for the Army List, 1754, gave only the regiments on the English and Scotch establishments, and omitted those on the Irish establishment until 1755). Perhaps also some one can say something of the enterprising publisher "J. Millan, opposite the Admiralty Office, Whitehall," who issued the same until about 1780, and who, from his sarcastic advertisements, must have been something of a character. The Gradation MS. Army Lists, 1742, 1745, and 1752, with the earlier MS. Army Lists, 1730 and 1736, in the Record Office, would, if printed, be of the keenest interest.

Many of the officers joined the army, especially the Guards, for a short time only, as part of their education, and afterwards served at Court, in Parliament, or in the Government. Most of the seniors are found and identified in Dalton's Lists.

Of others, curiously enough, many cannot be traced in the 'Landed Gentry,' but their deaths appear in 'Musgrave's Obituary,' and they are found in the pages of *The Gent. Mag.* and other contemporary periodicals, where their names so frequently appear in the "Promotions" that a fair idea of their various steps in commissions may be obtained, though naturally incomplete and sometimes erroneous. I think that *The Gent. Mag.*, 1745 (or 1742, 1743, or 1744), gives a list of the field officers of the various regiments, which, if consulted, would prove a useful addition to the 1740 List. I append some notes:—

First Troop of Horse Guards

(*ante*, p. 4).

John Blathwayt (the younger son of Wm. B., the famous Secretary at War, 1683-1704), b. about 1690; m. Miss Penfield; and d. April 21, 1752.

He was succeeded as first lieutenant-colonel of the regt., April 15, 1742, by Lord Carpenter (see 'Parl. Hist. of Herefordshire, 1213-1896'), who commanded it until he d., July 12, 1749.

Jonathan Driver was lieutenant-colonel 11th Dragoons, May 15, 1744, to June 26, 1754.

Thomas Eaton d. Aug. 15, 1743 (? son of Edw. Eaton, captain and lieutenant-colonel Coldstream Guards, April 3, 1733, till he d., Jan. 4, 1737; and father of Thos. Dufour Eaton, sub-brigadier and cornet 1st Horse Guards, Nov. 13, 1756; brigadier and lieutenant, 176-; exempt and captain, Jan. 21, 1768).

John Elves (? Elwes, son of John Elwes, lieutenant Royal Regt. of Horse Guards, Jan. 8, 1711; captain do., May 15, 1712) appears as John Elways, second major 1st Troop of Horse Guards, April 9, 1748, to June 5, 1754.

Hon. Robert Fairfax, M.P. Maidstone, 1740-41, 1747-54; and Kent, 1754-68. B. 1707; cornet Royal Regt. of Horse Guards, Aug. 19, 1726; lieutenant do., Aug. 12, 1737; exempt and captain 1st Troop Horse Guards, July 9, 1739; second major, May 15, 1742; first major do., Sept. 1, 1742, resigned Nov., 1745; lieutenant-colonel West Kent Militia, June (? 22), 1759; so in 1762. Succeeded his brother Thomas as 7th Viscount Fairfax, December, 1781; d. *s.p.* at Leeds Castle, Kent, July 15, 1793, aged 86.

Peter Hawker (? son of Peter Hawker, lieutenant-colonel of the Earl of Peterborough's Dragoons in Spain, July 18, 1710; and father of Peter Hawker, adjutant and lieutenant 1st Troop Horse Guards, 175-; brigadier and lieutenant, Nov. 7, 1759; exempt and captain, Nov. 21, 1763; guidon and major, Dec. 31, 1770).

Justan McCarty (? son of Justin Maccarty, second lieutenant of Col. Edw. Jones's [new] Regt. of Foot in Ireland, Aug. 28, 1708, till disbanded, 1712; placed on half-pay, 1714; of the same family as Charles M'Carthy of Carrignavar, co. Cork, who d. 1761) became lieutenant-colonel, April 9, 1748; on half-pay of first lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel 3rd Troop of Horse Guards from 1746 till he d., 1775.

Thomas Twysden (brother to Wm. T. p. 43) was second son of Sir Wm. T., 5th Bart.; became cornet in the army, Sept. 1, 1730; brigadier 1st Troop of Horse Guards, June 24, 1740; exempt and captain ditto, May 27, 1745; guidon and major, Nov. 7, 1759; cornet and major, April 15, 1761; second lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel thereof, Nov. 21, 1763; retired Jan. 21, 1768; d. July 19, 1784, aged 74.

James Rolt was made brigadier and lieutenant 1st Horse Guards, June, 1749; vice Wm. Ryder made exempt and captain same date.

Peter Shepherd (? son of Peter Shepheard, captain in Col. Thos. Allnut's [36th] Regt. of Foot, Dec. 20, 1709; out before 1715).

Elliot Lawrence (? son of Elliot Lawrance, ensign in Lord Mohun's Regt. of Foot, July 8, 1707).

Second Troop of Horse Guards.

Henry Cornewall, M.P. Hereford, 1747-54, defeated 1741 (see 'Parl. Hist. of Herefordshire, 1213-1896'), was colonel of the newly raised 7th Marines, Dec. 25, 1740, till disbanded, Oct. 27, 1748; brigadier-general, Nov. 8, 1735; major-general, July 2, 1739; lieutenant-general, Feb. 4, 1743; Governor of Londonderry and Culmore Fort, Nov. 4, 1749, till he d., April 4, 1756. He was succeeded by Tomkyns Wardour of Whitney Court, co. Hereford, as first lieutenant-colonel of the regt., Jan. 25, 1741, on which date Capt. James Madan, or Madden, from the Horse Guards Blue (p. 43), was made first major of this regt. in room of Philip Roberts, made second lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Wardour. Arthur Edwards, lieutenant 15th Foot, Oct. 24, 1708, may have been passed over or retired at this date, dying June 22, 1743.

Philip Roberts m. Anne, daughter of Edw. Coke, and second and only surviving sister of Thomas, Earl of Leicester, who at his death, April 20, 1759, left his extensive estates to their eldest son, Wenman Coke (which name he assumed), many years M.P., who d. *v.p.* 1776, father of Thos. Wm., 1st Earl of Leicester, 1837. Philip Roberts probably became first lieutenant-colonel of the regt., *vice* Wardour, April 1, 1743, and *The Gent. Mag.* for that year might also say if his successor as second lieutenant-colonel then was Thomas, Earl of Effingham (p. 43), who on July 24, 1749, again succeeded him as first lieutenant-colonel of the regt.

Thomas Levett, ensign 15th Foot, Sept. 17, 1713; lieutenant, 1716; captain-lieutenant (and brevet captain), Aug. 30, 1720, to 1729; left the 2nd Horse Guards, and became before 1750 an Army Agent as "Capt. Thos. Levett, Warwick-street, Golden-square," being in that year Agent for the Royal Regt. of Horse Guards, and the 13th, 49th, and 45th "Marching Regts. of Foot."

Mark Anthony Saurin was lieutenant-colonel 1st Royal Dragoons, Aug. 24, 1746, to Dec. 2, 1754.

Charles Clarke was lieutenant and captain 1st Foot Guards, Jan. 17, 1730, to 1734; cornet and (first) major 2nd Horse Guards, 174–; and second lieutenant-colonel thereof, July 24, 1749, to Jan. 18, 1757.

Thomas Johnson, lieutenant 15th Foot, Sept. 17, 1713, to 1728.

John Brattle resigned as exempt and captain in May, 1746, when he was succeeded by Brigadier Josiah Scudder.

Francis Desmarette, guidon and major, Dec. 2, 1754; cornet and major, Jan. 18, 1757; second (lieutenant and) lieutenant-colonel, July 15, 1757, to Feb. 8, 1765.

Benjamin Carpenter, brigadier 2nd Troop of Horse Guards, March 10, 1742; exempt and captain, 174–; guidon and major, July 24, 1749; cornet and major, April 11, 1750; second (lieutenant and) lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 18, 1757; first (lieutenant and) lieutenant-colonel, July 15, 1757, to 1764; brevet-colonel, Nov. 10, 1760; major-general, July 10, 1762; lieutenant-general, May 25, 1772; general, Feb. 19, 1783; colonel 12th Light Dragoons, Sept. 20, 1764, of 4th Light Dragoons, Oct. 24, 1770, to 1788; equerry to George, Prince of Wales, 1751-60, and to him as King George III., December, 1760, to 1771; chief equerry and clerk marshal, April, 1771, till he d., March 8, 1788, having drowned himself in the Serpentine through depression. Son of Col. Robert Carpenter, 3rd Foot Guards, killed at Fontenoy; b. 1713; he m. Miss Kerr, and was a particular favourite with George III.

Third Troop of Horse Guards
(*ante*, p. 5).

Hon. James Cholmondeley, M.P., had one of the new regts., Jan. 13, 1741 (see 'Parl. Hist. of Wales, 1541-1895').

Francis Otway was lieutenant-colonel of Wade's Horse (the 3rd Dragoon Guards) from March 9, 1745, to May 31, 1751.

Charles Bradshaigh would be the Capt. Bradshaigh who was one of the two equerries (100*l.*), 1750–57, and also one of the five gentlemen ushers (100*l.*) to the Princesses Amelia and Caroline from 1750 to 1760, styled major the latter year.

Wm. Meyrick may have been the son of Major-General Wm. Meyrick, 1st Foot Guards, who d. in Flanders, 1747.

John Burgoyne retired as sub-brigadier 3rd Troop Horse Guards, Nov. 13, 1741, He was not "Saratoga" Burgoyne, who entered the army as cornet 13th Dragoons in 1740. But was he his father, Capt. John Burgoyne of Sutton, Beds, second son of Sir John B., 3rd Bart.?

Fourth Troop of Horse Guards.

Francis Burton, captain 15th Foot, March 1, 1705; major thereof, 1711-19; first lieutenant-colonel 4th Horse Guards, Feb. 25, 1719, till reduced, Dec. 24, 1746; d. at Knightsbridge, May 22, 1753; of St. George's, Westminster; father of Francis Burton, M.P. (1744-1832), of Edworth, Beds. Second Justice of Chester, 1788-1817 (see 'Hist. of the Great Sessions in Wales, 1542-1830,' p. 68).

Thomas Hatton, cornet 1st Regt. of Carabiniers (6th Dragoon Guards), Feb. 25, 1712.

Isaac Ashe, ensign 15th Foot, March 26, 1711; second major 4th Troop Horse Guards, Sept. 19, 1743, till reduced, 1746; living in 1747.

Clement Hilgrove, Francis Martin, and Robert Austen were exempts and captains when the regt. was reduced, 1746, and the officers placed on half-pay; and Hilgrove and Martin were still drawing half-pay thereof in 1772, but died before 1777, while Austen died between 1761 and 1770, the three having received an allowance of 118*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* each, exclusive of their half-pay.

Edward Fletcher was guidon and captain 1st Troop Horse Grenadier Guards, Sept. 13, 1754; lieutenant and captain do., March 25, 1756, to Jan. 8, 1764.

W. R. Williams.

Talybont, Brecon.

James Dormer, the first colonel of 14th Regt. of Light Dragoons, July 22, 1715, to April 9, 1720; colonel of 6th Regt. of Foot, March 9, 1728, to Nov. 1, 1735; lieutenant-general, Nov. 2, 1735; d. Dec. 24, 1741.

Lewis Dejean, colonel of 37th Regt. of Foot, April 3, 1746, to Nov. 17, 1752; colonel of 14th Regt. of Light Dragoons, Nov. 27, 1752, to April 5, 1757; lieutenant-general, March 28, 1759; d. Sept. 29, 1764, aged 85.

Thomas Forth, probably Col. Forth, who d. Jan. 14, 1757.

John Duvernet, lieutenant-colonel Grenadier Guards, d. March 21, 1756.

Wm. Twysden, probably Sir Wm. Twysden, 6th Baronet, who d. July 8, 1767, aged 60.

Courthorpe Clayton, lieutenant-colonel and equerry to the King, d. March 22, 1762.

Thomas, Lord Howard, b. about 1714, succeeded as 2nd Earl of Effingham, Feb. 12, 1743; lieutenant-colonel 2nd Troop of Horse Guards, April 11, 1743; colonel of 34th Regt. of Foot, Dec. 2, 1754, to Oct. 30, 1760; lieutenant-general, Feb. 22, 1760; colonel 1st Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, Oct. 30, 1760; d. Nov. 19, 1763.

John Randall of the Horse Guards, d. Jan. 27, 1769.

John Keate—a man so called d. Aug. 19, 1756.

John Wyville—a Lieut.-Col. Wyville d. May 7, 1740.

Gregory Beake (second son of Charles Beake of Golden Square, London), Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, d. June 19, 1749.

Charles Jenkinson was buried June 23, 1750.

Sir James Chamberlayne succeeded as 4th Baronet, October, 1694; he d. Dec. 23, 1767.

John Gilbert of the Horse Guards, d. May, 1768.

James Russel Madan, major 2nd Dragoons, d. January, 1788.

Theodore Hoste (second son of James Hoste of Sandringham, Norfolk), baptized Jan. 28, 1708, d. 1788.

Henry Miget, captain Horse Guards, d. April 20, 1755.

Robert Ramsden, baptized June 24, 1708; served at battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy; d. Feb. 9, 1769.

John Powlett, a major, d. July 2, 1740.

John Fitzwilliams, a colonel, d. about July 27, 1757.

—— O'Carroll was probably Sir Daniel O'Carroll, 2nd Baronet, b. about 1717; appointed captain in Ligonier's Horse, May, 1752; d. Dublin, Jan. 30, 1758.

John Brown, colonel of 4th Dragoon Guards, April 1, 1743, to Aug. 3, 1762; lieutenant-general, January, 1758.

Martin Madan, colonel, d. 1756.

George Furnese, captain in the Horse, d. Jan. 15, 1741.

Timothy Carr of Enniskillen and Twickenham, Equerry to the King and colonel, d. April 4, 1771.

Nathaniel Smith, Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, Nov. 6, 1765, to his death, Jan. 14, 1773.

Thomas Strudwick, captain of Horse, d. May 10, 1743.

John Boscawen (4th son of 1st Viscount Falmouth), M.P. for Truro, 1747, till his death, June 11, 1767; major-general, March, 1761; colonel of 45th Foot, Nov. 11, 1761, to death.

—— Lightfoot, captain of Dragoons, d. Sept. 24, 1762.

Philip Anstruther, a captain in the army, d. Oct. 5, 1758.

Frederic Boase.

ST. LUKE'S, OLD STREET: BIBLIOGRAPHY.

(12 S. i. 426.)

THERE is a very interesting and concise history of St. Luke's in that useful series of short histories known as 'The Fascination of London,' edited by Sir Walter Besant. St. Luke's occupies the second portion of a volume by G. E. Mitton, who devotes the first to Clerkenwell, the two parishes comprising the present Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury. This book was published by Adam & Charles Black in 1906. A little later, practically the whole volume, with a few minor corrections and additions, was used in that great monument of Sir Walter's industry, 'The Survey of London'; this was a series of large quartos, the volumes not being numbered, but bearing sub-titles, the one containing the history of St. Luke's being known as 'North of the Thames.'

I have the good fortune to possess a copy of "the scarce and singular work," 'The History of Old Street,' described by MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS at the reference given above. This copy came to me from the library of my uncle, the late Dr. George Eugene Yarrow, who lived for a great many years in Old Street, being Medical Officer of Health for St. Luke's. In a few minor points my copy differs from MR. ABRAHAMS'S description—*e.g.*, mine has 3 pp. of preface and 12 pp. of text or matter; of these 6 pp. (viz. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8) are not numbered; pp. 3 and 4 are numbered at the foot of the ornamental borders; while pp. 9, 10, 11, and 12 are correctly numbered at the top right-hand corner of the page. Each leaf being printed on one side only, the book consists entirely of right-hand pages. Adams & King is given as the name of the firm alike on the title-page, the colophon, and throughout the book, with one exception only, that on the first page of the text, where it appears as Adams & Co. The address on the title-page is given as Goswell Street, and on the colophon as 30 Goswell Street. Three or four of the earlier pages of the text give the address as 118 Old Street, St. Luke's, or simply Old Street. This is explained in the preface as being due to the fact that

"the information was not always at hand when required, and when obtained, business and other matters would frequently prevent its being used, hence delay, and will account for some of the Leaves having thereon our old address."

The best clue to the date of publication is to be found in the dedication:—

"To the Rev. John Saunders, M.A., The Church wardens, Sidesmen, Overseers, Guardians, The Trustees of the various Charities, and John Parsons, Esq., Vestry Clerk of the Parish of Saint Luke, Old Street," &c.

According to Hennessy's edition (1898) of Newcourt's 'Novum Repertorium,' John Saunders, M.A., was appointed Rector of St. Luke's on Jan. 11, 1845, by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and remained so until his decease on Dec. 22, 1873 (*vide* 'Registers of Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's,' vol. vii. folio 195). At the time of his preferment to St. Luke's he was Rector of St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish Street, E.C. He was a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge: B.A. 1829, M.A. 1835. This edition of the 'Novum Repertorium' has a few notes on the church itself, in which we are told that it was built in 1733 by Mr. James, a pupil of Wren; and that, the soil being marshy, it was necessary to build on piles. Miss Mitton, on the other hand, in her 'History of St. Luke's' says that the church was built in 1732 by G. Dance, when the parish was formed out of that of St. Giles, Cripplegate. Which is right?

Like MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS, I deplore the absence of a monograph devoted to the history of the church, but I cannot help reminding those interested that practically every general history or description of London and its churches gives some mention of St. Luke's, Old Street. There are also the Vestry Minutes, and the Reports of the Medical Officer of Health, &c., containing much valuable information. I might also mention the large and valuable library attached to the French Hospital (or Hospice) in the Victoria Park Road, South Hackney. This hospital for poor French Protestants residing in Great Britain was founded in 1708 by M. de Gastigny, a French gentleman, Master of the Hounds to King William III. when Prince of Orange. The society formerly had its head-quarters in Old Street, and has many papers, &c., in its library relating to the early history of the society. It is generally acknowledged to have the finest collection existent of works relating to Huguenot history.

Excellent short accounts of St. Agnes le Clair, Perilous Pond (Peerless Pool), the Artillery Ground, Tabernacle Walk, Finsbury Fields, and other places in St. Luke's or adjoining Old Street, will be found in Wheatley's 'London, Past and Present.'

G. YARROW BALDOCK, Major.

A Coffin-Shaped Garden Bed (12 S. i. 91, 193, 333).—In a book by Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, F.S.A., 'Early Renaissance Architecture in England,' I find this, which may be taken as a proof of a certain connexion between "coffin" as flower-bed and "coffer" in an architectural sense :—

"In the year 1615, one Walter Gedde published a book of pattern glazing called 'a Book of Sundry Draughts Principally serving for Glaziers and not impertinent for Plasterers and Gardeners.'"

By the way, I would suggest to Mr. W. Woodward, F.R.I.B.A., to come to France and visit again our Renaissance castles, where a number of "coffers" of any shape, and even square, may be seen. P. Turpin.

Latin Contractions (12 S. i. 468; ii. 19, 57).—At the last reference Ygrec explains that "Sma totlis expoitorū" is set against sums of money resulting from the sale of ships. The phrase is quite incomprehensible, and the good handwriting of the copyist is not indicative of correctness. In the third word the first *o* appears to me to be a mistaken reading of a carelessly formed *d*, and I think the whole phrase would be: "*Summa totalis expenditorum*," *i.e*, "the commissioners' or agents' sum total."

The *expenditor* must have been an official whose duty it was to weigh out (*expendere*) after collection of money. French has not retained this word. In English we have "spend" and its derivatives; and also "expenditure." Low Latin, *expenditura*. *Expenditor* has been degraded in Spanish, wherein *expendedór* may mean either a passer-out of counterfeit coin, or a taker-in of stolen goods. Italian a *spenditore* = steward, also spendthrift.

"Summa onens," or "ouens," is equally due to the bad writing the copyist had to transcribe. I would read *ri* for the second *n*. We require a genitive, we are dealing with shipping, and one of the meanings of *onus* is "cargo."

The third difficulty—"Ppli"—apparently presents a dative perhaps Ygrec could tell what the "Latin" for "poll" is in the document if it gives the word in full.

Alfred Anscombe.

Colours of Badge of the Earls of Warwick (12 S. ii. 49, 95).—The tincture of the sitting bear which Lord Warwick uses—not as a badge, but as a second crest (an heraldic solecism)—is argent, as is that of the ragged staff. The actual Earls of Warwick have, of coursa, no real right either to the demi-swan or to the bear and staff of the old Warwicks; they are not even co-heirs of a cadet branch of the original family. In this connexion their motto, "Vix ea nostra voco," has a humorous significance. Lord Warwick, however, possibly maintains that he has as much right to adopt the badge of the King-maker as the first Norman earls had to annex the bear and staff from the Saxon line, descendants of the famous Guy.

Oswald Hunter Blair, O.S.B.
Fort Augustus.

The Rous Roll gives for Henry de Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, who died in 1446, a bear argent, collared gules, studded of the first, with chain attached and reflexed over the back or. The previous Earls of the Beauchamp line appear to have used the ragged staff only as a badge, although their supporters were two bears.

When did the muzzle first appear?

S. A. Grundy-Newman.

Waterloo Heroes (12 S. ii. 11).—I have seen the pamphlet which accompanied the engraving of the picture of 'The Waterloo Heroes.' The title-page is as follows :—

"Descriptive Key to the Grand Historical Engraving entitled 'The Waterloo Heroes,' and representing the Duke of Wellington receiving his illustrious Guests at Apsley House on the anniversary of the glorious eighteenth of June.
"Published by Henry Graves & Company,
"6 Pall Mall,
"Also Key plate to the engraving."

A. H. Maclean.

Asiago (12 S. ii. 48).—In his notice of the quaint little settlement of the "Sette Comuni" L. L. K. states that according to Bädeker "all" the inhabitants now speak Italian. Naturally they *must* understand Italian to get on with their neighbours, but if it is meant that they speak Italian *only*, the statement is certainly erroneous and exaggerated. My edition of Bädeker's 'Südbayern, Tirol,' &c., is dated 1906, and states at p. 454 that "the greater part of the 30,000 inhabitants speak Italian only." Baron von Czoernig, in his monograph 'Die deutschen Sprachinseln im Süden des geschlossenen deutschen Sprachgebietes in ihrem gegenwärtigen Zustande' (Klagenfurt, 1889, p. 11), says that of the 25,137 inhabitants 8,000 still speak their German dialect. An American friend of mine, Mr. W. D. McCrackan, visited the "Sette Comuni" in 1896, and published an account in the *Bulletin* of the American Geographical Society, No. 2, 1897, of his visit to this "Teutonic Survival on Italian Soil," and says that this dialect is spoken only in four of the seven "communes," and then chiefly in the family

circle and by old people (p. 171). He points out also many other traces of Teutonic civilization still existing in this district. At p. 12 of Czoernig's pamphlet it is stated that the Catechism mentioned by L. L. K. was first printed at Padua in 1603, and again in 1813 and 1842. He gives 'Our Father' in the local dialect. Is it possible that L. L. K. was thinking of the "Tredici Comuni," another Teutonic settlement, north of Verona, where the Germanic dialect has really completely disappeared? It should be borne in mind that of recent years a powerful propaganda has been carried on by the "Deutscher Schulverein" in Vienna (founded in 1880) in these and other isolated settlements in "Austria" to revive the use of the Teutonic dialect. There are a number of other isolated German-speaking settlements to the east and south-east of Trent, where a Teutonic dialect is still spoken—all near the Val Sugana railway. Such are the Fersen Valley, near Pergine, Lusern, and Folgaria (see Bädeker, pp. 451-2, and Czoernig, p. 11). There are also scattered Teutonic settlements in Friuli.

As to all these linguistic curiosities may I be allowed to refer to my own book 'The Alps in Nature and History' (1908, pp. 65-6 and 70)? The newspapers stated at the beginning of the war that the Italian Government had transferred all these German-speaking inhabitants to the interior of Italy, but I do not know precisely which settlements were there meant.

W. A. B. Coolidge.

Grindelwald.

Thomas Hussey, M.P. for Whitchurch 1645-53 (12 S. ii. 88).—The parentage of this M.P. has long perplexed me. Like your correspondent, I can discover nothing in the various references to him in the Commons' Journals or State Papers that casts light on the subject. That he was the Winchester Scholar of 1608 appears most probable, but to which of the Hussey families of Dorset "Thomas Hussey of Blackdon" is to be assigned is anything but clear. His age at admission—11 years— does not quite fit the age attributed in the Dorset Visitation of 1623 to either Thomas of Shapwick or Thomas of Edmondsham, though not far off from that of both, and it is well known that the age given in many of these admission registers is often wrong by a year or two.

The M.P.'s public career was comparatively brief, and not very conspicuous. He was, I believe, the "Master Hussey of Shaftesbury" appointed on the Dorset Assessment Committee in August, 1643. He subscribed to the League and Covenant as M.P. for Whitchurch, Dec. 31, 1645, and though at first apparently one of the members included in the Purge of December, 1648, was readmitted to his seat June 2, 1649, and retained the same until the Cromwellian dissolution in April, 1653. He was added to the Berkshire Sequestration Committee in February, 1650, and in the second Protectorate Parliament of 1656-8 was elected for Andover, being then described as "of Hungerford Park, Hungerford, co. Wilts." Under the Act of 1656 he was nominated Sequestration Commissioner for both Hants and Berks. He died some few months before the close of the Parliament of 1656-8. His will, which unfortunately affords no help as to his family identity, is dated July 3, 1654, with codicils Feb. 15, 1655, and Dec. 14, 1657; and was proved in P.C.C. Feb. 25, 1657/8. He names his wife Catherine; two sons, Thomas (then under 15) and William; and daughters Anne, Catherine, Mary, and Cecily. Perhaps these few notes may help to direct H. C. to further efforts of research as to his parentage.

W. D. Pink.

Winslade, Lowton, Newton-le-Willows.

Archer: Bowman (12 S. i. 29; ii. 15).—Mr. Rowbotham has apparently mistaken my meaning, and the object of my inquiry. It was to ascertain whether the two names were now sufficiently localized to suggest the respective "origins" of the two types of soldiers of six hundred years ago. Presumably, the Archers were men of the "long-bow," and Bowmen those of the "cross-bow." Mr. Rowbotham's descent of so many "Archers" from a William l'Arcuarius who came over with William the Conqueror disturbs my hypothesis that both the cross-bow and the long-bow were peculiar to England before 1000 A.D. It is remarkable that amongst the six counties in which he states the Archers are common, Nottinghamshire, of Sherwood Forest fame, is not included.

L. G. R.

Bournemouth.

Panoramic Surveys of London Streets (12 S. ii. 5).—A noticeable addition to these was

"A Balloon View of London [as seen from Hampstead]. London; published May 1st, 1851. By Banks & Co., 4 Little Queen Street, Holborn. Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange,"

an important work, measuring 42 by 25 in., and extending from Primrose Hill to Battersea Park, and from the London Hospital to Kensington Palace. Apparently on steel,

the engraving shows with much distinctness and appreciable size the topographical features of that day, and many individual houses and buildings are given in detail.

A little earlier had been issued 'The Grand Panorama of London as seen from the Thames in 1844,' unfolding to 15 ft. by 5 in., and showing the stretch from Westminster to the Royal Victualling Office, Deptford. I believe there was more than one issue—one forming a supplement to *The Pictorial Times*.

W. B. H.

TREE FOLK-LORE: THE ELDER (11 S. xii. 361, 410, 429, 450, 470, 489, 507; 12 S. i. 37, 94).—My supposition that elder had been unwittingly substituted for alder in a legend as to the material of the Cross, referred to by another correspondent, is backed up by the Irish belief mentioned in 'My Irish Year' (p. 53). Children were, says the author,

"forbidden to strike each other with a rod of the alder. Why? The people said it was because the Cross was made of alder wood. But this explanation shows that the myth about the alder wood had been forgotten."

Mr. Padraic Colum does not tell us what this was.

ST. SWITHIN.

FOLK-LORE: CHIME-HOURS (12 S. i. 329, 417).—May I—greatly daring—differ from ST. SWITHIN, who considers that "chime-hours hardly belong to folk-lore"? (I quote from memory.)

In that home and haunt of so many old beliefs, and especially of ecclesiastic folk-lore, the county of Norfolk, I lately heard a discussion as to the various circumstances of birth which enable a child to see, or not to see, ghosts. It was generally agreed by the Norfolk-born people there assembled that "children born in chime-hours would always see spirits," and several instances were given.

Y. T.

STATUE AT DRURY LANE THEATRE (12 S. ii. 71).—I have not seen the print to which J. L. L. alludes, but have little doubt that the statue to which he alludes is the Apollo which fell through the roof, and was presumably broken to pieces. The incident is referred to in the account of the burning of the theatre in 1809 in *The Annual Register* for that year. Moreover, when the theatre was rebuilt and opened on Oct. 10, 1812, an address written by Byron was delivered by Elliston, in the first stanza of which the poet wrote:—

In one short hour behold the blazing fane,
Apollo sink, and Shakespeare cease to reign.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

The statue referred to, which is stated to have been more than ten feet high, was a figure of Apollo. It was destroyed with the theatre.

Boaden, in his 'Life of Kemble' (vol. ii. p. 482), wrote:—

"On the night of the conflagration, I stood with my boots covered by the water, in the middle of the street, until I saw the figure on the summit of the house sink into the flames; that Apollo which a contemptible vanity had thrust up into the place that, in England, should always be occupied by Shakspeare:—to whose honour, moreover, be it remembered, the pile, on its erection, professed itself to be consecrated."

WM. DOUGLAS.

RABSEY CROMWELL ALIAS WILLIAMS (12 S. i. 486).—The subjoined clipping is from *The Manchester Weekly Times*, May, 1894. The Rev. H. C. Field, if he is alive, may be able to supply the details required on the subject by your correspondent:—

GOSSIP ABOUT INTERESTING PEOPLE.

The Rev. Henry Cromwell Field, who has been appointed by Lord Herschell to the Crown living of Bradpole, Dorset, is a lineal descendant of the Lord Protector Cromwell.

FRED L. TAVARÉ.

THE KINGSLEY PEDIGREE (12 S. ii. 70).—*The Newcastle Courant* of Aug. 9, 1806, has the following announcement:—

"At Lamberton, near Berwick, Mr. Kingsley, ensign in the 8th Reg., aged 16, to Miss Maria Taylor, aged 17";

and in the issue of the same paper of Sept. 6 following:—

"On the 3rd inst., at Berwick Church, William Jeffrey Towler Kingsley, Esq., of London, to Miss Maria Taylor, daughter of Mr. John Taylor, formerly printer and bookseller, Berwick, being the third time the young couple have been married: their united ages scarcely exceed 34."

These were the parents of the Rev. William Towler Kingsley, Rector of South Kilvington, who was born at Berwick on June 28, 1815, immediately after the Battle of Waterloo, at which his father fought.

J. C. HODGSON.

Alnwick.

The Genealogist for 1913 contains full pedigrees of this family.

R. J. FYNMORE.

"HAT TRICK": A CRICKET TERM (12 S. ii. 70).—The 'Dictionary of Slang,' by Barrère, says: "A bowler who takes three wickets in succession is said to have done the 'hat trick,' from the custom of giving him a hat as a recognition of his skill." When this expression first came in I do not know, but

it is certainly over fifty years ago; and in my day (1859-69) the last of the three wickets taken had to pay for the hat, I believe. The hat was always supposed to be of the value of a guinea, and I think money was always given instead of it, but I never was a victim myself. A. GWYTHER.
Windham Club.

In old days it was customary to present a bowler who took three wickets, in three consecutive balls, with a hat as a reward for his skill. In later years a jockey who wins three races consecutively is constantly referred to as having performed the "hat trick." WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

The earliest use of the phrase which I have been able to trace occurs in *The Sportsman* for Nov. 28, 1888, where it says: "Mr. Absolom has performed the hat trick twice, and at Tufnell Park he took four wickets with four balls." ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

SIR WILLIAM OGLE: SARAH STEWKELEY (12 S. ii. 89).—The explanation of the point which has puzzled F. H. S. concerning Sarah, daughter of Sir Hugh Stewkeley, of Hinton Ampner, the second baronet, is that this lady, following the example of her second husband, entered the bonds of matrimony thrice. See Wotton's 'Baronetage,' III. ii. (1741) 393, under 'Cobb, of Adderbury.' Her husbands were: (1) Dr. John Cobb, Warden of Winchester College, who died on Nov. 25, 1724; (2) Ellis St. John (formerly Ellis Mews), of Farley Chamberlayne; and (3) Capt. Francis Townsend or Townshend, of whom I should be glad to have particulars. There is a tablet in the College Cloisters to the memory of her first husband, and the inscription ends: "Sarah, vidua illius superstes....Monumentum hoc optimo Marito P." I take it that, in using the epithet "optimo," she had no intention of reflecting upon her later "better halves."
H. C.

Ellis St. John, of Farley St. John and of Dogmersfield, married as his third wife, between 1725 and 1729, Sarah, daughter and coheir of Sir Hugh Stewkeley, 2nd baronet. She is referred to in his will, proved at the P.C.C. in 1729. She died as "Sarah Townshend, widow, of Winchester," in 1760. Her will is at P.C.C. (407 Lynch). In it she refers to "her late husband Ellis St. John."

Whether it was this lady who had previously married Dr. Cobb, Warden of Winchester College, I do not know. But as he died in 1724, and Ellis St. John only lost his second wife in 1725, this obviously may easily have been the case.

She bequeaths the manor of Dunster (the Stewkeleys had for long been connected with Dunster) to her niece Mary, wife of the Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge. Her residuary legatee, and sole executor, was Paulet St. John, eldest son of her previous husband, Ellis St. John, by his second wife (he had no issue by his first wife). This Paulet was M.P. for Winchester, and afterwards for Hants, then for Winchester again. In 1772 he was created a baronet. His grandson, Sir Henry Paulet St. John, 3rd baronet, took the additional surname of Mildmay by royal licence.

Sir Hugh Stewkeley's *eldest* daughter and coheir married the last Lord Stawell, by whom she had one son and one daughter (the Mary Bilson Legge of her will).

The son died before his father, and the barony therefore lapsed on the latter's decease without (surviving) male issue. It was, however, revived in favour of his only daughter, Mary Bilson Legge, May 20, 1760, who was created Baroness Stawell of Somerton, co. Somerset. Her husband was a prominent statesman of the day.
STEPNEY GREEN.

FIELDINGIANA: MISS H—AND (12 S. i. 483; ii. 16, 38).—There can be no doubt that the maiden name of the Countess of Northington was Huband:—

I. John Huband, of Ipsley, co. Warwick, created a baronet 2 Feb. 1660-1, married Jane, daughter of Lord Charles Pawlett, of Dowles, co. Hants, and died 1710.

II. Sir John, son and heir, married Rhoda, daughter of Sir Thomas Broughton, of Broughton, co. Stafford, bart., and died 24 Jan., 1716-7.

III. Sir John, son and heir, died at Eton, a minor and unmarried, æt. 17, 10 Nov., 1730, when the title became extinct.—See 'Synopsis of the Extinct Baronetage of England,' by William Courthope, 1835, p. 105.

According to 'The English Baronetage' (by Thomas Wotton), 1741, vol. iii. pt. i. p. 263, Rhoda, daughter of Sir Thomas Broughton, second Baronet, married Sir John Huband of Ipsley, in the county of Warwick, Bart. In the same 'Baronetage,' vol. iv. p. 277, Huband of Ipsley, Warwickshire, appears among the "Baronets, Extinct." See also G. E. C[okayne]'s 'Complete Baronetage,' iii. 158.

According to G. E. C.'s 'Complete Peerage,' vi. 80, the Earl of Northington married, Nov. 19, 1743, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Jane, sister and coheir of Sir John

Huband, 3rd Bart., daughter of Sir John Huband, 2nd Bart., of Ipsley, co. Warwick, by Rhoda, daughter of Sir Thomas Broughton, Bart. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

STEEL IN MEDICINE (12 S. ii. 69).—The use of iron as a medicine was known long before Boyle wrote his work upon 'Natural Philosophy,' the first edition of which appeared in 1663. Dr. J. Frampton published in London, in the year 1580, a book entitled 'Joyfull News out of the New-found World,' &c., a translation from the Spanish of Dr. Monardes, and treating, among other things, of the properties of "Yron and Steele in Medicine." Other early works upon the subject were published by J. Bourges, Paris, 1649; C. Drelincurtius, Montpelier, 1654; and J. Michaelis, Leipzig, 1658.

S D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

BRASS PLATE IN NEWLAND CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE (12 S. ii. 90).—MR. ANEURIN WILLIAMS is vague, but he probably refers to the well-known fifteenth-century brass in the Clearwell Chapel of the church of Newland. On that brass, which forms a heraldic crest, is shown a Free-miner of the Forest of Dean. There is an excellent picture of this brass in Nicholls's 'History of the Forest of Dean' (Murray, 1858). Nicholls says that the brass represents the iron-miner

"wearing a cap, holding a candle*stick* between his teeth, handling a small mattock, with which to loosen, as occasion required, the fine mineral earth, lodged in the cavity within which he worked, or else to detach the metallic incrustations lining its sides, bearing a light wooden mine-hod on his back, suspended by a shoulderstrap, and clothed in a thick flannel jacket, and short leathern breeches, tied with thongs below the knee."

H. K. H.

THE LION RAMPANT OF SCOTLAND (12 S. ii. 71).—It may interest MR. A. S. E. ACKERMANN to know that a few years past I had some correspondence with that gallant officer Capt. Heaton-Armstrong, then Private Secretary to the erstwhile Mpret of Albania (Prince William of Wied), who had had a new coat of arms made in Germany for his kingdom: "A double-headed eagle displayed, charged on the breast with the arms of Runkel."

I called Capt. Heaton-Armstrong's attention to the fact that the ancient arms of Albania, as quartered by the Emperor of Austria (see Woodward), were "Or, a lion rampant gules"; and received an official reply, courteously informing me that I was correct, and that the Albanians, curiously enough, possessed similar traits to the inhabitants of our Alban: they have the clan system, and are a kilted race, and still keep their peel towers or fortalices of refuge.

ALFRED RODWAY.

GORGES BRASS (12 S. i. 488; ii. 13).—The brass of Henry, son of Lord Gorges, of which I sent a description which appears at the former reference, has been purchased, I understand, for erection in the Old Church, Chelsea, where there are other Gorges brasses.

(Rev.) H. L. L. DENNY.

3 Lincoln Street, S.W.

HOUSE AND GARDEN SUPERSTITIONS (12 S. ii. 89). — 2. People who hold a variety of superstitions about clocks say that two pendulum clocks stop one another if set side by side. If a clock stops soon after a death in a house, only a little child must set the pendulum swinging again.

5. The belief about the "turned" primrose is common. It is often tried, but by the next spring is quite forgotten. But it is said that a turned primula will come up a better colour. THOS. RATCLIFFE.

RICHARD RELHAN, JUN. (12 S. i. 449).—It has been found that John Henry Relhan, brother of the above, died in Cambridge, Jan. 2, 1838, and Charlotte Relhan, a sister, in 1852, and that a brother, Charles Relhan, a teacher of music, was then living at Manor Street, Cambridge. Perhaps these particulars may discover what we desire to know, viz., where and when Richard Relhan, jun., died. R. HEFFER.

RICHARD SWIFT (12 S. ii. 9, 58, 73, 112).—There are several pleasant references to this gentleman in Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's 'My Life in Two Hemispheres,' 2 vols. (Fisher Unwin), 1898.

EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER.'

COL. CHARLES LENNOX (12 S. ii. 28, 89).—This gentleman died as 4th Duke of Richmond in 1819, not, as stated by W. R. W., from the bite of a dog, but from the bite of a tame fox which went mad.

Monreith. HERBERT MAXWELL.

"A STEER OF WOOD" (12 S. ii. 79).—This expression is said at the above reference to remain unaccounted for in the 'N.E.D.' As a *stère*, a cubic metre, is the acknowledged measurement for wood in France, the word "steer" in Victorian days in that connexion does not seem to need much explanation.

Blenheim Crescent, W. W. DEL COURT.

PEAS POTTAGE (12 S. ii. 90).—It was during the Peninsular War that here French prisoners were refreshed on the road with peas pudding, and hence this name.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

Racketts, Hythe, Southampton.

LARGEST BAG OF GAME FOR A DAY'S SHOOTING (12 S. i. 510; ii. 55).—In those days hares and other ground game were rounded up with nets, and slaughtered. *Tuer* means to slaughter. W. H. M. GRIMSHAW.

Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.

Notes on Books.

London Street Games. By Norman Douglas. (London, St. Catherine Press, 5*s.* net.)

THE author, in the dedication, speaks of his book as "this breathless Catalogue"—and thus characterizes it very aptly. It is a list of names of games, poured out with rapid interspersions of description; as if in the monologue of a Cockney wiseacre who divides his subject roughly into boys' games, girls' games, and small children's games, and, in the second division, gives a great number of "chants" as they are used to-day—some blatantly of modern invention, others adaptations of older incantations. Rules for playing some of the games are given as the players give them, and a specimen of one of these, with its immediate setting, may indicate, as a description could not, the general character of the book:—

"Then there's FROG IN FIELD and FROG IN THE MIDDLE and FROG IN THE WATER and INCH IT UP and SHRIMPS (where you have to go over a boy's back with your cap doubled up on your head—many duty-games have to be played with caps) and LOBSTER (also called EGGS AND BACON, where you have to throw down your cap while going over his head and pick it up with your teeth without rolling off his back) and EGG IN A DUCK'S BELLY (holding the cap between your legs) and CAT O' NINE TALES and SPUR THE DONK and OVER THE MOON and FOOT IT (where you jump sideways) and CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE and CAT ON HOT BRICKS (about as good as any) and POSTMAN and HOPPING ALL THE WAY TO CHURCH and MUSSENTOUCHET—'In mussentouchet one boy flies over back and then he puts the boys hats anywhere he likes [on their bodies] and tells them to run to certain spot and they must not touch their hats the one whose hat falls off is down.'"

So the entire book goes on, with the exception of a few groups of lines (they can hardly be called sentences) in which Mr. Douglas introduces such reflections into the talk of his supposed informer as plainly show that he is himself fully aware of the antiquarian or "folk-lore" interest of the games, names, and rimes. (By the way, what is the adjective corresponding to "folk-lore"? Has one been invented?) He has not chosen to tell us how or from whom or in what several parts he collected this lively learning, and has left it to the reader to notice particular matters of interest, such as the version of "Madame, will you walk," or the small children's games which remain old-fashioned, or the discourse on the waning popularity of marbles and the reason for it. We like the book the better for its odd manner; indeed, we like the book very much. It is spirited and quite funny—full of that crude young wit of the street-arab, which, insouciant, often rather cruel, often rotesquely coarse, is oddly exempt from real vulgarity—a mischief which, perhaps, does not infect a person's wit till he is too old for street games.

The Celtic Christianity of Cornwall. By Thomas Taylor, F.S.A. (Longmans & Co., 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

THE Celtic Christianity of Cornwall has become almost a by-word by reason of the multiplicity and obscurity of the saints for which it is famous.

If Mr. Taylor has not always succeeded in bringing light into its darkness, he has at least always taken care to ground himself upon excellent authorities, such as the archæological works of MM. Gougaud and Dechelette, and he has obtained valuable help from two masters of the Cornish tongue in Prof. Loth and Mr. H. Jenner. But the true answer to very many of the difficulties involved in this ancient faith will still be that a certain percentage of these mysterious saints were survivals of old local divinities of pagan origin. The author admits that the cult of the sun was rife in Cornwall a thousand years ago, and that the Church history of the county before the Norman conquest was chiefly matter of legendary lore. Giving his own experience as one who has spent a quarter of a century as a teacher among the people, he notes that a marked change has passed over the face of Cornish Nonconformity, which once was so pronounced—that many of the old doctrines are being recast, and that the drift is towards a moderate rationalism. But the impress of the once prevalent monasticism can everywhere be distinctly traced. The picture drawn of the mediæval Hermit who was the pioneer of the monastery is by no means that of a mere spiritual solitary, as generally imagined, but rather that of an active philanthropist who ministered as a friend to all, and enjoyed wide influence (p. 123). He was, in fact, a practical philanthropist who devoted his life to the service of his fellow-men.

Selections from the Poems of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Edited by A. Hamilton Thompson. (Cambridge University Press, 2*s.* net.)

THERE cannot often be two opinions, when a somewhat restricted selection of Coleridge's poems is compiling, as to what to include and what to omit, and we cannot flatter ourselves that we might have improved this selection, except, perhaps, by effectually protesting against the dismemberment of 'Christabel.' This, on several counts, appears to us a great mistake, and if it seemed forced upon Mr. Thompson by want of space, we would have recommended him to shorten his Introduction and curtail the lavish quotations in his notes, as well as several remarks which appear twice over, in order to get the whole poem in.

One of the most useful features in the volume is the conspectus of principal dates in the life of Coleridge—a humble bit of work, perhaps, but done with an unusual nicety and fullness of detail. The Introduction is devoted largely to a study of the relation of Coleridge's poetry to Nature on

the one hand and that of Wordsworth on the other, with some rather sketchy remarks on Coleridge's philosophy, and a good account of the rise and wane of his poetical activity. It is an essay which would hardly be grasped by a mind at the stage when 'Christabel' presented in bits would seem tolerable—for it is by no means clearly pointed, and assumes in the reader a fair knowledge of the literature of the period.

The same sort of praise—with just that doubtfulness about it—applies to the Notes. These are very good, in that they supply bibliographical and circumstantial details both lavishly and judiciously; but they also combine explanations suitable for children (*e.g.*, "Lutanist] Player on a lute"; "Swift jug jug] 'Jug' (is the traditional verbal equivalent for the nightingale's 'fast thick warble'"; the note on "beads"; "sovran] Sovereign") with criticisms and allusions to facts of political and literary history which children are not likely to make much of. While calling attention to felicities and exactness of description, they omit to notice one or two curious slips on the poet's part—as, for instance, the lines in 'Youth and Age,' where he is betrayed into saying that "a breathing house....lightly flashed along." We suppose an adult and not inexperienced reader who is beginning to take to poetry is the person aimed at. From which point of view we should judge the Notes to be somewhat better, and the Introduction somewhat less well calculated, than they appear on an independent consideration.

The Burlington Magazine for August has for frontispiece a reproduction of Ford Madox Brown's famous landscape, 'An English Autumn Afternoon,' which has recently been presented to the Birmingham Art Gallery. Mr. Campbell Dodgson contributes an article on the 'Calumny of Apelles,' by Breu. It was a favourite convention amongst the painters of the Renaissance to attempt to reconstruct the painting of Apelles from the description given by Lucian; the present example was made by Jörg Breu the elder of Augsburg (d. 1537) from the engraving by Mocetto after Mantegna's pencil drawing, and was recently presented to the British Museum by Sir Edward Poynter. It is more of a free transcript than a copy of the engraving, which, together with the original drawing, is already in the collection. Mr. W. R. Lethaby, in a first article on 'English Primitives,' is concerned mainly with the work of Master Walter of Colchester, a monk of St. Alban's Abbey in the thirteenth century, "sculptor et pictor incomparabilis," according to Matthew Paris. Mr. Lethaby disagrees with Mr. Page about the remains of the paintings on the square piers of the nave of the church, and considers that the most restrained of the paintings (that on Pier I.) is the earliest, and that on the easternmost hardly earlier than 1280. Reproductions are provided of some of these paintings, and of three beautiful designs of Master Walter from the obituary roll of Lucy, first Prioress of the Holy Cross and St. Mary, Castle Hedingham, Essex. Mr. Lionel Cust continues his 'Notes on Pictures in the Royal Collections' with a discussion of a supposed portrait of Raphael by himself, found in a neglected state at Windsor during the reign of Edward VII. Mr. Cust is doubtful as to the authorship of the painting. Some of the works of the young Franco-Polish sculptor Gaudier Brzeska, recently killed in action, are discussed and illustrated by Mr. Roger Fry. The portraits of Mr. Asher Wertheimer and his wife, forming two of the nine family portraits by Mr. Sargent which Mr. Wertheimer has generously presented to the nation, are reproduced with some notes under the heading 'A Monthly Chronicle.'

THE DE BANCO SEARCH SOCIETY.

The following paragraphs are taken from a letter which we have recently received from Sir George Makgill, Hon. Secretary of the above society:—

"May I call your attention to the existence of the De Banco Search Society, which has for many years been carrying on an excellent work in searching the early Plea Rolls?.....

"The early Plea Rolls are quite unindexed and very numerous; for instance, in the reign of Richard II. (1377-1399)—the next reign to be searched—there are 80 rolls, each containing some 6,000 or more suits, which represent a grand total of 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 surnames, and about half that number of place-names.

"Every roll will be searched, and not, as hitherto, alternate Terms only; this will, of course, mean that the reign will take longer to finish, but it will assure every member obtaining a complete list of all references to the name or names entered.

"The subscription, which will last for one year, will now be 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for one name. 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* for three names, and 1*l.* 1*s.* for every additional name entered.

"Reports will be sent out every three months; they will contain the full name and residence of the names subscribers are interested in, with the full reference to the roll and membrane.....Those members wishing to have abstracts or copies of entries can make arrangements with the searcher, who will have the work done while the search is in progress, thus saving the staff of the Public Record Office the unnecessary trouble of continually producing the same rolls, and the rolls themselves from the wear and tear entailed.

"The work will be in the hands of Miss Dorothy O. Shilton, who has been carrying on the searches for the Society for some years."

The address of the Society is 93-94 Chancery Lane, W.C.

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS who send letters to be forwarded to other contributors should put on the top left-hand corner of their envelopes the number of the page of 'N. & Q.' to which their letters refer, so that the contributor may be readily identified.

MR. E. C. MALAN.—Forwarded.

CAPT. H. S. GLADSTONE.—Forwarded to MR. ROBERT PIERPOINT. We much regret the misprint ("Galdstone" for Gladstone) in the Index to 12 S. i.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 34.

NOTES:—Bibliography of Histories of Irish Counties and Towns, 141—The Three Witches in 'Macbeth,' 142—A Bibliography of Forgotten Magazines, 143—Inscriptions in St. Mary's Battersea, 145—"Maru," 146—Shakespeare Allusion—George Nicholson, Printer, 1760–1825: Poughnill—Words from 'Mercurius Politicus,' 147.

QUERIES:—Mrs. Ann Dutton, 147—Burton and Speke: African Travel—References Wanted—"L'homme sensuel moyen"—Custody of Corporate Seals—Francis Whittle, M.P.—John Williams, M.P.—"Windose"—Boy-Ed as Surname—Raynes Park, Wimbledon—Thomas Chace, 148—William Thornhill, Surgeon—Mary Anne Clarke—Emma Robinson, Author of 'Whitefriars'—'Sabrinæ Corolla'—'The London Magazine'—St. Sebastian—Rome and Moscow—John Evans, Astrologer of Wales—British Crests—Gibbon's Diary, 149.

REPLIES:—"Nose of Wax," 150—An English Army List of 1740, 151—Hymn-Tune 'Lydia,' 152—Author Wanted—First Illustrated English Novel—Churchwardens and their Wands—Sir David Owen, Kt., 153—Papal Insignia: Nicolas V., 154—'Otho de Grandison'—St. George's, Bloomsbury—First English Provincial Newspaper, 155—William Holloway—Peat and Moss: Healing Properties—Richard Wilson, M.P., 156—"Honest Injun"—Common Garden=Covent Garden—The City Coroner and Treasure-Trove—"Watch House," Ewell, Surrey—'The Man with the Hoe,' 157—Pronunciation of "Catriona"—Dr. Thomas Chevalier—Portrait of a Knight of the Garter—Ancient Welsh Triad—Early Circulating Library—Thomas Hussey, M.P. for Whitchurch, 158—Farmers' Candlemas Rime—House and Garden Superstitions—Thomas Congreve, M.D.—"Oil on troubled waters"—Edmond Dubleday, 159.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Calendar of Charter Rolls, 1341–1417—'Iacob and Iosep'—'Ireland in Fiction.'

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORIES OF IRISH COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

(See 11 S. xi. 103, 183, 315; xii. 24, 276, 375; 12 S. i. 422; ii. 22.)

PART IX.—M.

MAGHERAFELT.

Some Account of the Town of Magherafelt and Manor of Sal in Ireland. By the Father of that (Salters') Company. Southwark, 1842.

MALLOW.

Historical and Topographical Notes, &c., on Buttevant, Castletownroche, Doneraile, Mallow, and Places in their Vicinity. By Col. James Grove White. Cork, 1905–11.

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The History of the Two Ulster Manors of Finagh, co. Tyrone, and Coole, otherwise Manor Atkinson, and of their owners. By the Earl of Belmore. Dublin, 1881.

MAYNOOTH.

Records of the History of Maynooth Church, principally of the Prebendaries of Maynooth and the Vicars of Laraghbryan. By Rev. George Blacker. Dublin, 1867.

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See Kildare.

MAYO.

Narrative of what passed in Killala, co. Mayo, and the parts adjacent during the French Invasion in the summer of 1798. By an eye-witness (Bishop of Killala). Dublin, 1800.

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The Midland Septs and the Pale. By Rev. F. R. Montgomery Hitchcock, M.A. Dublin, 1908.

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MUCKROSS.

Muckross Abbey and Innisfallen Island. By J. B. Cullen. Catholic Truth Society, Dublin, 1915.

MUNGRET.

The Monastery of Mungret. By Rev. E. Cahill, S.J. Catholic Truth Society, Dublin, 1915.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.
79 Talbot Street, Dublin.

(To be continued.)

THE THREE WITCHES IN 'MACBETH.'

THE "weird sisters" of 'Macbeth' present to me three stages or steps of witchcraft—the novice, the graduate, and the mistress of high degree—and, in keeping with their principle of contrariness,

Fair is foul, and foul is fair,

the third witch is the chief and most knowing of the trio. In the brief opening scene the first witch only asks questions; the others answer her, the third with fuller and more far-seeing knowledge than the second.

When shall we three meet again
In thunder, lightning, or in rain?

asks the first witch.

When the hurly-burly's done,
When the battle's lost and won,

replies the second; but the third knows

That will be ere the set of sun.

"Where the place?" is the next query of the eager novice. The graduate can reply "Upon the heath," but it is the mistress of high degree that gives the more promising and prophetic information: "There to meet with Macbeth." The dialogue now appears to take an abrupt turn, for the first witch rejoins: "I come, Graymalkin." Who is Graymalkin? The glossarists say "a familiar spirit in the shape of a grey cat," yet they give no reasons, or rather no authority that I have read states the why and the wherefore for such a definition. There is no stage direction to say any spirit or body calls. Graymalkin certainly may mean an old, grey cat, and in the song 'Come Away' sung in Act III. scene v., of which only the first line is given, but which can be found entire in Middleton's 'The Witch,' Hecate speaks of what in Act III. scene v. she terms "my little spirit" as "Malkin my sweet spirit."

Hark! I am call'd; my little spirit, see,
Sits in a foggy cloud, and stays for me.

The song in 'The Witch' runs:—

Come away, come away;
Hecate, Hecate, come away. } in the air
Hec. I come, I come, I come,
With all the speed I may.
Now I go, now I fly,
Malkin my sweet spirit and I, &c.

Is Hecate or her spirit Graymalkin? Or is it to the third witch that the name is applied? If to the third witch, then the dialogue loses its abrupt turn, and the mistress of high degree gets an appropriate witch-name; but, before the line would fit in this sense, it would have to be slightly amended from the present to the future, and read: "I'll come, Graymalkin."

The folio edition prints the concluding lines thus :—

> Paddock calls :—anon—
> Fair is foul, and foul is fair,
> Hover through the fog and filthy air ;

and as if they were to be spoken by the three witches in chorus. Most editors now give the line—" Paddock calls : anon "—only to the second witch, some making a further division by giving the " anon " to the third witch, leaving the last two lines only to be said in chorus. This last is the method of the " Globe " edition. " Paddocks " are large, croaking frogs or toads, and the glossarists define " Paddock " here as " a familiar spirit in the form of a huge toad," a surmise originated, I suppose, by " Paddock " being in the singular, and followed by " anon "—a servant's term for coming. But it is possible " anon " may here be a word of direction or command meaning " quickly," " at once." Perhaps the impression intended to be conveyed by the witches' words is that they know by the croaking of the frogs or toads that the thunderstorm is breaking—the fair which is foul to them gaining the upper hand—and so, while the atmosphere about them is still leaden, thick, and humid, the trio speedily vanish.

In the other witch scene of the first act the three degrees of the witches are well maintained. Following Holinshed's ' The Historie of Macbeth,' on which he based his play, and whence he borrowed the three weird sisters, Shakespeare makes the first witch only salute Macbeth as Thane of Glamis, a title he knows he already possesses by his father's death. The second witch goes a little further towards prophecy, but it would be then known at Duncan's court that Macbeth was Thane of Cawdor. It is the third witch that gives the " more than mortal knowledge " :—

> Thou shalt be king hereafter !

To Banquo's questioning, the novice can only answer :—

> Lesser than Macbeth, and greater.

The graduate's

> Not so happy, yet much happier,

is not more satisfying. The mistress of high degree alone tells Banquo really something :—

> Thou shalt get kings, though thou be none.

The ingredients thrown by the witches into the cauldron in the opening cavern scene of Act IV. display well, also, the degrees of their powers. The first witch only throws two ingredients, " poisoned entrails," and

> Toad that under a cold stone
> Days and nights has thirty-one
> Sweltered venom, sleeping got ;

afterwards adding two more—

> sow's blood, that hath eaten
> Her nine farrow : grease, that's sweaten
> From the murderer's gibbet,

when Macbeth demands to see the apparitions. All these ingredients would be truly local and comparatively easy to be got. The second witch's quota is more numerous, totalling, with the cooling " baboon's blood," ten :—

> Fillet of a fenny snake
> In the cauldron boil and bake ;
> Eye of newt, and toe of frog,
> Wool of bat, and tongue of dog,
> Adder's fork, and blind-worm's sting,
> Lizard's leg, and howlet's wing.

These, too, could mostly be got near at hand, and without much trouble. The most powerful share comes from the third witch, an unlucky thirteen of ugly and far-fetched things :—

> Scale of dragon, tooth of wolf,
> Witches' mummy ; maw and gulf
> Of the ravined salt-sea shark ;
> Root of hemlock, digged i' the dark ;
> Liver of blaspheming Jew ;
> Gall of goat, and slips of yew
> Slivered in the moon's eclipse ;
> Nose of Turk, and Tartar's lips ;
> Finger of birth-strangled babe
> Ditch-delivered by a drab,
> Make the gruel thick and slab ;
> Add thereto a tiger's chaudron,
> For the ingredients of our cauldron.

W. H. PINCHBECK

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FORGOTTEN MAGAZINES.

AN attempt was made by Pisanus Fraxi (H. S. Ashbee), in ' Catena Librorum Tacendorum ' (London, 1885), to compile a bibliography of the numerous ribald miscellanies which flourished at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries. The list, however, is very imperfect. Mr. Ashbee, very rightly, never described a publication that he had not examined, and these books are so seldom met with that it is not surprising that many of them escaped his notice. It is doubtful whether even the British Museum thirty years ago possessed a complete set, as I believe it does now, of the three most notorious of these periodicals. The parent of them all, however, is no rarity, for owing

to its large circulation there is no difficulty in procuring it. This is the familiar

"Town and Country Magazine; or Universal Repository of Knowledge and Entertainment. Printed for A. Hamilton, Junior, near St. John's Gate,"

from January, 1769, till November, 1780, when it was printed for the same proprietor "opposite St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet St." Archibald Hamilton continued to conduct the magazine until the end of 1790; and afterwards, under W. Bradford, it ran for some years longer. Its interest, however, ceases with the twenty-second volume.

The "prodigious sale" of *The Town and Country Magazine* in its early days naturally brought forth a plentiful crop of similar productions. In November, 1772, appeared

"The Macaroni and Theatrical Magazine, or Monthly Register of the Fashions and Diversions of the Times. Printed for J. Williams at No. 39, next the Mitre Tavern, Fleet Street,"

followed in December of the same year by

"The Westminster Magazine, or the Pantheon of Taste. Printed for W. Goldsmith at No. 24 Paternoster Row."

These three periodicals, however, were far surpassed in indecorousness by a succession of magazines, which continued to flourish for a great number of years, and which I propose to describe in detail. The following is a list of them :—

1. "The Covent Garden Magazine; or Amorous Repository: Calculated solely for the Entertainment of the Polite World. Printed for G. Allen, No. 59 in Paternoster Row."*

The first number appeared in July, 1772, and it ran until December, 1774, making three volumes in all. The title-page of the third volume bears the additional description: "Calculated solely for the Entertainment of the Polite World and the Finishing of a Young Gentleman's Education."

2. "The Rambler's Magazine; or The Annals of Gallantry, Glee, Pleasure, and the Bon Ton; Calculated for the Entertainment of the Polite World; and to furnish the Man of Pleasure with a most delicious banquet of Amorous, Bacchanalian, Whimsical, Humorous, Theatrical and Polite Entertainment. Vol. I. For the year 1783. London. Printed for the Author and sold by G. Lister, No. 46 Old Bailey: Mr. Jackson, at Oxford; Mr. Hodson, at Cambridge; Mr. Frobisher, at York; Mr. Slack, at Newcastle; Messrs. Pearson & Rawlinson, at Birmingham; Mr. Cutwell, at Bath; and all the other Booksellers in Great Britain and Ireland."

It first appeared in January, 1783, and there are three volumes, for the years 1783, 1784, and 1785 respectively, with the above title-page. In the next year there was an alteration. For the year 1786, and also for the year 1787, the magazine was "Printed for the Authors by R. Randall, No. 4 Shoe Lane, Fleet Street"; for the year 1788, and for the year 1789 until the December number, by R. Randall at "No. 1" Shoe Lane, Fleet Street. From December, 1789, until its close in June, 1790, it was printed by J. Bird, first at No. 11 Poppin's Court, Fleet Street, and afterwards at Fetter Lane, Fleet Street. Altogether it ran into eight volumes.

In the year following the decease of *The Rambler's Magazine* another publication of the same species had made its appearance :—

3. "The Bon Ton Magazine; or Microscope of Fashion and Folly. (For the year 1791.) Vol. I. London. Printed by W. Locke, No. 12 Red Lion Street, Holborn."

The first number is dated March, 1791, and it ran to March, 1796, making five volumes in all. The fourth and fifth volumes (for 1794 and 1795-6) were printed by D. Brewman, No. 18 New Street, Shoe Lane, who strangely enough is given by Pisanus Fraxi as the printer of the first number ('Catena Librorum Tacendorum,' p. 322).

Another periodical of a similar kind, but much more decorous, was published about the same time. This was :—

4. "The Carlton House Magazine; or, Annals of Taste, Fashion, and Politeness .... London. Printed for W. & J. Stratford, No. 112 Holborn Hill."

It ran from January, 1792, until February, 1798, being printed all the time by the same firm at the same address.

Twenty years later a *New Bon Ton Magazine* appeared, a rather more respectable publication than the first. This was :—

5. "The New Bon Ton Magazine, or Telescope of the Times. Vol. I. From May to October, 1818....London. Printed for J. Johnston, Cheapside, and sold by all Booksellers."

This periodical ran from May 1, 1818, until April 2, 1821, six volumes in all. It is far less rare than the original *Bon Ton Magazine*.

An attempt to revive *The Rambler's Magazine* is described by Pisanus Fraxi in 'Catena Librorum Tacendorum' as follows :—

"The Rambler's Magazine; or Fashionable Emporium of Polite Literature, The Fine Arts—Politics—Theatrical Excellencies—Wit—Humour—Genius—Taste—Gallantry—and all the Gay Variety of Supreme Bon Ton....Vol. I. London. Benbow, Printer, Byron's Head, Castle Street, 1822."

Pisanus Fraxi describes only this one volume; "after which," he adds, "I believe,

* The title-page of my copy of the first volume is torn out, and so I am compelled to copy from an advertisement in a contemporary newspaper.

the publication ceased." There is, however, in my possession what I think is the second volume of the same magazine, the title-page of which unfortunately is missing. It is called :—

6. "The Rambler's Magazine, or Man of Fashion's Companion. Vol. II. 1823."

It was published at No. 9 Castle Street, Leicester Square, also, I presume, as indicated at p. 262, by Benbow, "the Radical cobbler." It ran from January to December, 1823.

A few years later another magazine appeared with the same title :—

7. "The Rambler's Magazine, or Frolicsome Companion....Vol. I. 1826."

The first number appeared in August, 1826. The title-page of my copy is missing. It was published by W. Dugdale* at No. 23 Russell Court, Drury Lane, and ran, at all events, into ten numbers, that of June, 1827, being the last I have seen.

In spite of their coarseness these magazines are invaluable to students of the period, supplying as they do a wealth of biographical information that cannot be found elsewhere. *The Covent Garden Magazine* (1772-4), the original *Rambler's Magazine* (1783-90), and the original *Bon Ton Magazine* (1791-5), almost cover the last quarter of the eighteenth century, and reveal a most varied picture of the times. Their importance, in casting a light upon our social history, cannot be denied, and they should not be disregarded because of their obscenity. As Taine observed to Mr. J. E. C. Bodley : "Il n'y a pas de mauvais documents."

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, BATTERSEA.

Abstracts made in July, 1914.

(See *ante*, p. 125.)

GALLERY, NORTH SIDE.

28. William Vassall, Esq., d. May 8, 1800, a. 84. Margaret, his w., d. Feb. 6, 1794. Her sister, Mrs. Ann Hubbard, d. Dec. 13, 1785. Leonard Samuel, his inf. gr.s., and Margaret Vassall, his dau., d. Dec. 17, 1819.

29. Thomas Fletcher, Esq., of Battersea Rise, d. Oct. 23, 1800, a. 49.

30. Olivero Nicolai St. John de Lydeard filio secundo Eq. aurato | antiquissimis et illustribus de Bello Campo de Bletsoe Grandisonis e | Tregoziæ familiis oriundo, terra mariq., domi forisq. belli pacisq. | artibus egregio, divæ Elizabethæ e nobilissima pensionariorum | cohorte suis inde meritis et singulari divi Jacobi gratia in | Hibernia instrumentis bellicis præfecto conaciæ propreside | quæstori summo et Regis Vicario, procomiti de Grandisonis et | Tregoziæ de Hyworth in Anglia Baroni, eidem divo Jacobo et | filio eius piissimo secretioribus et sanctioribus consiliis | postquã is annos honoribus æquaverat et tranquilissime senuerat | somnienti similiter extincto. Joannes de St. John, Eques et | Baronettus, ex fratre nepos et hæres, avunculo merientissimo | mæstissimus P. in ecclesia de Battersey. Vixit | annos LXX. Mor. XXIX Decembris MDCXXX. [*Busts of him and wife.*]

31. Angelica Magdalen St. John, dau. to Mr. Pellisary, surintendent of all the ships and gallies of France, and Treasr. General of ye Marine, w. of the Right Hon. Henry, Lord Viscount St. John, d. Aug. 5, 1736.

32. Henry St. John, in the reign of Queen Anne Secretary of War, Secretary of State and Viscount Bolingbroke. In the days of King George I. and King George II., something more and better. Died Dec. 12, 1751, a. 72. Mary Clara DesChamps de Marcilly, Marchioness of Villette and Viscountess Bolingbroke. Died, a. 74, Mar. 18, 1750. [*A portrait medallion.*]

33. Robert Banks Hodgkinson, Esq., and Bridget, his w., of Overton, Derby, some time of Heston House, Heston, Mx., second s. of Joseph Banks and Ann Hodgkinson, his w., of Revesby Abbey, Lincs. She was eldest dau. of Thos. Williams, Esq., and Anne Singleton, his w., of Edwinsford, Carmarthen. She d. July 14, 1792, a. 57. He d. Dec. 11, 1792, a. 70. They left no issue.

34. Matthew Chalié, Esq., d. May 22, 1838, a. 91.

35. Mary Anne, w. of Matthew Chalié, Esq., d. Dec. 13, 1796, a. 33. Her sister, Cath. Sarah Hoper, d. April 12, 1828, a. 60. Elizabeth Hoper, d. Dec. 15, 1852, a. 92.

36. Sir John Fleet, Kt., Alderman of London, Lord Mayor in 1693, d. July 6, 1712, a. 65.

37. Robert Vaughan Richards, Esq., d. July 2, 1846, a. 55. Jane, his w., d. Dec. 11, 1822, a. 31.

38. John Chalié, d. Mar. 11, 1800, a. 10. Matthew Chalié, d. Jan. 4, 1816, a. 21. Marianne Chalié, d. an infant, Jan. 24, 1793. They, with Jane, w. of Robt. Vaughan Richards, were the only children of Matthew Chalié and Mary Anne, his w.

WEST END OF GALLERY.

39. Richard Rothwell, Esq., Alderman, and formerly High Sheriff of the City of London and County of Mx., d. July 26, 1821, a. 59. Eleanor, his w., d. April 3, 1834, a. 69.

40. Margaret Susanna Pounsett, w. of Henry Pounsett, of Stockwell, Surrey, eldest dau. of Richard Rothwell, Esq., of this p., Alderman of London and High Sheriff of Mx. She d. Mar. 22, 1820, a. 31, leaving 2 sons and 3 daus. Ellen Anne Pounsett, her 2nd dau., d. Dec. 7, 1834, a. 22.

SOUTH SIDE OF GALLERY.

41. William Young, Esq., of Chancery Lane, d. May 3, 1807, a. 55. Frances, his wid., d. at Leed. Jan. 5, 1810, a. 56, and was buried in the p. church of Ledsham, Yorks.

42. John Camden, Esq., d. Oct. 17, 1780, a. 57. His eldest dau., Elizabeth, w. of James Neild, of St. James Street, London, d. June 30, 1791, a. 35.

* For William Dugdale (1800-1868), r. 'Index Librorum Prohibitorum,' pp. 127, 192.

43. Harriet, dau. of John Camden, Esq., d. Feb. 24, 1795. She was w. of John Mangles, Esq., who d. at Bath, Feb. 21, 1837, and is bur. in the Abbey Church.

44. Edward Wynter, Kt., India merchant, forty-two years in India. He mar. Emma, dau. of Richard Howe, ar., of Norfolk, and d. Mar. 2, 1685/6, a. 64. Catherine, relict of William Wynter, Esq., gr.s. to the above, d. Aug. 20, 1771, a. 56. Her son, Wm. Woodstock Wynter, d. Oct. 30, 1747, a. 14. Erected by Edward Hampson Wynter, Esq., great-gr.s. of Sir Edward.

45. Holles St. John, Esq., youngest son of the Right Hon. Henry, Lord Viscount St. John, by his second Lady, Angelica Magdalena Pelissary, one of the Equerries to her late Majesty Queen Carolina. He d. Oct. 6, 1738, a. 27. Erected by his only sister, the Hon. Henrietta Knight.

ON THE GALLERY STAIRS.

46. James Bull, d. Aug. 16, 1713, a. —, leaving a relict and two children. John Bull, only son of James and Frances Bull, d. Feb. 2, 1729, a. 33, leaving a wid. and two sons, John and Edmund.

47. Russell Manners, fourth s. of Lord William Manners, a General in the Army and Colonel of H.M. 26th Regt. of Light Dragoons, d. at Billericay in Essex, Sept. 3, 1800, a. 62. Mrs. Mary Sneyd, dau. of the above, d. Feb. 14, 1839, a. 73. Russell Manners, Esq., s. of the above, d. Jan. 16, 1840, a. 68.

INDEX OF PERSONS.

Ashness, 23
Astle, 21
Banks, 33
Bolingbroke, Viscount, 32
Broadhurst, 14
Bull, 4, 46
Camden, 42-3
Chalié, 34-5, 38
Connor, 1, 25
Crowder, 13
Crowe, 11
Dives, 6
Fitch, 15
Fleet, 36
Fletcher, 29
Francis, 18
Franck, 2, 5
Gosling, 22
Hale, 24
Herbert, 8
Heylin, 22
Hodgkinson, 33
Hollingsworth, 5
Hoper, 35
Howe, 44
Hubbard, 28
Inglis, 7
Johnson, 16
Knight, 45
Mangles, 43
Manners, 47
Marcilly, 32
Middleton, 8
Mills, 22
Neild, 42
Pe(l)lis(s)ary, 31, 45
Ponton, 10
Pounsett, 40
Rapp, 26
Richards, 37-8
Roberts, 10
Rothwell, 39, 40
St. John, 30-32, 45
Scholey, 27
Singleton, 33
Sneyd, 47
Spice, 3
Vardon, 20
Vassall, 28
Verdon, 17
Williams, 3
Willis, 9, 11
Wix, 19
Wombwell, 12
Wynter, 44
Young, 41

INDEX OF PLACES.

Aldenham, Herts, 11
Basle, 26
Bath, 43
Berkeley Square, 9
Billericay, Essex, 47
British Museum, 21
Brompton Cemetery, 12
Chancery Lane, 41
Clapham, 13, 23, 27
Edwinsford, Carm., 33
Falmouth, 13
France, 31
Heston, Mx., 33
India, 44
Lambeth, 10
Ledsham, Yorks, 41
Leeds, 41
Lombard Street, 11
Madeira, 13
Mucross, Ireland, 8
Nine Elms, 5
Norfolk, 44
Nova Scotia, 7
Overton, Derby, 33
Revesby Abbey, Lincs, 33
St. James Street, 42
Stockwell, Surrey, 40
Tower of London, 21
Trin. Coll., Cambr., 13
Wandsworth, 9
Wombwell, Yorks, 12

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.
17 Ashley Mansions, S.W.

"MARU." (See 10 S. vii. 268, 311; viii. 131, 376.)—The facts elicited by the correspondence in these columns regarding the meaning of this term will doubtless be readily recalled by readers of 'N. & Q.'; but, inasmuch as the conclusion arrived at was that the equivalent of the word was not to be found in the English language, it may be as well to quote some remarks which I appended to an epitome of that correspondence contributed by me to *Lloyd's List* of June 13 last, at the request of the Secretary, Admiral E. F. Inglefield:—

MR. KUMAGUSU MINAKATA, an eminent Japanese scholar, stated that *maru* was already used as a term of admiration at the end of male personal names in the seventh century as *maro*, which in the tenth century became *maru*, and that some time in the fourteenth century a Japanese shipowner thought it a good idea to add it to the names of his sailing ships; and as the practice soon became general among shipowners, the Japanese Government, perceiving that many of their warships bore names in common with merchant ships, issued an order that for the future all ships engaged in trade should have the additional name *maru*.

My suggestion as to its English equivalent is to the effect that

"to those acquainted with nautical matters the old-fashioned custom of describing a ship first, and then a steamer, both in conversation and in such documents as charter-parties and bills of lading, as the 'good ship' Betty or Penelope, must long have been familiar; though the signification of the appellation has doubtless become far more correct and material since the passing of the Plimsoll Act. It is evidently in this connexion that *maru* is used by the Japanese captain, who, like his brethren in other lands, regards his ship reverently, as a sort of mascot; consequently the term *maru* is best translated into English by the old familiar phrase 'good ship,' without any regard to the vessel's actual soundness or seaworthiness."

In order to show that the expression goes back practically to Elizabethan times I will add an extract from the first known English insurance policy, which is given *in extenso* in 'The History of Lloyd's,' by Frederick Martin, founder of 'The Statesman's Year-Book.' The original was discovered among the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian Library, and bears the endorsement: "Mr. Morris Abbot's pollesye of Assurance, dated the 15 of ffebruary 1613, 11 Jacobi." It begins:

"In the name of God Amen: Be it knowne vnto all men by these presents that Morris Abbot & Devereux Wogan of London, marchants, doe make assurance & cause themselues & euerye of them to be assured, lost or not lost, from London to Zante Petrasse & Sapholonia, of any

of them vpon woollen & lynnen cloth leade kersies Iron & any other goods & merchandize heretofore laden aboarde the good Shipp called the Tiger of London of the burthen of 200 tonns or thereabouts, whereof is master vnder god in this presente voyadge Thomas Crowder or whomsoever ells shall go for master in the said shipp or by whatsoeuer other name or names the said shipp or the master thereof is or shall be named or called."

N. W. Hill.

36 Leigh Road, Highbury, N.

Shakespeare Allusion.—The following mention of Shakespeare is not included in any of the editions of "Shakespeare Allusion" books; but after appearing in your pages this latest discovery will no doubt be quoted in a new edition :—

MISCELLANIA, or POEMS OF ALL SORTS, with divers other pieces. Dedicated to the most excellent of her sex. *Printed by J. R. for the Author*, 1653. First Edition, 12mo, with the rare Catalogue at end of twenty pages, *of books published by Humphrey Moseley.*

A rare book of great merit and interest, especially to Shakespeare collectors. On page 141 we find the following :—

Poor house that in days of our grand-sires
Belongst unto the mendicant Fryers,
And where so oft in our father's dayes
We have seen so many of Shakespeare's playes,
So many of Johnson's, Beaumont's, and Fletcher's,
Until I know not what Puritan teachers
(Who for their tone, their language, and action
Might 'gainst the stage, make bedlam a faction),
Have made with their Rayleighs, the players as poore
As were the Fryers and poets before :
Since th'ast the trickes on't all beggars to make,
I wish for the Scotch Presbyterian's sake,
To comfort the players and Fryers not a little,
Thou may'st be turned to a Puritan spittle.

Maurice Jonas.

George Nicholson, Printer, 1760-1825 : Poughnill.—Many of the works which issued from Nicholson's press bear the imprint "Poughnill near Ludlow." I was anxious to ascertain the exact position of Poughnill, but I could not find the name in any gazetteer, directory, or local history, so I came to the conclusion that it is the name of a house. Accordingly I wrote to *The Ludlow Advertiser*, asking for information, and my letter brought me a communication from Sir W. M. Curtis of Caynham Court, Ludlow, from which I make the following extract :—

"Poughnill is the name of a small house on this property, and of a farmhouse standing near it. It is two miles from Ludlow. It stands on a hill above the Ledwyche river (the house is now known as Caynham Cottage), and at this part of the river the water is dammed back by a weir, forming the mill pound for Caynham Mill below. ....It has always been said that there used to be a printing press at Poughnill."

I send this note because others besides myself have attempted to locate Poughnill. Nicholson was a printer of some importance in his day, and is noticed in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' R. B. P.

Words from 'Mercurius Politicus.'—1. "*Dead season.*"—In 'N.E.D.' the quotation, *s.v.* 'Season,' 10, for "dead season" as "the period when 'society' has departed from a place of resort," is dated 1789, from 'Triumph's Fortitude' (i. 10): "Be happy in all the enjoyments this dead season can afford." A far earlier use of the phrase is to be found in *Mercurius Politicus* for Feb. 28-March 6, 1656: "There is little else to be written from Paris in this dead season."

2. "*Letter-case.*"—The 'N.E.D.'s' earliest illustrative quotations for "letter-case"—"a case to hold letters"—are of 1672, from T. Jordan's 'London Triumph' (16): "By Ladies Letter-case, [He] Shall have a better place"; and 1790, from Madame D'Arblay's 'Diary,' wherein reference is made to "my letter-case." Mention of a "Letter-case of Plush" is to be found, however, in an advertisement in *Mercurius Politicus* of Feb. 15/22, 1655.

Alfred F. Robbins.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

Mrs. Ann Dutton.—I am collecting information relative to Mrs. Ann Dutton, an eighteenth-century Dissenter, friend of Whitefield, and editor of *The Spiritual Magazine* for three years. I have such meagre particulars as can be obtained from perusal of her autobiography and from Whitefield's letters, and quite a complete list of her works. Could some of your correspondents aid me as to the places of her residence, other than Great Gransden, London, and Northampton, and as to the date of her death?

An identification of the Dissenting minister whom she terms Mr. Sk—p could be effected probably by a reference to Wilson's work, if any reader with access to a copy would be good enough to confer this favour upon one whom the war has exiled from civilization into Norfolk.

J. C. Whitebrook, Lieut.

BURTON AND SPEKE: AFRICAN TRAVEL.—I shall be very much obliged for any help in finding out the date of an article contributed by Capts. Burton and Speke on their travels in seeking the source of the Nile to one of the Scottish quarterlies or monthlies, in which, *inter alia*, I read a most interesting description of the rearing up of court favourites at the courts of the numerous small potentates. The women were fed, or rather drenched, with pure milk from birth upwards, a certain number of wooden measures being allotted to each in proportion to age, and poured down their throats, just as fowls are crammed in England. At maturity great masses of adipose tissue hung down from their jaws, elbows, and knees; and they got so fat that they could not stand upright, and their only means of locomotion was by means of either go-carts or rollers affixed under their knees and elbows. I most distinctly remember reading this article in a Scotch magazine in the Gateshead Mechanics' Institute Library when house surgeon in the Gateshead Dispensary in the years 1870-71-72. Is any record of Burton and Speke's writings kept in the British Museum?

C. STENNETT REDMOND, M.D.

81 High Street South, East Ham.

REFERENCES WANTED.—1. Where occurs for the first time the expression "brilliant second" as applied to Austria, and what is the German for it?

2. What is the exact wording of the phrase credited to Frederick II. about taking what he wanted and letting the diplomats fix it up for him afterwards? What is the reference, and in what language, French or German, was the phrase spoken?

3. Matthew Arnold speaks in his 'Essays' of "l'homme sensuel moyen." In Granville Barker's 'Madras House' the expression occurs several times.

I notice that some of my French scholarly friends never heard of the phrase. Where does it come from? O. G.

THE CUSTODY OF CORPORATE SEALS.—Is it customary for seals of corporate bodies to be secured by duplicate or triplicate keys, one or two of which are held by members? A biographical notice of an active public man in the provinces says that at one and the same time he held one of the keys of a County Council seal, as a member, and also of a borough seal, as an alderman, being selected in each capacity for the purpose. One is familiar with the resolution: "That the common [or corporate] seal be affixed," &c.; and my impression was that the usual course is simply to entrust the metal seal itself to whoever fills the office of clerk, to be used when authorized and required.

W. B. H.

FRANCIS WHITTLE, M.P.—Who was Francis Whittle, M.P. Westbury, January, 1809, till he resigned his seat the next year?

W. R. W.

JOHN WILLIAMS, M.P.—Who was John Williams, M.P. Saltash, May to June, 1772, when unseated on petition? He was defeated at Fowey, 1768, and Poole, 1774. Would he be the grandson of John Williams of Looe, M.P. Fowey, November, 1701, to 1702, when defeated? A John Williams of Budleigh Salterton, Devon, died Dec. 6, 1789. W. R. W.

"WINDOSE."—In Harl. MS. 847, folio 53, is given a list of artillery stores, &c., required in the field, amongst which occurs the following item: "Windoses for the defence of ordinnance." What was a "windose"? The date of the MS. is 1578.

J. H. LESLIE.

BOY-ED AS SURNAME.—To what European or other language does this singular personal name belong? Had it not been borne by a German emissary, albeit of tarnished reputation, I should have reckoned it a Yankee combination of Boy and Edward. Can it be Slavonic, or Hungarian?

N. W. HILL.

RAYNES PARK, WIMBLEDON, SURREY.—Can any reader tell me the origin of the name of Raynes Park, Wimbledon, Surrey? Was it named after the Rayne family, who owned the property of West Barnes Park, Surrey? LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

THOMAS CHACE.—The mansion on Bromley Common, Kent, now belonging to Mr. A. C. Norman, who resides there, and the eighteenth-century house called Elmfield, which is on the same side of the road, about 200 yards nearer to Bromley, were once the property of Mr. Thomas Chace, who died in 1788, and whose monument is in Bromley Church. We are there told that he was in the house in which he was born at Lisbon during the earthquake of Nov. 1, 1755; and in *The Cornhill Magazine* for May, 1910, the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield gives extracts from his manuscript account of "his sufferings and escape" on that occasion.

He seems to have left Elmfield about 1765, when the larger house, with land, was sold to the Norman family. How long did he retain Elmfield? Did he marry and have descendants, and are any of them still living, or has the family died out? Perhaps some reader of this query will be able to supply information on the subject.

Bromley Common was enclosed in 1822-6.

KENTISH MAN.

WILLIAM THORNHILL, SURGEON.—The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' (lvi. 297) states that he was "a member of one of the younger branches of the great Dorset family of Thornhill of Woolland, a nephew of Sir James Thornhill." I should be glad to obtain particulars of his parentage, and to learn the place and date of his birth. Where in Yorkshire did he retire, and when did he die in 1755? G. F. R. B.

MARY ANNE CLARKE.—Did the Duke of York have any sons by this notorious person? If so, I should be glad to know any particulars of them. The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' x. 436, only mentions her daughters, "who all married well." G. F. R. B.

EMMA ROBINSON, AUTHOR OF 'WHITEFRIARS.'—Is there a biography of Miss Emma Robinson, the author of 'Whitefriars' and other works? I cannot find any account of her in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' and other authorities. She was granted a pension on the Civil List of 75*l.* per annum in 1862, but I cannot discover any reference to her life, death, or place of burial. ARTHUR E. STEDMAN.

St. Edmunds, Sunningfields Road, Hendon, N.W.

[Some particulars about the author of 'Whitefriars' were supplied by MR. RALPH THOMAS at 10 S. iv. 535.]

'SABRINÆ COROLLA.'—Who were the editors of this well-known collection of Greek and Latin verses by old boys of Shrewsbury School? The title-page and the preface speak of them as "tres viri"; but their names are not given. B. B.

'THE LONDON MAGAZINE.'—Is anything known of this long-forgotten periodical? I have the first volume without title-page and index; it contains six monthly numbers dated February to July, 1840. The full caption title reads *The London Magazine, Charivari, and Courrier des Dames*; it is not in the British Museum Catalogue of Periodical Publications. The unfinished serial story is entitled 'The Diurnal Revolutions of Davie Diddledoft,' written under the *nom de guerre* of Sir Tickelem Tender, Bart., and illustrated by Phiz and John Leech; one of the latter's pictures is signed with a tiny drawing of a leech in a bottle (p. 359). Other illustrations are by Gillray the Younger (sometimes signed with one *l*). One of the political portraits is of Disraeli, with some spiteful observations on him.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

ST. SEBASTIAN.—How was St. Sebastian put to death?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

ROME AND MOSCOW.—1. Is it still permissible to believe that Nero sang and played on his lyre on the tower of Mæcenas while Rome was burning?

2. Has it ever been definitely settled (and, if so, when and by whom?) whether the Russians, or the French under Napoleon, set light to Moscow?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

JOHN EVANS, ASTROLOGER OF WALES.—I possess an early portrait plate taken from Lord Cardiff's drawing of this character. Particulars about the man, his home and antecedents, will oblige.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

BRITISH CRESTS.—Some fourteen years ago your contributor MR. H. R. LEIGHTON informed me through 'N. & Q.' (9 S. x. 374), in answer to a query of mine, that he was then engaged upon, and contemplated publishing one day, an 'Ordinary of British Crests.' Four years later I ventured to ask him through 'N. & Q.' if it had yet been published, and he replied (10 S. v. 436) that the work of indexing was still in progress, but that no arrangement so far had been made for its publication. Now, after ten years, I venture to put my query again (10 S. v. 308). CROSS-CROSSLET.

GIBBON'S DIARY.—"Gibbon," says Mr. J. C. Morison in his volume on the great historian, 1880, p. 75, "was such an indefatigable diarist that it is unlikely that he neglected to keep a journal in this crisis of his studies. But it has not been published, and it may have been destroyed." By the crisis alluded to is meant the elaboration of the first volume of the 'Decline and Fall' during the first period of its author's sojourn in London, 1772-6. Is it too premature or too late to ask, after the lapse of thirty-six years, whether any such journal ever existed, and, if so, what has been its fate?

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

Replies.

"NOSE OF WAX."

(10 S. viii. 228, 274, 298; x. 437; 11 S. v. 7.)

SEVERAL communications on the origin and use of this expression have appeared in 'N. & Q.' during the last few years, but no real addition has been made, so far, to what can be learnt from the 'N.E.D.' and the 'General Index to the Publications of the Parker Society,' 1855. The Dictionary, *s.v.* 'Nose,' I. 4, after defining a "nose of wax" as "a thing easily turned or moulded in any way desired; a person easily influenced, one of a weak character," says that the phrase is very common *c.* 1580-1700, "especially in allusions to wresting the Scriptures." The earliest quotation is dated 1532, from Tyndale's 'Expositions and Notes on Sundry Portions of the Holy Scriptures,' Matt. vi. 23: "If the Scripture be contrary, then make it a nose of wax and wrest it this way and that way, till it agree." A further example is given, of 1589, from Thomas Cooper's 'Admonition to the People of England' (ed. Arber, p. 58): "Affirming ....that the Scriptures are darke....because they may be wrested euery way, like a nose of waxe, or like a leaden Rule."*

Henry Gough's index to the Parker Society's publications gives under "Nose of Wax: the Scriptures so called (by A. Pighius, *q.v.*)" references to William Fulke, Roger Hutchinson, and Tyndale; and, under "Pighius (Alb.): calls the Scriptures a nose of wax," references to Fulke, Hutchinson, Jewel, Thomas Rogers, Tyndale, and Whitgift. A passage from Jewel may be quoted:

> "Neither do we so scornfully call God's holy word 'a nose of wax,' 'a shipman's hose,' or 'a dead letter,' as sundry of that side have delighted to call it."—'The Defence of the Apology of the Church of England,' part ii. Parker Soc. edit. of Jewel's 'Works,' vol. iii. p. 431.

So much for the English form of the expression. An extract from Albertus Pighius (Pigghe, *c.* 1490-1542) is quoted by the editor of the 'Works of Roger Hutchinson,' Parker Society, p. 34:—

> "Sunt enim illae (ut non minus vere, quam festive dixit quidam) velut nasus cereus, qui se horsum, illorsum, et in quam volueris partem, trahi, retrahi, fingique facile permittit: et tanquam plumbeae quaedam Lesbiae aedificationis regula, quam non sit difficile accommodare ad quidvis volueris."—'Hierarchiae ecclesiasticae assertio,' lib. iii. cap. 3, folio 80, edit. 1538.

It will be observed that Pighius in this passage professes to be borrowing the application of the phrase "cereus nasus." Another reference to Pighius, 'Explicatio cathol. controvers.,' contr. 3, the preface being dated Jan. 5, 1542, where the Scriptures are called "muti judices" and "velut cereus quidam nasus," is supplied by the editor of Jewel's 'Works,' Parker Soc., vol. iv. p. 748.

But the metaphorical "cereus nasus" was applied not solely to the Scriptures, but also to other documents and authorities, such as texts in philosophy and law, that could be "wrested" to the special purpose of an argument. Examples can be quoted from earlier writings than those of Pighius. Vivès in his 'De causis corruptarum artium,' lib. i., about twelve-thirteenths through, has:—

> "Ut iam etiam uulgo inter eos non omnino, ut solent, inscite Aristoteles dicatur habere nasum cereum, quem quilibet quo uelit, flectat pro libito."—P. 61 of the 1538 Cologne ed. of the 'De disciplinis libri xx.'

Erasmus, 'Encomium moriæ,' about two-thirds through, p. 101 in Leyden edition of 1851, has:—

> "Iam illud quantae felicitatis esse putatis, dum arcanas litteras, perinde quasi cereae sint, pro libidine formant ac reformant, dum conclusiones suas, quibus iam aliquot scholastici subscripserunt, plusquam Solonis leges videri postulant."

"Cereus nasus" is used with reference to laws in the Latin lines 'De conditionibus hominum eius temporis,' by Filippo Vagnone, printed at the end of Nevisanus's 'Sylva nuptialis.' Vagnone died in 1499, according to Tiraboschi, 'Storia della lett. ital.,' tomo vi. parte iii. p. 1445 (ed. 1824):—

> Sportula iudicium totiens recidiua perennat,
> Legibus et nasus cereus esse solet.
> Ll. 17, 18.

To pass to a much earlier writer: that the metaphorical use of "cereus nasus" was not unknown in mediæval days is shown by a passage in Alain of Lille (*ob. c.* 1203):—

> "Sed quia auctoritas cereum habet nasum, id est in diversum potest flecti sensum, rationibus roborandum est."—'Contra haereticos,' lib. i. cap. xxx., 'Quibus auctoritatibus gentilium philosophorum probatur quod anima humana sit immortalis.'

For the knowledge that the phrase "cereus nasus" was to be found in connexion with "auctoritas" in Alain of Lille, I am indebted to M. de Wulf's 'Introduction à la Philosophie Néo-scolastique,' pt. ii. chap. iii. (p. 260 of P. Coffey's Eng. transl.), but no reference wsa given.

* For "leaden Rule" see Aristotle, 'Nicomachean Ethics,' 5, 10, 7, and 'N. & Q.,' 10 S. vii. 256, *s.* "Lesbian Lead."

At 11 S. v. 7 a correspondent of 'N. & Q.' wrote: "I find the source of this phrase was traced by VERTAUR at 1 S. x. 235 to Apuleius." On turning to this, I find the passage to be 'Metamorphoses,' ii. cap. 30, where the witches deprive the sleeping Thelyphron of his nose and ears, and replace them with substitutes of wax:—

"Ceram in modum praesectarum formatam aurium ei adplicant examussim nasumque ipsius similem comparant."

When the victim is told of what has been done he takes hold of his nose and ears, and they come off: "Iniecta manu nasum prehendo, sequitur: aures pertracto, deruunt." VERTAUR quotes Beroaldus's comment on "*sequitur*": "quia cereus erat nasus, facilisque ob hoc sequelae; cerae enim lenta sequaxque materia." But Apuleius does not employ the words "cereus nasus," nor has the nose of wax in the story anything metaphorical about it. I cannot see that there is any question of tracing the phrase to Apuleius. What is now wanted is an earlier instance than that in Alain of Lille.

EDWARD BENSLY.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(12 S. ii. 3, 43, 75, 84, 122, 129.)

LIEUT.-COL. JOSHUA GUEST (*ante*, p. 86) died a lieutenant-general, Oct. 14, 1747. For details of his career see the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' which mentions the fact that his regiment was known as "Carpenter's, afterwards Honeywood's, afterwards Bland's Dragoons (now 3rd Hussars)." He was appointed a cornet in the regiment, Feb. 24, 1704.

Lieut.-Col. William Bellenden (*ante*, p. 84) was residing at St. Quentin in 1752, as the death is recorded of his servant, Philippe Ganson, "nègre de nation, domestique du sieur Debellenguens (sans doute Ballenden), colonel d'un régiment anglais," on Dec. 27. He had lived in the parish of St. Catherine for many years. As deceased was not a Catholic he was buried in a garden.

Col. Bellenden's decease is thus recorded:—

"1759. Messire l'honorable Guillaume Ballenden, colonel des gardes du Roy de la Grande-Bretagne, époux de dame Jacomina Ballenden. Décédé le 21 février, 1759, sur les 7 heures du soir, rue Ste. Marguerite.* Mᵉ Michel Mallémain, prêtre curé de Ste. Marguerite, dit que 'depuis quatre ans ou environs que le deffunt demeuroit sur sa paroisse, il ne luy avoit fait apparoitre aucun acte de catholicité.' Inhumé dans le jardin de Messire de Brissac."*

Wherever names occur in these lists of officers which are obviously French, reference should be made to Agnew's work and other authorities on the Huguenots.

R. W. B.

This Army List of 1740 is certainly not the earliest list of our standing army. I have a folio copy of the List for 1684. Its contents are:—

The Royal Band of Gentlemen Pensioners (Gentlemen at Arms).
The Yeomen of the Guard.
The King's Troop of Horse Guards and Granadiers } present
The Queen's Troop of do. } Life Guards.
The Duke's Troop of do.
The Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.
The King's Own Royal Regiment of Dragoons (1st Royal Dragoons).
The Chief Officers of the Ordnance and other General Officers.
The Royal Regiment of Foot Guards (Grenadier Guards).
The Cole-Stream Regiment of Foot Guards (Coldstream Guards).
The Royal Regiment of Foot and Granadiers (Royal Scots).
The Queen's Regiment of Foot (Royal West Surrey Regiment).
The Lord High Admiral's Maritime Regiment (reduced 1689).
The Holland Regiment of Foot (The Buffs).
The Duchess of York's Regiment of Foot (King's Own Lancaster Regiment).
List of Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, &c.

Lists of the Army appear to have been published only occasionally till the annual series commencing in 1753. This ceased in 1868, being probably squeezed out by Col. Hart. ASTLEY TERRY, Major-General.

Wm. Wade was the elder natural son of George Wade.

Michael Armstrong d. Aug. 27, 1757.

Ruishe Hassel married Charlotte, only daughter of 3rd Baron Stawel, and d. June 6, 1749.

A man called Ralph Pennyman d. Scampton, Yorkshire, Aug. 23, 1768.

Septimus Robinson was seventh son of Wm. Robinson of Rokeby, Yorkshire, and brother of 1st Baron Rokeby; he was b.

* Now rue du Palais de Justice.

* The death is also recorded of "James Nioceris Craggs, gentilhomme anglais et ancien Capitaine d'infanterie, 20 Oct., 1769." These notes are taken from 'La Réforme à Saint-Quentin,' pp. 271, 272, 275, by M. Alfred Daullé. The original documents, which are voluminous, were in the fine old Hôtel-de-ville, bureau de l'état civil, in April, 1913, when I was courteously permitted to search them. Let us hope that they were placed in safety before the German invasion.

Jan. 30, 1710; entered French army, 1730; served under Wade in 1745; left the army with rank of lieutenant-colonel, 1754; governor of Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, 1751 to 1760; Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod; knighted April 10, 1761; d. Brough, Westmorland, Sept. 6, 1765.

A man called Lucy Weston d. Frenchbay, Devonshire, Jan. 30, 1759.

Henry de Grangues was colonel of 30th Foot, Oct. 24, 1742, to April 1, 1743; of 9th Light Dragoons, April 1, 1743, to Nov. 1, 1749; and of 4th Horse, 1749 to death; lieutenant-general, May 3, 1754; d. Ireland, June 23, 1754.

Gumley, a colonel, d. 1763.

Sir Thomas Hay succeeded as 2nd Baronet, 1706; d. Nov. 26, 1769.

George Preston, colonel 17th Light Dragoons, Nov. 2, 1770, to April 18, 1782; colonel 2nd Dragoons, April 18, 1782, to death; lieutenant-general, Aug. 29, 1777; d. Feb. 4, 1785.

Philip Honywood, the first colonel of 11th Light Dragoons, July 22, 1715, to May 19, 1732; colonel of 3rd Dragoons, May 29, 1732, to April 18, 1743; colonel of 1st Dragoon Guards, April 18, 1743, to death; general, Feb. 1, 1743; K.B., July 12, 1743; installed, Oct. 20, 1744; d. Jan. 17, 1752.

Joshua Guest, probably entered the army, 1685, aged 23; closed a service of sixty years by defending Edinburgh Castle against the rebels, 1745; lieutenant-general, May 27, 1745; d. Oct. 18, 1747, aged 87; buried in east cloister of Westminster Abbey.

Foley, colonel Horse Guards, d. Jan. 2, 1742.

Henry Whitley, colonel of 9th Light Dragoons, April 6, 1759, to his death; lieutenant-general, April 30, 1770; d. Jan. 14, 1771.

Daniel Leighton, b. 1694; major of 1st Troop of Horse Guards till June 30, 1737; served in Flanders, 1745; at Fontenoy and against rebels in Scotland, 1746; left the army, Feb. 4, 1747; M.P. for Hereford, 1747-54; d. end of January, 1765.

Samuel Browne, lieutenant-colonel 4th Dragoons, d. April 6, 1790, aged 76.

FREDERIC BOASE.

Ruishe Hassell, captain in Wade's Regiment of Horse in 1740, was afterwards major of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue). He married firstly, in 1737, Jane, only daughter of Sir John Tynte, 2nd Bart., of Halswell, Somerset. She died in 1741. From this marriage is descended the present Lord Wharton of Halswell. Major Ruishe Hassell married secondly the Hon. Charlotte Stawel, only daughter of Lord Stawel of Aldermaston, Berks, according to Collins's 'Peerage,' where no mention is made of her having contracted a previous marriage. In the Register of Marriages in Gray's Inn Chapel, however, is the following entry: "1743/4, March 17, Ruishe Hassell, of St. Giles in the Fields, & Charlotte Mackerly, of St. Mary le bone."

Who was she unless Lord Stawel's daughter? And, if the latter, who was Mackerly? I should be glad of a solution of this apparent mystery. CURIOUS.

HYMN-TUNE 'LYDIA' (12 S. i. 309, 377, 434).—Thomas Phillips, 1774-1841, mentioned by your correspondent MR. A. PAYNE at the second reference as the composer of the above, is evidently the same person as Thomas Philipps (with one *l*), who was born in London in 1774, died Oct. 29, 1841, and was buried at St. Ann's, Soho.

This Thomas Philipps for several years held a prominent position as a singer at the principal London theatres, appearing for the first time at Covent Garden, May 16, 1796, as Philippo in O'Keeffe's opera 'The Castle of Andalusia.'

He was afterwards at Drury Lane, and the salary list of that theatre for the season 1813-14 shows that he was then in receipt of 18*l.* weekly, as first singer.

When Kean made his first appearance there, as Shylock, Philipps was the Lorenzo, a character which, like that of Jessica, it was for many years the custom to give to a singer—songs and a duet, not in Shakespeare, being introduced.

The next season Philipps was replaced by T. Cooke, at a reduced salary of 13*l.* Once assured of the great attraction of Kean, the Committee of Management which then ruled the theatre lost but little time in cutting down general expenses.

In 1831 Philipps delivered, at the Concert Room of the Royal Academy, a course of four lectures on 'Music,' which received very favourable notice in *The Literary Gazette*.

Towards the end of his life he appears to have fallen upon evil times, becoming so reduced in circumstances as to accept temporary employment, at the time when the Greenwich Railway was projected, as an enumerator of the traffic passing through the Old Kent Road. WM. DOUGLAS.

125 Helix Road, Brixton Hill.

AUTHOR WANTED (12 S. ii. 108).—The lines,

> The nectarine and curious peach
> Into my hands themselves do reach,

are from one of Marvell's poems, 'The Garden,' beginning :—

> How vainly men themselves amaze.

It was included by Palgrave in his 'Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics.' Lamb quotes the greater part of it in his essay, 'The Old Benchers of the Inner Temple,' and also uses a phrase from it in a letter to Bernard Barton, dated Sept. 2 [1823].

A selection from the poems of the "garden-loving poet" was published a few years ago by Messrs. Methuen & Co. in their delightful "Little Library" series.

S. BUTTERWORTH.

[Several correspondents thanked for supplying this reference.]

FIRST ILLUSTRATED ENGLISH NOVEL (12 S. ii. 90).—Alfred W. Pollard, in his 'Fine Books' ("Connoisseur Library"), p. 294, says :—

"It is a satisfaction that the plates to the first edition of 'Robinson Crusoe' (1719) were engraved by two Englishmen, and not very badly. Their names are given as 'Clark and Pine,' the Clark being presumably John Clark (1688–1736), who engraved some writing books, and the Pine John Pine (1690–1756), who imitated some designs by Bernard Picart to the book of Jonah in 1720, and may have been a pupil of his at Amsterdam."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

If the editor of *Pearson's Weekly* is correct in his statement that 'Robinson Crusoe' was the first novel ever published in this country to contain an illustration, he might with greater exactitude have cited the first volume (published April 25, 1719, and containing a frontispiece by Clark and Pine, representing the immortal hero on his island, shouldering two guns and clad in sheepskins), instead of the second, published Aug. 20, 1719. An earlier novelist than Defoe was Mrs. Aphra Behn (born 1642, died 1689); but whether any of her works of fiction published before April, 1719, were illustrated, I cannot say from memory.

GUNNER F. CURRY.

CHURCHWARDENS AND THEIR WANDS (12 S. ii. 90).—It is a mistake to suppose that the custom of churchwardens bearing wands is extinct. It is done in the parish church here (Weston, near Bath). The wardens sit on opposite sides of the centre of the nave, the vicar's warden on the left. The wands are tipped with a cross patée.

ASTLEY TERRY, Major-General.

The old custom of carrying their wands of office is still maintained every Sunday by the wardens of Stratford-on-Avon Parish Church. These wands consist of slender brown rods, about five feet in length, with slightly ornamental tops.

WM. JAGGARD, Lieut.

SIR DAVID OWEN, KT. (12 S. ii. 107).—The best account that I have met with of this famous knight and his effigy—which, by the way, is not in Eastbourne Church, but in that at Easebourne, near Midhurst, in the north-west division of Sussex—will be found in a lecture read by Mr. W. H. Blaauw, F.S.A., to the Sussex Archæological Society in 1854, and published verbatim in that Society's *Proceedings*, vol. vii. 22.

The author shows that there is little or no doubt that Sir David was an illegitimate son of the great Owen Tudor, not his grandson, as usually stated, and he bases his conclusions on two documents which are still extant.

The first is the report of the evidence given by Sir David before the Royal Commissioners at the time when, in 1529, it became necessary for Henry VIII. to adduce legal proof of the previous marriage of his queen, Catherine of Arragon, to Prince Arthur. This document is still in the British Museum (Vitellius, B. xii. p. 124), and from it we learn that he was then 70 years old—so we may place his birth in 1459, two years before the death of Owen Tudor; that he was born and brought up in the county of Pembroke; and that he had lived for forty years in Sussex, which would give the probable date of 1489 for his marriage with his first wife, Mary Bohun, the heiress of Cowdray, where he lived for the rest of his life. It also proves his intimate connexion with the Court in the reign of his half-nephew, Henry VII., as well as in that of Henry VIII. He swears, among other things, that he was present at the marriage of Henry VII. with Elizabeth of York; that he remembered the birth of Prince Arthur at Winchester, and of Prince Henry at Greenwich, was present at both their baptisms, and was afterwards in attendance upon the King in St. Paul's Cathedral, when he saw Prince Arthur married to Catherine "with his own eyes, being then and there present"; and he concludes by assuring the examiner that he had given his deposition "neither compelled by entreaty nor corrupted by reward."

In the Burrell MS., p. 457, too, we learn that Sir David was one of the twelve knights bachelor who held the canopy at the

coronation of Queen Elizabeth of York, in 1487. He was probably made a knight banneret in 1493, and as such was one of the twenty-eight who in 1503

"attended the fiancells of Princess Margaret to James, King of Scotland, escorting the bride to Scotland, and carving at the marriage dinner, wearing a very rich chain."

He acted as chief carver to the King on St. George's Day in 1517, and, together with Lady Owen the second, attended him to Canterbury, when proceeding to meet Francis I., while his son's wife, "Lady Owen the younger," accompanied the Queen to the interview.

The second document above referred to is his will, dated Feb. 20, 1529, which (with notes) takes up ten pages of small print at the end of the lecture, and is of great interest. Mr. Blaauw says that the original MS. was then in private hands, and proceeds :—

"Though duly authenticated by the autograph signature of the testator on the margin of each sheet of parchment, as well as at the end, the numerous interlineations and erasures in it prove it to have been superseded by a will of later date, a copy of which is extant in the Registry of Doctors' Commons, the original being lost, and in which the dispositions relating to the real estate appear distinct from those of the personal property. To this is annexed a schedule of legacies and bequests, which his executors were, perhaps shortly before his death, instructed by the testator verbally to pay, the whole being proved in the Archiepiscopal Court on May 13, 1542."

The original monument was erected soon after the death of his wife, Mary Bohun, *c.* 1500, and in his will of 1529 he alludes to the vault for his burial at Easebourne being ready, and to the images of himself and his first wife on his tomb, which he directs to be new gilt and painted. As there is no room for a second effigy in the recess where it now lies, it is clear that the effigy of the knight has at some time unknown been removed to its present position from another where his first wife's image lay by his own. We may be sure he would never have sanctioned such desecration of the tomb which he had himself erected so long before, and of which he was so proud, for in the same will of 1529 he directs :—

"My body to be brought with my helmet and sworde, and my cote-armour, my standarde pendaunt and setton, a baner of the Trynyte, one of our Lady, and one other of St. George, borne after the order of a man of my degree, and set up in the said priory [of Easebourne] after the observance done at my tombe."

ALAN STEWART.

The tomb of Sir David Owen is not in Eastbourne Church, but at Easebourne (pronounced Esburn) near Midhurst. Sir David Owen was a natural son of Owen ap Meredith ap Tudor, who married Catherine, widow of King Henry V. Sir David married Mary, one of the daughters and coheiresses of John de Bohun. His will was proved in 1542, but the monument in Easebourne Church is said to have been erected during his lifetime, some years earlier. The will and a minute description of the monument are given in vol. vii. of the Sussex Archæological Collections. H. CHEAL.

Montford, Rosslyn Road, Shoreham.

PAPAL INSIGNIA: NICOLAS V. (12 S. i. 50, 116).—In 'A Treatise on Ecclesiastical Heraldry,' by John Woodward, LL.D., Rector of St. Mary's Church, Montrose, 1894, chap. ix. p. 158 *et seq.*, are descriptions, including tinctures, of the "Arms of the Popes from 1144-1893." On p. 161 is the following blazon: "1447, Nicolas V. (Parentucelli) Argent, two bends wavy, the one in chief gules, the other azure."

P. 153, Dr. Woodward writes :—

"Nicolas V. seems to have used only the cross keys in an escucheon crowned with the tiara. Menêtrier says that examples of this Pope's escucheon were to be seen on the gates of the Churches of S. [*sic*] Paul, S. [*sic*] Theodore, and St. Laurent in Rome."

The cross keys looped together appear as the arms of Parentucelli (Nicolas V.) in recent editions of Murray's 'Handbook of Rome,' *e.g.*, 17th edit., 1908, p. [120], *i.e.*, of the Introduction. By error the date is given as 1334, which is the date, as given in the 'Handbook,' of Nicolas V., Antipope, whose true date is 1328.

The Pope Nicolas V. appears to have been Tommaso Parentucelli, or di Sarzana. Very probably he preferred the cross keys to a family coat of arms. According to Gibbon ('Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,' chap. lxvi.), "from a plebeian origin, he raised himself by his virtue and learning."

As to the tinctures of the cross keys, the indications which I have found are such as :—

"Usually the Tiara is placed above the escucheon; and the keys (of which the dexter is of gold, and the sinister of silver) are placed in saltire behind the shield which bears the Pope's personal arms."—'Treatise on Ecclesiastical Heraldry,' p. 150.

Apart from the field, about which I have found nothing, I think that the blazon of the arms used by Nicolas V. would be: Two keys addorsed in saltire, the wards upwards (*i.e.*, wards in chief), the dexter or,

the sinister argent. Such keys are represented in Woodward's 'Treatise' as above, Plate XIX., as external ornaments of the arms of Pius IX. and Leo XIII., but being behind the shield in the one case, and behind the tiara in the other, they are partly hidden. Compare the modern arms of the Archbishop of York (Plate XX.), in which both keys are argent; and those of the Bishop of Gloucester (Plate XXII.), in which both keys are or; addorsed, in saltire in each case.

As to the tiara, the following is the description given in 'A Treatise on Heraldry, British and Foreign,' by John Woodward and George Burnett, 1892, p. 705:—

"A white cap of oval shape, rising from an open crown; encircled by two other coronets, and surmounted by a small orb with its cross. The tiara has *infulæ*, or pendants, embroidered with gold, and fringed."

A portrait of Nicolas V. might well have both coats of arms, as given above, fixed on its frame. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

AUTHOR WANTED: 'OTHO DE GRANDISON' (12 S. ii. 108).—In *Transactions* of the Royal Historical Society, Third Series, vol. iii., 1909, pp. 125-95, there may be found a paper by Mr. C. L. Kingsford entitled 'Sir Otho de Grandison, 1238 ?-1328.' A. A.

If you can trust a soldier's memory, kindly inform MISS GREENWOOD that I *believe* she refers to an article on 'Oton de Granson,' by A. Piaget, published in the excellent French periodical *Romania* about 1895. Unfortunately, this volume is unobtainable in our Y.M.C.A. huts.

SEYMOUR DE RICCI.

Somewhere in Belgium.

ST. GEORGE'S, BLOOMSBURY (12 S. ii. 29, 93).—MR. PENNY at the latter reference is, I think, confusing St. George's, Bloomsbury, with St. George's, Queen's Square.

Concerning this latter church, Chamberlain, in his 'History and Survey of London,' at p. 602, writes:—

"This church likewise took its rise from the great increase of buildings. Several gentlemen at the extremity of the parish of St. Andrew, Holbourn, having proposed the erection of a chapel for religious worship, Sir Streynsham Master, and fourteen of the other neighbouring gentlemen, were appointed trustees for the management of this affair. These gentlemen, in the year 1705, agreed with Mr. Tooley to give him 3,500*l.* for erecting a chapel and two houses, intending to reimburse themselves by the sale of the pews; and this edifice being finished the next year, they settled annual stipends for the maintenance of a chaplain, an afternoon preacher who was also reader, and a clerk, giving to the first and second a salary of 100*l.* each, and to the last 50*l.* But the commissioners for erecting fifty new churches, resolving to make this one of them, purchased it, caused a certain district to be appointed for its parish, and had it consecrated in the year 1723, when it was dedicated to St. George, in compliment to Sir Streynsham Master, who had been governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies."

Speaking of St. George's, Bloomsbury, the author just quoted, at p. 602, mentions "the statue of King George I. at the top of its spire," and says that it was consecrated in January, 1731.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

MR. PENNY and W. R. W., in their interesting replies at the latter reference, have confused this church with that of St. George the Martyr, Queen Square:—

"Consecrated on the twenty-sixth of September 1723, by E. Gibson, Bishop of London, who dedicated the same to St. George, in compliment to Sir Streynsham Master, who had been Governor of the fort of that name in India. It was called St. George the Martyr, to distinguish it from St. George's Church, in Hart Street, which was built shortly afterwards (1731), and named in honour of George I., whose statue is at the top of the steeple."—'The History, &c., of St. George-the-Martyr, Holborn,' by J. Lewis Miller, 1881, p. 5.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

THE FIRST ENGLISH PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPER (12 S. ii. 81).—The apparent discovery of an earlier series of *Jos. Bliss's Exeter Post-Boy* is interesting, but it does not justify the aspersion cast upon a painstaking and accurate antiquary. Dr. Brushfield, in his valuable paper on 'Andrew Brice and the Early Exeter Newspaper Press' (*Trans. Devon Assoc.*, xx. 163-214), proves conclusively, by means of facsimiles of the titles of early numbers, that Dr. Oliver's assertion is correct. The first number of *The Exeter Mercury*, which was apparently established by Samuel Farley, but was printed by Philip Bishop at his printing office in St. Peter's Churchyard, was issued on Friday, Sept. 24, 1714; and Bliss's paper, *The Protestant Mercury: or, The Exeter Post-Boy*, was probably issued on Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1715. The title of No. 4 (the earliest obtainable) is as follows:—

"Numb. IV. The Protestant Mercury: or, the Exeter Post-Boy with News Foreign and Domestick: Being The most Remarkable Occurrences, impartially collected, as Occasion offers, from the *Evening-Post, Gazette, Votes, Flying-Post, Weekly-Pacquet, Dormer's Letter. Postscipt* [*sic*] *to the Post-Man*, &c. So that no other can pretend to have a better Collection. Publish'd every Tuesday and Friday. Price, seal'd for the Country, 10*s. per Annum* [*sic*]. And for the Convenience of those that will take the same but once a Week, it is so order'd, that every Friday's Paper will contain

three Posts, or the whole Weeks News. *Advertisements will be incerted at Reasonable Rates.* This Paper circulates Forty Miles round, and several Hundreds dispers'd every Week. Friday, *October* the 7th, 1715. Printed by Jos. Bliss, at his New Printing-House near the *London*-Inn, without *East-Gate.*"

Dr. Brushfield was aware of Dr. Tanner's letter, but he says: "How far the hearsay report was correct we have no present means of ascertaining. No other contemporary writer alludes to it." There is a good collection of early Exeter newspapers in the Library of the Devon and Exeter Institution, but it does not include a single number of the earlier series of *Jos. Bliss's Exeter Post-Boy.* From the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge's series of articles on 'Devon Booksellers and Printers in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries' (*Western Antiquary*, vols. v. and vi.), it appears that Bliss and Farley were in partnership in 1707, four works containing their joint names as printers. From 1708 to 1710 Bliss's shop was "in the Exchange," which Dr. Brushfield says was a few doors below the Guildhall, though the imprint on the earlier *Exeter Post-Boy* seems to identify this with the Exchange Coffee House, in St. Peter's Churchyard. In 1711 he had removed to the address given in *The Protestant Mercury.* R. Pearse Chope.

I am much indebted to your correspondent Mr. J. B. Williams for his notes on the very interesting subject of early provincial newspapers. I much regret that at the moment I have not time to go minutely into this subject, but I should like to call Mr. Williams's attention to a contribution on this subject by the late Dr. T. N. Brushfield, entitled 'Andrew Brice and the Early Exeter Newspaper Press,' which he will find in vol. xx. of the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association, published in 1888.

H. Tapley-Soper.

Public Library, Exeter.

William Holloway (12 S. ii. 8).—In addition to 'The Peasant's Fate,' 1802, he published 'Poems on Various Occasions,' 1798; 'The Baron of Lauderbrooke, a Tale,' 1800; 'Scenes of Youth, or Rural Recollections,' &c., 1803; 'The Minor Minstrel,' 1808; and 'The Country Pastor, a Poem,' 1812. In some of these there are local allusions to Dorset. A William Holloway was collector of customs, notary, and surveyor for the registry of shipping at East Cowes from before 1779 to his death in 1816; but only the coincidences of name and date suggest that he may possibly have been the author. W. B. H.

Peat and Moss: Healing Properties (12 S. ii. 9, 96).—In confirmation of L. L. K.'s statement that sphagnum moss is being utilized in this war, three photographs appeared early in July in a Devonshire paper (*The Western Weekly News*, I think) illustrative of its collection on Dartmoor by Mr. J. Durrant of Okehampton, who, being too old to fight, had to date patriotically tramped about 1,000 miles in quest of it. Those of us who know Dartmoor bogs and mists will say all honour to him.

W. Curzon Yeo.

Richmond, Surrey.

The use of moss from a dead man's skull I find mentioned several times in a MS. book of recipes, and once in the preparation of an ointment for dressing a weapon with which a wound had been made, as "Take the moss of a dead man's skull that was never buryed"—this, with "two ounces of man's fat" and other ingredients, to be "brayed in a morter." Thos. Ratcliffe.

Worksop.

Richard Wilson, M.P. (12 S. i. 90, 158, 213, 277, 437, 516; ii. 34, 55, 74).—The 'Royal Kalendar' for 1800 and 1802 gives Richard Wilson, M.P. Barnstaple (1796-1802, defeated there 1790 and 1802), as of Datchworth Lodge, Herts, and Queen Street, Westminster; for 1806 it gives "Richard Wilson of Lincoln's Inn Fields" as Principal Secretary to Lord Chancellor Eldon (a post he held 1801-6), and as one of the sixty Commissioners of Bankrupts (which he held 1802 till the Commission was abolished, 1832); for 1810 it gives No. 47 Portugal Street as his address. Lord Eldon gave him in 1806 a third appointment as one of the Corporation of Cursitors in Chancery (whose office was in Rolls Yard), his district being London and Middlesex, and his name appears as such until 1834. The 'New Law List,' 1827, gives among the names of attorneys in London, "Richard Wilson of No. 47 Lincoln's Inn Fields, solicitor to the Lambeth Waterworks Company." He was a trustee of the Law Association in 1825. It appears clear to me that the M.P. Barnstaple, 1796-1802, was the Richard Wilson, attorney, who acted as agent or steward to the second and third Dukes of Northumberland from about 1786 (presumably) till he died, June 7, 1834, and, from his address, I assume he was Lord Eldon's Secretary, Commissioner of Bankrupts, and Cursitor. Does Joshua Wilson's 'Biog. Index,' 1806, give any clue as to the Richard Wilson who was M.P. for Ipswich

1806-7, when he was defeated at the poll? (Smith's 'Parliaments' gives both the Richard Wilson M.P.s as Whigs.) Would he be the Richard Wilson, eldest son of Rev. Dr. Chris. Wilson, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, London, who graduated B.A. Trin. Coll., Camb., 1775; M.A. 1778; admitted to Lincoln's Inn, Jan. 23, 1771; and called to the bar June 22, 1779?

W. R. W.

"Honest Injun" (12 S. i. 389, 458, 517).—May I add to the testimony of Mr. Corner and Mr. Sparke (quite accurate, and I also never heard it used in Mr. Farmer's sense) that the phrase was common among New England boys sixty years ago? I think is went from there West. Its use as a boy't formula of good faith (with "cross my breast," and the like) indicates that it was much older among their seniors. For its origin, I think Mr. Corner is correct: the reference was not to the Indian's "thievish propensities," but to his lying (as the famous "Sam Hill" story). It is probably eighteenth-century. Forrest Morgan.

Hartford, Conn.

Common Garden=Covent Garden (12 S. ii. 89).—The following are later instances of these equivalents.

1. 'Joseph Andrews,' iv. 6 (1742):—

"'Upon my word, ma'am,' says Slipslop, 'I do not understand your ladyship.'

"'I believe, indeed, thou dost not understand me. Thou art a low creature, a reptile of a lower order, a weed that grows in the common garden of the creation.'

"'I assure your ladyship,' says Slipslop, whose passions were almost of as high an order as her lady's, 'I have no more to do with Common Garden than other folks.'"

2. Richardson, writing triumphantly to Mr. Edwards of Turrick on Feb. 21, 1752, says ('Samuel Richardson's Correspondence,' iii. 33):—

"Mr. Fielding has met with the disapprobation you foresaw he would meet with, of his 'Amelia.' He is, in every paper he publishes under the title of the Common Garden, contributing to his own overthrow."

This was a reference to the newly launched *Covent Garden Journal*.

J. Paul de Castro.

The City Coroner and Treasure-Trove (12 S. i. 483; ii. 51, 91).—To the several interesting notes and excerpts contributed on this topic I hope to see appended some record of finds made during the last half-century within the jurisdiction of the City Coroner. The fact that these rarely included coins, jewels, articles made of precious metals, or briefly anything of intrinsic value, may explain some want of interest on the part of the authorities, who clearly have strictly adhered to the common application of the term "treasure-trove."

Excluding Roach Smith, Dr. Corner, Cureton, and some earlier harvesters of the unearthed relics of past London, the number of finds made have been innumerable. With few exceptions these articles passed at once into private collections, and are not only unrecorded, but largely unknown to the authorities at the Guildhall. The late Mr. F. G. Hilton Price endeavoured to dispel this lethargy, but without success, and it was only the advent of the London Museum and its infinitely better methods that brought about the desired reform.

As Dr. Martin remarks, the existence of the casket of jewels had been known for some time to several zealous antiquaries in the City, but the civic authorities were not thus to be tempted to take any interest in such matters. Aleck Abrahams.

"Watch House," Ewell, Surrey (12 S. ii. 9, 113).—The general terms of W. B. H.'s reply at the latter reference are tantalizing. "Two adjacent Midland counties" does not convey much definite information. Will your correspondent kindly give us the names of the four places still retaining their watch-houses? And I shall be grateful if he will further specify the names of the two where the watch-house is contiguous to the village pound—the latter, presumably, still in existence. G. L. Apperson.

Brighton.

'The Man with the Hoe' (12 S. ii. 50, 96).—I have read with much interest the correspondence in your columns on this subject, but the bibliographical information supplied is, I think, incorrect. I have before me a copy of the first edition (8vo, 7 in. by 5½ in., paper wrappers), the title-page of which runs as follows:—

"The Man | with the Hoe | Written after seeing Millet's | World-Famous Painting.... | By Edwin Markham | Originally published in *The San | Francisco Examiner* January the | fifteenth Eighteen hundred and | ninety-nine. Now first issued in | book form, March thirtieth, Eighteen | hundred and ninety-nine. | San Francisco, California. Published | by A. M. Robertson."

Including the paper wrapper it runs to 12 pp. On the back of the title-page is: "Copyright, 1899, | By Edwin Markham." The poem ends on the ninth page, after which there are two pages of advertisements, and

the back cover is blank. The poem numbers 49 lines.

This remarkable poem took America by storm in 1899. I well remember its publication in this pamphlet form; indeed, I was in New York at the time.

Mr. Markham is not only a distinguished poet, but he is a very discriminating critic, besides being a brilliant conversationalist. It has been my pleasure to meet him more than once. The last time we met was the year before the outbreak of war, and I shall long remember his great interest in the younger school of English poets. Few American critics have done more to make the work of this school of poets known in the United States than Mr. Markham and the late Edmund Clarence Stedman.

JOHN LANE.

The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.

PRONUNCIATION OF "CATRIONA" (12 S. ii. 110).—In the Gaelic diphthong *io* the *o* is silent. Catriona=Catrína, which in modern Irish is altered, by substitution of one liquid for another, into Kathleen. All these are Gaelic variants of Katharine or Catherine.

N. POWLETT, Col.

See 8 S. vii. 89, where it is said, referring to *Athenæum*, vol. ii. of 1893, pp. 556, 664, that Stevenson's pronunciation was "Catreena."

DIEGO.

DR. THOMAS CHEVALIER (12 S. ii. 109).—The twenty-ninth Bulletin of the Société Jersiaise contains (pp. 44-56) a pedigree of the family of Chevalier of St. Helier, from which family the Suffolk Chevalliers are descended. The Huguenot descent of Lord Kitchener is a popular myth. R. J. B.

PORTRAIT OF A KNIGHT OF THE GARTER (12 S. ii. 108).—The old portrait mentioned at the above reference is evidently that of Philip Herbert, 5th Earl of Pembroke and 2nd Earl of Montgomery, who died Dec. 11, 1669, aged 77, and who was not a Knight of the Garter nor Chancellor of the University of Oxford. It was his father, Philip Herbert, 4th Earl of Pembroke and 1st Earl of Montgomery, who was installed a Knight of the Garter on St. George's Day, 1608, before succeeding his brother William in the Earldom of Pembroke, and who, having been elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, July 1, 1641, was deprived of the office in 1643, and reinstated March 2, 1647, by the authority of the Parliament. He died at an advanced age Jan. 23, 1649/50, and was well over 70 years of age in 1641.

F. DE H. L.

AN ANCIENT WELSH TRIAD (12 S. ii. 109).—Soon after having applied for your valued help I happily found the required original text in 'Williams ab Ithel, Barddas I.' (Llandovery, 1862), on p. 302, as follows:—

Tri Dyn....sydd:
1. Dyn i Dduw, a wna dda dros ddrwg;
2. dyn i ddyn, a wna dda dros dda, a drwg dros ddrwg;
3. a dyn i ddiawl, a wna ddrwg dros dda.

INQUIRER.

AN EARLY CIRCULATING LIBRARY (12 S. i. 27).—Several notes on this subject, though under another caption, appeared in the 10th Series. At 10 S. ix. 414 it was pointed out that Francis Kirkman had such a library in 1674; but MR. PEDDIE's citation carries it back to 1661.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.

THOMAS HUSSEY, M.P. FOR WHITCHURCH, 1645-53 (12 S. ii. 88, 135).—Thomas Hussey of Hungerford Park, Berks, died in the early part of the year 1658. His will (P.C.C. 53 Wootton), dated July 3, 1654, has two codicils, the latter dated Dec. 14, 1657; probate was granted Feb. 25, 1657/8. In the will he refers to his wife Catharine, his eldest son, Thomas (under 15 at date of will), his son William, and his four daughters, Anne, Catharine, Mary, and Cicely (all under 18); also to his lands in Chilton Folliatt, Heywood, and Leverton, cos. Wilts and Berks; manors, rectories, and lands in Highworth, Blunsdon, Marston, and Bushton, co. Wilts; Langford Ecclesia, cos. Oxon and Berks; manor and lands in Shipton Bellinger, and farm lands in Freefolke and Freefolke Priors, co. Southampton. He appoints his friends Tho. Hawles, Robt. Mason, John Elwes, and Giles Hungerford executors. The first codicil mentions manors of Peinton and Colehurst, co. Salop; also "the five children of John Savage, late of Kingscleare, co. Southampton, gent., deceased (one of whose executors in trust I was)." In the second codicil he appoints his brother-in-law, Mr. Francis Munday, of Wickham, co. Berks, a co-executor, and refers to manors of Moulsford, Streetley, and Ashton, and lands in Cholsley and Munkenden, co. Berks.

The tomb of his wife Catharine is in Winchester Cathedral; she died in October, 1675, aged 62. Judging by the arms on the tomb, she appears to have been a member of the Yonge family of co. Wilts. She outlived three husbands: John Vaux, M.D., Thomas Hussey, and Sir Robert Mason (of Kingsclere, co. Hants, son of Robert Mason, Recorder of Winchester).

On March 23, 1651/2, Thomas Hussey, son and heir, and William Hussey, second son, of Thomas Hussey of Hungerford Park, Berks, were admitted students to Gray's Inn.

Giles Hungerford (fifth son of Sir Anthony Hungerford of Black Bourton, co. Oxon), afterwards Sir Giles Hungerford of Freefolk, co. Hants, and Coulston, co. Wilts, married Frances (third daughter and coheir of Sir George Croke of Waterstock, co. Oxon), relict of Richard Jervoise of Freefolk.

ALFRED T. EVERITT.

Portsmouth.

FARMERS' CANDLEMAS RIME (12 S. ii. 29, 77, 117).—With reference to the paragraph,

"It is exceedingly unlucky to experience a fine Candlemas Day, &c.....On the contrary, a cloudy and rainy Candlemas Day means that winter is gone. This is not only English, but French, German, and Spanish lore,"

it may be of interest to quote the following old Neapolitan lines, which show that Italian opinion differed from the above :—

Arrivati a Candelora
Dell' inverno semo fora,
Ma si piove e tira vento
Dell' inverno semo drento.

N. POWLETT, Col.

HOUSE AND GARDEN SUPERSTITIONS (12 S. ii. 89, 138).—5. See 9 S. xi. 448 ; xii. 33, 234, 412. JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

THOMAS CONGREVE, M.D. (12 S. ii. 69).—With reference to my query relating to Thomas Congreve, I have since discovered the following entry in 'Graduati Cantabrigienses,' 1823, p. 110, which seems to refer to him, and if it does not is a curious coincidence : "Congrave (Thomas), M.B. 1687, Sid. Coll."

The slight difference in the spelling of the word "Congreve" is probably not worth noting—the mere substitution of *a* for *e*.

A. STANTON WHITFIELD.

High Street, Walsall.

"OIL ON TROUBLED WATERS" (12 S. ii. 87).—I see your correspondent A. F. R. gives an account of the latest recorded instance of the above. In the various notes on this subject in 'N. & Q.' has mention been made of the instance of the kind related in Bede's 'Ecclesiastical History' (iii. 15) ? The chapter in question is headed : "How Bishop Aidan foretold to certain seamen a storm that would happen, and gave them some holy oil to lay it" (A.D. 651). I wonder if this is the earliest mention of the matter.

J. WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

EDMOND DUBLEDAY (12 S. ii. 70).—I much regret that I omitted to take a note of the description, if any, of this man contained in the pamphlet which I summarized *ante*, p. 25, and that I have no leisure to repair the omission by a visit to the British Museum. I have little doubt, however, that he is the Edmund Doubleday to whom (with one Andrew Bright) on March 30, 1604, were granted the offices of distilling herbs and sweet waters at the Palace of Whitehall and of keeping the Library there. This Edmund Doubleday subsequently became one of the two Wardens of the Mint.

There are frequent references to him in the 'Calendars of State Papers (Domestic),' 1603-10 and 1611-18.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

Notes on Books.

Calendar of the Charter Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office.—Vol. V. 15 Edward III. to 5 Henry V., A.D. 1341-1417. (Stationery Office, 15*s*.)

THE text of this volume was prepared by Mr. C. G. Crump and Mr. C. H. Jenkinson, assisted by Mr. A. E. Stamp, under the immediate supervision of Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte. It contains a General Index of persons and places, an index of counties, and one of subjects, these being the work of Mr. Maskelyne. To the text there is prefixed a list of the charters printed in full in these pages, as well as a Bibliography.

By far the greater number of the charters here given in full were granted by the kings to religious houses and churches, but we have also the Empress Maud's charter to the burgesses of Devizes, those of Richard I. to the burgesses of Bedford and the citizens of London, and one of John's to London. The most interesting and important is the famous charter to the University of Oxford dated June 27, 1355, from the Tower of London, in which—doing the University right after the violent and fatal riot between Town and Gown on St. Scholastica's Day (Feb. 10), 1354—Edward III. gave the University control of the markets, and general jurisdiction over the city. This charter, besides its intrinsic claim to attention, is rather a fine example of the rugged and barbarous, yet neither ineffective nor undignified legal Latin of the Middle Ages. There is much good detail concerning Oxford set forth in other pages of this book, and other towns whose historians and students might note it are Coventry and Canterbury—to say nothing of London. A large number of village names and names of small towns appear, especially those belonging to Kent, Suffolk, and Yorkshire. We may mention in conclusion one or two matters—among many—of curious interest. There is an example, under date Nov. 14, 1389, of the enhanced fine for offences committed between noon on Saturday and forenoon on Monday (60*s*. and a halfpenny of gold to be paid instead of 12*d*.). A charter to the citizens of Dublin makes mention of the poverty of

the Archbishop of that see, and another mentions the Irish trade in old clothes, stating that altogether their merchandise, which consists of those same together with wool, hides, and other small matters, is quite different from the merchandise of other lands. This charter (Nov. 22, 1363) is instructive as illustrating English methods of dealing with Ireland. Under May 28, 1389, are interesting particulars of costly royal gifts, in the way of vestments of cloth of gold with elaborate jewels and images, to the shrine of Edward the Confessor; and there is also a notification of the gift at the same shrine of a "solemn jewel" by Richard II. —to wit, a gold ring with a ruby in it, which the King shall have the use of during his lifetime, except when he is without the realm, when it shall, during his absence, be fixed to the shrine. Is anything more known about this ring?

Iacob and Iosep: a Middle-English Poem of the Thirteenth Century. Edited by Arthur S. Napier. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Prof. Napier tells us in his Introduction to this rather charming little book that he had almost finished preparing it when, in 1905, a German edition appeared (W. Heuser in "Bonner Beiträge zur Anglistik," Heft xvii.). We are glad that he has revised his first decision to lay his work aside. We do not suppose that English students will consult the "Bonner Beiträge," even where these are accessible, in preference to an English edition.

'Iacob and Iosep,' as we have it, is a poem of 538 lines, of which the only text is in the Bodleian. A leaf of it is lost, which is the more to be regretted since it probably contained a version of the curious old story—to be found in the 'Cursor Mundi'—about how the chaff from Joseph's threshing floated down the Nile to where Jacob was, and how it was the sight of it that caused him to send his sons up the Nile into Egypt for corn. "Ofte of þis smal chaf þis breþren brouȝten hom," is the line that gives the clue to this.

The Introduction furnishes a summary of the contents, and comparisons between the story of Joseph as told here and as we have it in the Bible and in the 'Cursor Mundi.' The divergences are partly in the way of abbreviation, by omission or contraction, partly in the way of invention. Here, for example, it is Pharaoh's wife, not Potiphar's, who falls in love with Joseph. A grammar, notes, and glossary are provided; it seems superfluous to say they are thoroughly well done.

The poem itself is distinctly attractive. It rises to no sublime heights; but it is plain, good story-telling of a simple, lively kind, after the convention to which the lapse of centuries has brought a charm that does not grow stale. There are one or two passages of pretty lyrical description, as, for instance, Joseph's entry into Egypt; many touches of real pathos, and once or twice a hint of epigram, as in the line,

He wende to sechen his breþren, > souȝte his fulle fon.

When Iacob, at the end, hears that Iosep is still living there is a quaint and pleasant account of what he did: He cast away his crutch, his mantle he seized, he plaited his hair with a silken string, and he took his beaver (?) hat that was covered with pall. He now could fly, he said, like an eagle, and he

rod singinde, such hit were a child.

When the brethren are stripping Iosep to cast him into the pit, it is said,

Hi strupten of þe curtel, of swere > of chin,

And we notice that "chin" is given in the glossary as having its ordinary modern meaning. Can that be right? Should it not be=chine, back?

Ireland in Fiction: a Guide to Irish Novels, Tales, Romances, and Folk-Lore. By Stephen J. Brown, S.J. (Dublin and London, Maunsel & Co., 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The compiler of this work published six years ago 'A Reader's Guide to Irish Fiction,' which is now out of print. The book before us, though it covers the same ground, and has the same purpose, differs from the former one in that it deals with nearly double the number of works, is arranged on a new scheme, possesses a title and subject index, and supplies numerous biographical notes. The Appendix of four sections is by no means the least useful part of the compilation, and for those who desire to make thorough acquaintance with Ireland the six classified lists especially will be a boon. The notes to the several novels pretend to no literary quality, being designed simply to state the general character of the book, and the topics with which it deals, for the information of the less experienced reader. If this is borne in mind it will be found that the comments not only, for the most part, are very cleverly calculated for their end, but also in a number of cases furnish a better guide in the matter of literary criticism than they profess to do. One or two modern authors, *e.g.*, Somerville and Ross, are not, perhaps, rated quite so high as we should rate them; and the merits of others, *e.g.*, Katharine Tynan, seem somewhat over-emphasized. But this remark is not intended to qualify our general opinion that this volume embodies a piece of very useful work capably done.

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

Correspondents who send letters to be forwarded to other contributors should put on the top left-hand corner of their envelopes the number of the page of 'N. & Q.' to which their letters refer, so that the contributor may be readily identified.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane. E.C.

Sir Willoughby Maycock.—Forwarded.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 35.

NOTES:—Materials for a History of the Watts Family, 161—An English Army List of 1740, 163—The Novels and Short Stories of G. P. R. James, 167—Statues and Memorials in the British Isles, 168—Seals on Anglo-Saxon Charters, 169—A Suburban Fair of 1816—Kingsway, 170.

QUERIES:—"To have been in the sun"—"Written in sunbeams"—"One's place in the sun," 170—A Stewart Ring—Cromwell: St. John—Francis Gregory—Richard Duke—Rev. Meredith Hanmer, D.D.—Joachim Ibarra—Mackenzie Family—Shelley Genealogy—"With child to see any strange thing," 171 — Thomas Cholmley, Mayor of Carlisle—"Appreciation"—Portraits in Stained Glass—Foreign Graves of British Authors—Sir John Maynard—Capt. Bellains or Bellairs—William Wilson, M.P.—Henry Whitaker M.P.—The Horse-Chestnut, 172.

REPLIES:—Rev. Joseph Rann, 173—"Blue pencil"—Kingsley Pedigree, 174—'The Working-Man's Way in the World'—Gorges Brass—The Lion Rampant of Scotland, 175—Henriette Renan—Grave of Margaret Godolphin—St. Luke's, Old Street: Bibliography, 176—St. Peter as the Gate-Keeper of Heaven—"Feis"—Perpetuation of Printed Errors, 177—Major Campbell's Duel—Cleopatra and the Pearl—Calverley's Charades—"Hat Trick": a Cricket Term—James Wilson, M.P.—Remiremont Hailstones, May, 1907, 178—Fieldingiana: Miss H—and—"Tadsman"—Thomas Astle, 179.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'The English Civil Service in the Fourteenth Century.'

Jottings from Recent Book Catalogues.

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF THE WATTS FAMILY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

(See *ante*, p. 101.)

2. *The Parents of Dr. Isaac Watts.*

Isaac Watts, the father of Dr. Isaac Watts, is the only child of Thomas Watts of whom we have any record. He was born, probably, about 1650, and became a schoolmaster at 41 French Street, Southampton. This very flourishing boarding-school was in such repute that pupils from America and the West Indies were committed to his care.

In or shortly before 1673 he married Miss Taunton—of whom hereafter.

In 1674 his eldest son, the celebrated Nonconformist minister and hymn-writer, was born. We shall see later that Dr. Isaac Watts inherited his love of poetry from his father—a fact which, I believe, is not mentioned in any of his many biographies.

In 1675 Isaac Watts was fined 3*l.* for refusing to renounce the Covenant and take the oath, having been elected one of the four beadles of Southampton. On being chosen "bidell" again for the ward of St. Michael and St. John, he was freed from the office for seven years on paying a fine of 40*s.*

In 1683 his nonconformity resulted in his imprisonment for six months in the gaol of Southampton, situated at the bottom of the town, and then known as the South Castle and God's House Gate. During his imprisonment, his wife (with their child Isaac, then aged 9 years), it is related, was frequently seen at the door of the prison, unwilling to be comforted, eagerly awaiting a sight of her husband through the iron bars. This incident was made the subject of an oil painting, exhibited at the Royal Academy about 1870.

After this imprisonment he was banished the town for two years (1685–7).

On Aug. 3, 1688, he was elected Deacon of the Above Bar Congregational Chapel—a church of Protestant Dissenters in Southampton—an office that he held until his death forty-eight years later.

On May 31, 1690, Robert Thorner of Baddeley, near Southampton, made his will, appointing as his trustees Bennett Swayne of London, Isaac Watts of Southampton, Thomas Holles of London, and John Brackstone of Southampton. Robert Thorner died on July 17 of the same year.

In 1691 Isaac Watts of Southampton, described as a clothier of the age of 41 years, gave evidence in the Chancery suit "Brackstone *v.* Brackstone." This is our authority for stating above that he was born probably about 1650. It is said that Isaac Watts was involved in legal proceedings which materially injured his private fortune, and deprived him of the fruits of an industrious life; further, that the paternal property possessed by the family would have been considerable but for the intolerance of the times.

On Oct. 1, 1703, he was chosen for the office of Constable of Southampton, but excused on payment of five guineas. He was not let off again under double that amount.

On Sept. 16, 1735, he made his will, of which the following is a full abstract:—

"*The Will of Isaac Watts of the Town and County of Southampton.*

"My now dwelling-house called Little St. Dennis in the parish of St. Michael, Southampton, with the malt-houses, garden, &c., thereunto belonging, to my son Enoch Watts, he cancelling a bond (of the penalty of £1,200, which I gave him to secure payment of £200 within one year after the death

of his mother and £400 more out of my estate afterwards) and accepting a joint executorship. If he refuses, then the said house, &c., to my son-in-law Joseph Brackstone for him to sell for the payment of my debts and legacies.

"To my daughter Sarah, wife of Joseph Brackstone, my close of arable or pasture ground called South Bernards Field with the moor thereunto belonging, &c., in the parish of All Saints, Southampton, now in the occupation of Widow Langford, which I purchased of Mr. John Heather, for her life, then to my granddaughter Sarah Brackstone.

"To my granddaughter Mary Brackstone the orchard or garden called King's Orchard with the house therein standing, &c., in the parish of St. Mary, Southampton, in the occupation of Robert Lambert, which I hold by lease of Queen's College, Oxford. Her mother shall enjoy the profits during the remainder of the present lease and shall pay the fine for renewing the same, but in the name of the said Mary Brackstone her daughter.

"To my daughter Sarah Brackstone £50 to buy the life of her daughter Martha into my copyhold in Porchwood, in which her own life is already purchased.

"My two tenements in North Street, Gosport, Hants (one in the occupation of John Isger and the other in the occupation of Godsell Sherren, which was formerly mortgaged unto me by John Isger, Senior, deceased, and since purchased of the assigns of a statute of bankruptcy taken out against him), to my executors to be sold for the payment of my debts and legacies.

"The lease of the tenement in South Street, Gosport, in the occupation of Mrs. King, formerly mortgaged to me by John Brissett, deceased, and taken up by me owing to non-payment of principal and interest divers years past, to my son-in-law Joseph Brackstone.

"To my eldest son Isaac Watts £300 to be paid to him within two years after my death.

"I have paid my son Richard Watts a considerable sum of money as a marriage portion, and I now give to him and Mary his wife one guinea each for rings.

"To my granddaughter Mary Watts, daughter of the said Richard Watts, £10 to buy a piece of plate.

"To my grandchildren, Joseph Brackstone, James Brackstone, Mary Brackstone, Sarah Brackstone, and Martha Brackstone, the children of my daughter Sarah Brackstone, £200 each to be paid to their father for their use, he giving a bond to my son Enoch Watts to pay the same to each of them at 21 years of age as mine and their grandmother's legacies.

"If my granddaughter Sarah Brackstone dies before her mother, then South Bernards Field to Martha Brackstone my granddaughter.

"£100 to my son-in-law Joseph Brackstone for the repairing and new building the forepart of his now dwelling-house in Southampton.

"Horse, chaise, harness, &c., to my daughter Sarah Brackstone.

"To my son Enoch Watts the bed in his chamber and three silver spoons.

"To my grandson Joseph Brackstone my watch.

"To my grandson James Brackstone one piece of gold coin value five guineas.

"To my three granddaughters Mary Brackstone, Sarah Brackstone, and Martha Brackstone my three best beds, all my plate, rings, china, &c.

"To my grandson Thomas Watts £100 at 23 years of age.

"To my granddaughter Mary, wife of John Chaldecott, £50 to be paid her at the time when her brother Thomas's legacy is due.

"I have lately conveyed to Joseph Brackstone a messuage.

"To the Revd. Mr. Henry Francis, minister, £5.

"To the poor of the Society to which I belong 40*s.*

"To the poor of St. Michael's parish, Southampton, 40*s.*

"*My own manuscript of poems which I will to my son Isaac Watts, and if he think good to correct them and print them or any of them, which I have been desired to doe by severall Friends who have seen some of them.*

"The residue of my personal estate between my son Enoch Watts and my daughter Sarah Brackstone."

The above will was proved by the executors on March 22, 1736, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and is to be found in Register Wake, folio 71.

Isaac's wife, who is said to have had Huguenot blood in her veins, was still living on Feb. 16, 1693, but predeceased her husband. She was the daughter of —— Taunton, alderman of Southampton (who died June 11, 1697), by ——, his wife (who died March 30, 1700). I have not succeeded in finding wills or administrations in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury for Alderman Taunton and his widow.

There was a Richard Taunton, merchant and alderman of Southampton, whose will is dated Feb. 15, 1752. He was buried at St. John's Church, Southampton, on April 7 of that year, and there is a memorial there to his memory. Possibly he was Isaac Watts's brother-in-law.

Isaac Watts's children were :—

1. Isaac, born July 17, 1674, baptized about September of that year. Of him hereafter.

2. Richard, born Feb. 10, 1675/6, baptized about May of that year. Of him hereafter.

3. Enoch, born March 11, 1678/9, baptized about November of that year. Of him hereafter.

4. Thomas, born Jan. 20, 1679/80, baptized about March of that year. Of him hereafter.

5. Sarah, born Oct. 31, 1681, baptized about December of that year. Of her hereafter.

6. Mary, born Feb. 13, 1683/4, baptized in March of that year. Obviously died an

infant, as Isaac named another daughter "Mary" in 1686.

7. Mary, born April 10, 1686, baptized the following month. Her father evidently survived her.

8. Elizabeth, born Aug. 15, 1689, baptized the following month. She died on Nov. 11, 1691.

9. Martha, born Nov. 4, 1690, baptized Dec. 14 of the same year. Her father evidently survived her.

The above dates of birth and baptism are taken from the baptismal registers of the Above Bar Church at Southampton.

WILLIAM BULL.

(*To be continued.*)

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See *ante*, pp. 3, 43, 84, 122.)

THE next regiments (pp. 12-15) are the three regiments of Foot Guards.

The first regiment—now designated the "Grenadier Guards"—was formed in Flanders in 1656 by the adherents of Charles II., who was at that time residing on the Continent:—

First Regiment of Foot Guards.		Dates of their present commissions.
Colonel	*Sir* Charles Wills (1)	26 Aug. 1726.
Lieutenant Colonel	Charles Frampton	16 Nov. 1739.
First Major ..	William Merick	ditto.
Second Major ..	Richard Ingoldsby	ditto.
Captains ..	John Duncombe	2 Oct. 1715.
	John Buncombe	26 May 1716.
	John Pitt	5 June 1717.
	Richard Pierson	3 April 1718.
	Thomas Inwood	18 July 1718.
	Benjamin Huffam	3 May 1720.
	John Jeffereys	21 ditto.
	Daniel Houghton	7 July 1724.
	John Price	15 Oct. 1723.
	James Browne	20 Feb. 1724.
	John Laforey	11 Dec. 1728.
	Thomas Bagnel	3 Jan. 1729-30.
	Thomas Herbert, *dead*	23 Feb. 1729-30.
	Peregrine Lassells (2)	5 June 1733.
	James Long	17 Nov. 1731.
	Robert Brackley	5 July 1735.
	Lord Henry Beauclerk (3)	13 May 1735.
	John Lee	13 April 1736.
	Charles Russel	23 ditto.
	Lord George Beauclerk (4)	13 Aug. 1736.
	William Swan	25 Jan. 1737-8.
	Alexander Dury	15 Dec. 1738.
	William Herbert	ditto.
Captain Lieutenant	William Lettler	27 ditto.
Lieutenants ..	Richard Hemmington	23 Nov. 1715.
	Charles Ramboulliet	2 Mar. 1716-17.
	Sir Edward Bettenson (5)	20 June 1727.
	Edward Carr	19 Dec. 1718.
	Guideon Harvey	13 Jan. 1718-19.
	William Courtenay	17 Feb. 1719-20.
	Francis Gibbon	11 Jan. 1721.
	Samuel Mitchell	5 Oct. 1722.
	William Daffy	24 Dec. 1722.
	John Rivett	4 Mar. 1722-3.
	Francis Hildsley	18 ditto.
	Joseph Hudson	11 Oct. 1725.
	Barnaby Dunston	26 Dec. 1726.
	John Parker	10 Mar. 1726-7.
	Robert Greenway	17 Feb. 1727-8.
	Richard Rattue	12 Feb. 1729-30.
	John Wilson	24 Nov. 1730.

(1) Lieut.-General Sir Charles Wills, K.B. Died in 1741. See 'D.N.B.'
(2) Proper spelling Lascelles. Colonel 47th Foot, 1743-72. Died 1772. Tablet in St. Mary's, Whitby.
(3) Fourth son of the first Duke of St. Albans.
(4) Sixth son of the first Duke of St. Albans.
(5) Of Wimbledon, third Baronet. Baronetcy became extinct in 1786.

First Regiment of Foot Guards (*continued*).		Dates of their present commissions.
Lieutenants (continued).	Richard *Lord* Coote (6)	17 Nov. 1731.
	John Scott	24 Jan. 1731-2.
	Edward Strutton	25 Dec. 1733.
	James Durand	30 Oct. 1734.
	James Baker	5 Nov. 1735.
	Thomas Bruce	27 Feb. 1735-6.
	Robert Urry	13 April 1736.
	John Parslow	10 May 1736.
	Richard Brewer	25 June 1736.
	Charles Gordon	21 Jan. 1737-8.
	Robert Waller	1 Feb. 1737-8.
	George Boscawin	ditto.
	John Waldegrave	8 Jan. 1738-9.
	Robert Rich	9 July 1739.
Ensigns	John Worley	3 Dec. 1718.
	John Windus	10 Feb. 1725-6.
	John Meade	29 Mar. 1726.
	William Browne	22 Feb. 1727.
	Studh^me^. Hodgson	22 Jan. 1727-8.
	Leniet Baugh (7)	20 Feb. 1729-30.
	Thomas Newton	14 Feb. 1725-6.
	Mark Anthony Jones	8 Jan. 1731-2.
	Gilbert Vane	24 ditto.
	Edward Wynne	1 Nov. 1733.
	George Gray	13 June 1734.
	Lord George Bentick (8)	3 Nov. 1735.
	John Colleton	10 May 1736.
	Borlace Wallop	25 June 1736.
	Michael Stephens	ditto.
	Francis Boynton	2 July 1737.
	Richard Wills	6 ditto.
	Hon. — Pawlet	11 Aug. 1737.
	Richard Bradshaigh	20 Dec. 1737.
	William Ekins Piers	1 Feb. 1737-8.
	Maurice Johnson	ditto.
	Mathew Aylmer	ditto.
	James Williams	17 July 1739.

(6) Eldest son of Richard, fourth Baron Coote of Coloony, and third Earl of Bellamont. Died 1740.
(7) "Leniet" is a misprint for Lancelot. He became Lieutenant-General in 1779, Colonel of 6th Foot, 1787, and died in 1792.
(8) Proper spelling Bentinck. Second son of the first Duke of Portland. Died in 1759.

The Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards was raised by Lieut.-Col. George Monk (afterwards Duke of Albemarle) in 1650, and is the only regiment of Cromwell's Parliamentary Army which survives to-day. In 1740 it consisted of fourteen companies; it is now called the "Coldstream Guards":—

Coldstreame Regiment of Foot Guards.		Dates of their present commissions.
Colonel (1)		
Lieutenant Colonel	John Folliot	30 Oct. 1734.
First Major	John Huske (2)	5 July 1739.
Second Major	George Churchill	ditto.
Captains	William Hanmer	22 Dec. 1717.
	William Douglass (3)	3 May 1720.
	John Parsons (4)	6 Oct. 1729.
	Richard Legg	30 Oct. 1734.
	Edward Braddock (5)	10 Feb. 1735-6.
	Samuel Needham	30 June 1737.
	William Southby	25 Aug. 1737.
	John Hodges	15 Dec. 1738.

(1) The Colonelcy of the regiment was vacant, Richard, second Earl of Scarborough, who had held the appointment since June, 1722, having died on Jan. 29, 1740. H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland was appointed on April 30, 1740.
(2) Became Colonel of 32nd Foot, Dec., 1740, and of 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, 1743. Governor of Jersey, 1760. Died 1761. See 'D.N.B.'
(3) Colonel of 32nd Foot in 1745.
(4) Colonel of 41st Foot, 1752.
(5) Colonel of 14th Foot, 1753. Commander-in-Chief, North America, 1755. Died 13 July, 1755, from wounds received on July 9, in expedition against Fort Duquesne.

Coldstreame Regiment of Foot Guards (*continued*).		Dates of their present commissions.
Captains .. (continued).	Maurice Bockland (6)	15 Dec. 1738.
	Earl of Berkley (7)	9 July 1739.
	Hedwth. Lambton (8)	7 Nov. 1739.
	Hon. Charles Fielding	——
	—— ——	ditto.
Captain Lieutenant	William Lethullier	7 Nov. 1739.
Lieutenants ..	Thomas Corbett	20 Jan. 1727-8.
	Sir Harry Heron (9)	3 Oct. 1728.
	Robert Millner	17 Jan. 1728-9.
	William Kellet	8 May 1730.
	Bennet Noel (10)	20 Mar. 1730-1.
	Robert Williamson	10 April 1733.
	John Dives	25 April 1734.
	John Twistleton	8 July 1734.
	Thomas Hapgood	10 Feb. 1735-6
	Francis Townshend	25 Aug. 1737.
	William A-Court	21 Jan. 1737-8.
	Duncan Urquhart	30 Dec. 1738.
	Charles Perry (11)	31 Dec. 1738.
	Henry Newton	4 Jan. 1738-9.
	Charles Churchill	3 Jan. 1738-9.
	Julius Cæsar	24 May 1739.
	John Lambton (12)	9 July 1739.
	John Thomas	12 ditto.
	William Gainsell (13)	7 Nov. 1739.
Ensigns	Charles Craig	25 April 1734.
	Lord Robert Manners (14)	26 July 1735.
	John Robinson	8 Jan. 1735-6.
	—— Clavering (15)	10 Feb. 1735-6.
	Benjamin Rudyerd	5 July 1737.
	Lord Robert Bertie (16)	9 ditto.
	Charles Vernon	25 Aug. 1737.
	Lord Viscount Bury (17)	1 Feb. 1737-8
	Hon. Thomas Southwell	1 May 1738.
	William Farrell	ditto.
	George Bodens	24 May 1739.
	Thomas Burton	9 July 1739.
	—— Wilmer (18)	17 ditto.
	—— Evelyn (19)	ditto.
	—— ——	——
	—— ——	——

(6) Colonel of 11th Foot, 1747-65. Became Lieut.-General in 1758. Died 1765.
(7) Augustus, fourth Earl of Berkeley.
(8) Second son of Ralph Lambton, of Lambton Castle, Durham. Colonel of 52nd Foot, 1755. Died 1774.
(9) Of Chipchase. Fourth Baronet. He died in 1749, and the baronetcy became extinct in 1801.
(10) Nephew of Edward Noel, 1st Earl of Gainsborough. Colonel of 43rd Foot, 1762-6.
(11) Colonel of 57th Foot, 1755-7.
(12) Brother of Hedworth L., see note 8, *supra*, Colonel of 68th Foot, 1758-94. M.P. for Durham, 1761-87. Died 1794. See 'D.N.B.'
(13) Correct spelling is Gansell. Colonel of 55th Foot, 1762-75.
(14) Fifth son of the second Duke of Rutland.
(15) John Clavering. Belonged to family of Clavering of Axwell Park, Durham. See 'D.N.B.'
(16) Fifth son of Robert, first Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven. He became Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Horse Guards in 1776, and died in 1782.
(17) George, eldest son of William, second Earl of Albemarle; succeeded as third Earl in 1754. Died in 1772. He was only 13 when he received a commission in the Coldstream Guards.
(18) Christian name Charles. (19) Christian name Evelyn. Colonel of 29th Foot, 1769.

The Third Regiment of Foot Guards was raised in 1662 as a Scottish regiment of foot. It was brought on to the English establishment in 1686, and is now known as the "Scots Guards":—

Third Regiment of Foot Guards.		Dates of their present commissions.
Colonel	*Earl of* Dunmore (1)	10 Oct. 1713.
Lieutenant Colonel	James Scott	17 Nov. 1723.
First Major ..	Charles Legge	9 July 1736.
Second Major ..	Henry Skelton	21 Aug. 1739.

(1) John Murray, second Earl of Dunmore. Died 1752.

Third Regiment of Foot Guards (*continued*).		Dates of their present commissions.
Captains	George Byng (2)	25 Jan. 1720-1.
	James Steuart, *Sen.*	19 May 1724.
	Rowland Reynolds	24 Aug. 1727.
	Thomas Murray	22 May 1730.
	John Mordaunt (3)	15 July 1731.
	Robert Carpenter	30 Oct. 1734.
	James Stapleton	22 May 1735.
	James Steuart, *junior*	9 July 1736.
	Charles Ingram	5 July 1737.
	Lord John Murray (4)	15 Dec. 1738.
	Earl of Loudoun (5)	21 Aug. 1739.
Captain Lieutenant	George Ogilvie	7 Nov. 1739.
Lieutenants ..	William Lister	25 April 1718.
	Hugh Frazer	6 Oct. 1719.
	Samuel Lovell	29 Mar. 1720.
	William Kingsley (6)	29 June 1721.
	John Lowrie	2 Mar. 1727-8.
	Charles Buckan	20 Mar. 1728-9.
	Andrew Robinson	17 Oct. 1729.
	Henry Powlett	1 May 1730.
	William Strode	26 ditto. 1731.
	Arthur Owens	29 Feb. 1731-2.
	Lord Lendores (7)	3 April 1734.
	Court Knyvet	30 Oct. 1734.
	Gabriel Lapiper (8)	13 May 1735.
	Thomas Burgess	7 Feb. 1735-6.
	Cuthbert Sheldon	18 July 1737.
	Charles Erskine	10 Aug. 1737.
	John Edison	26 Oct. 1738.
	Thomas Stanhope	9 July 1739.
Ensigns	Simpson Wood	20 Sept. 1723.
	John Furbar	22 Dec. 1727.
	John Wells	2 Mar. 1727-8.
	Daniel Jones	8 Aug. 1729.
	Edward A'Court	29 Feb. 1731-2.
	Joseph Marshall	17 Mar. 1731-2.
	William Lindsay	18 May 1732.
	John Maitland	23 May 1733.
	James Leslie	21 Mar. 1733-4.
	Edward Anderson	20 June 1735.
	Montagu Blomer	10 Aug. 1737.
	Richard Littleton	2 Sept. 1737.
	John Whitwell	16 July 1739.
	Hon. John Barrington (9)	17 ditto.
	John Predeaux	ditto.

(2) Succeeded his brother Pattee, in 1747, as third Viscount Torrington. Died 1750.

(3) See 'D.N.B.'

(4) Eldest son of John, first Duke of Atholl, by his second wife. Appointed to the Colonelcy of the Black Watch, 42nd Highlanders, in 1745. See 'D.N.B.'

(5) John Campbell, fourth Earl of Loudoun. See 'D.N.B.'

(6) Was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 20th Regiment of Foot in 1756. See 'D.N.B.'

(7) Alexander Leslie, fourth Lord Lindores. Died in 1765.

(8) Sometimes spelled "Lepipre."

(9) Second son of the first Viscount Barrington. Appointed to the Colonelcy of the 8th Regiment of Foot in 1759, and died in 1764. His eldest son became third Viscount Barrington.

J. H. Leslie, Major, R.A. (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

THE NOVELS AND SHORT STORIES OF G. P. R. JAMES.

Various mistakes have been made both about this novelist and his writings. At one time both the 'Dictionary of National Biography' and 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' stated that he was born in 1801, and died on May 9, 1860; but I convinced the editors of both that the dates were wrong, and they have since been corrected. James was born on Aug. 9, 1799, and died on June 9, 1860, as recorded by the newspapers of the time. It was, I believe, *The Gentleman's Magazine* that first made the mistake of placing the death on May 9 (which, by a singular coincidence, was really the date of his widow's death thirty-one years later), and it was copied into 'The Annual Register' and other works. In reality, however, he died exactly ten years before the death of Dickens on June 9, 1870. I have heard that the mistake about the birth arose from the fact that he was not baptized till 1801.

Of his works 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' says:—

"The two cavaliers who, in one form or another, open most of his books, have passed into a proverb; and Thackeray's good-natured but fatal parody of 'Barbazure' is likely to outlast 'Richelieu' and 'Darnley' by many a year."

Now, as a matter of fact, only two of the novels begin with two horsemen riding along side by side, viz., 'Heidelberg' among the historical and 'The Gipsy' among the non-historical. 'Darnley' and 'The Gentleman of the Old School' each begin with a solitary horseman; and 'Agincourt' begins with two who, coming from opposite directions, meet, talk, and separate again. 'Philip Augustus' and 'The Brigand' each begin with a large party of horsemen. So much for the delusion about the two cavaliers. In 'Barbazure' Thackeray implies that the hero marries a widow, which no hero of James ever does, though three marry a second time, viz., those in 'The Fate,' 'Vicissitudes of a Life,' and 'Leonora D'Orco.'

The 'Dictionary of National Biography' says of him:—

"He is said to have written upwards of a hundred novels, many of which have been repeatedly reprinted, and the British Museum Catalogue enumerates sixty-seven."

I do not deny that he wrote over a hundred stories if every short one be counted; but he certainly did not write a hundred novels in the usual sense of the term, nor even sixty-seven; and, of course, the mere name of a story in a catalogue does not show whether it is a full-sized novel or only a short story, or—if the latter—whether it was afterwards (or before) included in a collection also named in the catalogue. The real number of his novels is only fifty-six, and one of them—'Adrian, or the Clouds of the Mind'—was not written entirely by himself, but in conjunction with his friend Maunsell B. Field, though there is nothing in the book to show which parts were by James and which by his friend. I have already stated in 'N. & Q.' (12 S. i. 506) that I have a complete set of James's novels and short stories, uniformly bound; and I will now first of all give the names of the fifty-six in the order in which I believe they appeared:—

1. Richelieu, 1829.
2. Darnley, 1830.
3. De L'Orme, 1830.
4. Philip Augustus, 1831.
5. Henry Masterton, 1832.
6. Mary of Burgundy, 1833.
7. Delaware, or the Ruined Family, 1833. (Published anonymously; but some years later republished as 'Thirty Years Since; or, The Ruined Family,' with the author's name on the title-page.)
8. John Marston Hall (a sequel to Henry Masterton), 1834.
9. The Gipsy, 1835.
10. One in a Thousand, 1835.
11. My Aunt Pontypool, 1835. (Published anonymously, but afterwards republished by the author in America as 'Aims and Obstacles,' the name of Lady Pontypool being changed to Lady Malwark.)
12. Attila, 1837.
13. The Robber, 1838.
14. The Huguenot, 1838.
15. Charles Tyrrell, 1839.
16. The Gentleman of the Old School, 1839.
17. Henry of Guise, 1839.
18. The King's Highway, 1840.
19. The Man at Arms, 1840.
20. Corse de Leon, or The Brigand, 1841. (The two titles were afterwards reversed.)
21. The Ancient Régime, 1841. (Afterwards republished as 'Castelneau; or, The Ancient Régime,' and in America as 'The Ancient Régime; or, Annette de St. Morin.')
22. The Jacquerie, 1841.
23. Morley Ernstein, 1842.
24. The Commissioner, 1842. (Published anonymously.)
25. Forest Days, 1843.
26. The False Heir, 1843.
27. Arabella Stuart, 1843.
28. Agincourt, 1844.
29. Rose d'Albret, 1844.
30. The Smuggler, 1845.
31. Arrah Neil, 1845.
32. The Step-Mother, 1845.
33. Heidelberg, 1846.
34. Castle of Ehrenstein, 1847.
35. A Whim and its Consequences, 1847.
36. Russell, 1847.
37. The Convict, 1847.
38. Gowrie, 1847.
39. Margaret Graham, 1847.

40. Sir Theodore Broughton, 1848.
41. Beauchamp, 1848.
42. The Forgery, 1848.
43. The Woodman, 1849.
44. The Old Oak Chest, 1850.
45. Henry Smeaton, 1850.
46. The Fate, 1851.
47. Story without a Name. (First published in *The Home Circle* in England and in *The International Monthly Magazine* in America in 1850–1. Then published as 'Revenge' in London in December, 1851, and under its original title in New York early in 1852. Afterwards republished in America as 'The Man in Black.')
48. Adrian (by James and Field), 1852.
49. Pequinillo, 1852.
50. Agnes Sorel, 1852.
51. Vicissitudes of a Life, 1853. (Published in America as 'Life of Vicissitudes.' There are three short stories added at the end of this novel.)
52. Ticonderoga; or, The Black Eagle, 1854. (The titles were afterwards reversed.)
53. The Old Dominion, 1856.
54. Leonora D'Orco, 1857.
55. Lord Montagu's Page, 1858.
56. The Cavalier, 1859. (A sequel to 'Lord Montagu's Page,' first published in America, and afterwards in London in 1864 as 'Bernard Marsh.')

James's short stories, not included in collections, but published separately, are 'The Last of the Fairies,' 1847; and 'Prince Life,' 1855. Also 'The Bride of Landeck,' published only in America. James wrote ten stories for *Harper's Magazine*, the longest being 'The Bride of Landeck,' which was afterwards published in a small volume, included in my collection. The other nine I cut from the magazines containing them, and had them bound with 'Aims and Obstacles,' the latter being a complete edition of 'My Aunt Pontypool,' whilst that in the "Railway Library" is much abridged. James also wrote a short story called 'Norfolk and Hereford,' which is in a collection called 'Seven Tales by Seven Authors,' in consequence of which I have included the book in my set.

James's own collections of short stories are the following:—

1. The String of Pearls, 1832.
2. The Desultory Man, 1836.
3. The Book of the Passions, 1838.
4. Eva St. Clair and other Tales, 1843. (There were twelve stories in this collection; but one of them called 'The Fight of the Fiddlers,' which had originally appeared in *Ainsworth's Magazine*, was afterwards printed in a small volume with illustrations. Then 'Eva St. Clair' and the other ten stories were reprinted without it.)
5. Dark Scenes of History, 1849.

I have already mentioned the three short stories at the end of 'Vicissitudes of a Life,' and without counting them as a separate work, but on the other hand counting the nine stories cut from *Harper* as a work, I have sixty-six works bound in forty volumes. Where I had to use the "Railway Library" edition of any novels I had two bound in one volume; and even then they did not make such a thick book as the three volumes of an original edition bound together.

W. A. Frost.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi., xii.; 11 S. i.-xii., *passim*; 12 S. i. 65, 243, 406; ii. 45.)

Pioneers and Philanthropists (*concluded*).

George Pritchard.

Broseley, Salop.—In 1862 a memorial fountain was erected by public subscription to perpetuate the memory of Mr. George Pritchard. It stands in the centre of the High Street (now named the Square), and is an imposing structure of Grinshill stone, in the Early Decorated style. The fountain is octagonal in plan, with moulded arches, and has ornamental gables on four sides. The whole is surmounted by a terminal of carved stone, with a weather vane. Over one of the four arches is inscribed:—

In memory of George Pritchard, born 24 Dec. 1793, died 24 Dec. 1861.

Suitable texts of Scripture appear over the remaining arches.

Owing to neglect, the fabric of the monument is fast falling into decay. Its use as a drinking-fountain has been discontinued through the supply of water of a potable quality being found insufficient. It is now enclosed by an ornamental iron railing, and for all practical purposes is useless.

(See 11 S. xi. 61.)

John Cory.

Cardiff.—A statue, the work of Mr. Goscombe John, R.A., was erected during Mr. Cory's lifetime. He is represented holding a tall hat in his left hand. The pedestal is thus inscribed:—

John Cory,
Coal Owner, Philanthropist.
This statue was erected by his friends and fellow citizens as a token of their appreciation of his world-wide sympathies, 1906.

Sir Erasmus Wilson.

Margate.—Standing in the front quadrangle near the main entrance to the Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital is a life-size bronze statue of Sir Erasmus Wilson. It was presented by Lady Wilson, and unveiled by

Sir James Paget on May 22, 1886. The statue was executed by Thomas Brock, A.R.A.; it is 8 ft. high, and stands on a Cornish grey granite pedestal 5 ft. 6 in. high, mounted upon two steps. Sir Erasmus is represented in the robes of President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and holds a book in his left hand. His gaze is directed westward, where stand the chapel, wards, &c., erected through his generosity. The pedestal is inscribed :—

Erasmus Wilson
1809-1884

The following inscription is on a brass tablet in the chapel, south of the chancel arch :—

The Chapel
the New Wing and other additions
and improvements to
this Infirmary
were bestowed on the Institution
A.D. 1882
by
Sir Erasmus Wilson, LL.D., F.R.S.
Fellow and President of
the Royal College of Surgeons
of England.
This Tablet is erected
by the Directors and Governors
of the Institution
as a Record of the Munificent Gift
so generously intended to relieve
the sufferings
and promote the cure of
the Scrofulous Poor of Gt: Britain
John Creaton, Lt. Col.
Chairman.

Swanscombe.—Sir Erasmus Wilson died at The Bungalow, Westgate-on-Sea, Aug. 8, 1884, and was buried at Swanscombe, Kent, on Aug. 13. He restored Swanscombe Church in 1873; and in 1874 the Erasmus Wilson Lodge of Free-Masons rebuilt the porch, "as a tribute of affection to their first Master, Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S." A monument to his memory in the church is thus inscribed :—

Sir Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., LL.D., &c., Fellow and President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Born November 25th, 1809, Died August 8th, 1884, And is buried here. It pleased Almighty God not alone to endow him with fine intellect, but to give him grace to utilize his talent and the fortune that it earned for the good of his fellow men and the advancement of the noble profession which he loved so well. "Well done, good and faithful Servant."

(See 9 S. v. 474.)

London.—On one of the bronze tablets affixed to the obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle, Victoria Embankment, is the following inscription :—

Through the patriotic zeal of Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., this obelisk was brought from Alexandria in an iron cylinder; it was abandoned in the Bay of Biscay, recovered and erected on this spot by John Dixon, C.E., in the 42nd year of the reign of Queen Victoria.

JOSEPH STURGE.

Birmingham.—On June 4, 1862, this statue was unveiled by Mr. Wm. Middlemore, Chairman of the Memorial Committee. It stands in a commanding position at Five Ways, where Birmingham and Edgbaston meet.

"The monument consists of a central figure of Mr. Sturge, his right hand resting on a Bible placed upon a dwarf column from which some carefully arranged drapery descends. The left hand is stretched forth as though he was addressing a meeting. On the right base is the figure of Charity, her left arm encircling an infant, while in her right hand she holds a bowl which a youthful negro is pressing to his lips. To the left is seated the figure of Peace, clasping a dove to her bosom with her right hand and holding a palm branch in her left, an olive wreath encircling her brow; beside her is a lamb, and at her feet are ears of corn. At the base of the statue, in front and back, are large basins for ornamental fountains, and at either side are drinking fountains."

The memorial was designed and executed by Mr. John Thomas. The statue and base are of Sicilian marble, and the subordinate figures of Portland stone. On the front of the memorial is inscribed :—

Joseph Sturge

at the sides "Charity" and "Peace," and at the back "Temperance."

(See 11 S. ix. 282.)

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

(*To be continued.*)

SEALS ON ANGLO-SAXON CHARTERS.—Nearly twenty-five years ago Mr. W. H. Stevenson showed that the only preserved Anglo-Saxon charters, as distinguished from writs, which bear seals are forgeries. They are two in number, and are drawn up in the names of Kings Offa (790) and Edgar (960) in favour of the monastery of Saint-Denis.* Mr. Stevenson pointed out in *The English Historical Review* for October, 1891 (vol. vi. 736-42), that they present features which condemn them to any one with an elementary knowledge of the forms of Anglo-Saxon documents, not to speak of philology; they are of French manufacture, and cannot have been written earlier than the eleventh century. The seals are, if possible, still

* See Birch, 'Cartularium Saxonicum,' Nos. 259 and 1057, where the seals are figured.

more decisive as to the spuriousness of the productions, because they are impressed on separate pieces of parchment, which are stitched on to the charters. In other words, as Mr. Stevenson says,

"the fabricators of these charters, deeming that seals were necessary to them, could only procure them by cutting the seals and pieces of the parchment to which they were attached from other deeds, and then sewing the parchments and seals on to these charters."

It is worth while to repeat that Mr. Stevenson's exposure of these forgeries is absolutely conclusive, because the seals in question are still quoted as illustrations of Anglo-Saxon usage. For example, Dr. K. Brandi, Professor at Göttingen, draws special attention to them in a contribution to the *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*, 1905, p. 955; and they are produced as evidence in the last (eleventh) edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' xxiv. (1911), 540.

R. L. P.

A Suburban Fair of 1816.—*The Observer* recently reprinted the following extract from its issue of Aug. 4, 1816:—

"West End Fair at Hampstead concluded on Monday last. In two out of fifty or sixty of the booths erected there were no less than two hundred dozen of bottled porter drunk, beside wine, tea, and other refreshments. All the others were proportionately full of company, and the Village of West End for the whole three days and nights of the fair presented a scene of mirth and festivity which was unalloyed by either accident or disturbance."

The merrymakers in the "Village" of Hampstead of those days would appear to have been of a somewhat bibulous inclination. Let us hope the porter was light.

Cecil Clarke.

Junior Athenæum Club.

Kingsway.—It is perhaps worth noting that there was a street called "Kings way" or "The Kings way" a hundred and seventy and two hundred years ago, though very probably the London County Council were aware of the fact when they named the new street which runs south from High Holborn to Aldwych. In Edward Hatton's 'New View of London,' 1708, p. 43, we read:—

"Kings way, or road, betn Kings gate str. or Theobalds road W. and Grays inn lane E. It lies on the N. side of Grays inn walks."

In the map called 'A Survey of London, made in the year 1745,' reprinted by Mason & Payne, it appears as "The Kings Way," being the eastern part of Theobalds Row (now Road), between the corners of Bedford Row and Graies Inn Lane. In later maps its name is Kings Road, *e.g.*, in Fairburn's 'Plan of London and Westminster,' 1796; Langley & Belch's 'New Map of London,' 1816; Wallis's 'Guide for Strangers through London, and its Environs,' 1824.

Robert Pierpoint.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

1. "To have been in the sun."—The earliest available reference for this phrase in its familiar meaning of "to be drunk" is *The Gentleman's Magazine* of 1770, vol. xl. p. 559. Dickens, in 'The Old Curiosity Shop,' chap. ii., has a variant:—

"Last night he had had the sun very strong in his eyes."

There is no clue to the origin of these phrases, unless it be contained in the following extract from a sermon by the Puritan divine Robert Harris, entitled 'The Drunkard's Cup,' 1619, p. 21:—

"They bee buckt [*i.e.*, soaked] with drinke, and then laid out to bee Sunn'd and scornd."

Does this refer to a practice of ejecting a drunken man from a tavern and leaving him to sun himself outside, to the scorn of passers-by? Can any evidence be produced as a link with the modern phrase?

2. "Written in sunbeams."—I have not succeeded in tracking this phrase to its origin. Jortin, in a sermon of 1751, says:—

"The great duties of life are written with a Sun-beam."

Farrar, in 'Darkness and Dawn,' chap. xlvi., writes:—

"Such words fall too often on our cold and careless ears with the triteness of long familiarity; but to Octavia.....they seemed to be written in sunbeams."

Is the phrase known to readers of 'N. & Q.'? Can other examples be quoted?

3. "One's place in the sun."—This expression is now a household word on account of the German Emperor's use of it. I should be glad to be informed of the date of this, and what German words were used. The phrase occurs in Italian form in 1879 in Barrili's 'Cuor di Ferro,' chap. xix.:—

"Son debolezze.....e disdicono.....ad un uomo chi ha da guadagnarsi ancora *il suo posto al sole*."

It has been traced to Pascal's 'Pensées,' § 73 (of autograph MS.) :—

"*Mien, tien* :—'Ce chien est à moi, disaient ces pauvres enfants ; c'est là *ma place au soleil*.' Voilà le commencement et l'image de l'usurpation de toute la terre."

And Littré quotes from Béranger :—

D'un globe étroit divisez mieux l'espace ;
Chacun de vous aura *place au soleil*.

C. T. Onions.

Oxford.

A Stewart Ring.—A ring has just come into my possession bearing the inscription, "Honble A. J. Stewart. Ob. 14th Nov. 1800. Æt. 18." It is evidently a memorial ring, gold, with a circular band of white enamel, within two black lines. The lettering of the inscription is in gold upon the enamel. I have been searching, but hitherto in vain, for the identity of this person. Will some contributor in possession of any "Stewart" records kindly help me here ?

Kathleen Ward.

Beechwood, Killiney, co. Dublin.

Cromwell : St. John.—In the 'House of Cromwell,' by James Waylen, at p. 22, it is stated that (in 1638)

"Cromwell [Oliver] had been making a brief stoppage at Otes, where his cousin, *Mrs. St. John*, happened also to be paying a visit."

On which side was the relationship ? And who was Mrs. St. John's husband, and what children did she have ? H. B.

Francis Gregory. — When was he appointed head master of the Grammar School at Woodstock, and how long did he hold that post ? Was he head master of Witney School until his death in 1707 ? The 'D.N.B.,' xxiii. 96, does not give the required information. G. F. R. B.

Richard Duke, poet and divine, is described in 'D.N.B.,' xvi. 144, as "the son of an eminent citizen" of London. I should be glad to learn further particulars of his parentage, and the date of his birth. Was he ever married ? G. F. R. B.

Rev. Meredith Hanmer, D.D.—Dr. Allibone's 'Dictionary of British and American Authors' states that he was author of 'Chronicles of Ireland,' 'Chronographie,' &c. A second folio copy of the 'Chronographie,' 1585, has an inserted memorandum mentioning that he was son of Thomas Hanmer, Pentrepant, Oswestry. Are the Hanmers of Bettisfield, Flintshire, of the same family ? Facts about parentage or descent will oblige. Aneurin Williams.

Joachim Ibarra.—Is there any life or sketch in Spanish or in English of Joachim Ibarra, the eminent Spanish printer of the eighteenth century ? He was born in Saragossa in 1725, and died in Madrid in 1785, doing his best work under the patronage of Carlos III. I am able to find no account of him outside of brief notices in French and Spanish biographical dictionaries. Is there any contemporary or modern notice of him, and if so, where is it to be found ?

D. B. U.

Mackenzie Family. — Was there any relationship or family connexion between the Mackenzies of Langwell, parish of Lochbroom, Ross-shire, Scotland, and the family or house of Cromarty ? If so, I should be glad of particulars. Probably the connexion was established in the eighteenth or nineteenth century. R. Mackenzie.

Portland, Oregon.

Genealogy of Shelley.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' help as to the identity of a Shelley who married Mrs. Frances St. Barbe before 1599 ? Frances was widow of Edward St. Barbe of Ashington, Somerset, and administered to the effects of her son Francis St. Barbe in 1599 as Shelley. "Edward Shelley, Justice of the Common Pleas," was the trustee in 1547, under the will of Richard Covert of Slaugham (Sussex), for 300 marks bequeathed to the latter's granddaughter, Jane Covert, who before 1557 was the wife of Sir Francis Fleming, Kt., of Broadlands, Hants.

Sir Francis (by a former marriage) was father of William Fleming, whose daughter Frances aforesaid married Edward St. Barbe before 1576. Any information as to her second husband —— "Shelley" will be very welcome to Slaugham.

"With child to see any strange thing."—Pepys says, May 14, 1660, "I sent my boy, who, like myself, is with child to see any strange thing." He uses the same expression again once or twice, but I have never seen it anywhere else, nor does the 'Century Dictionary' give any examples of its use in the meaning of curiosity. I shall be glad to know if any other writer uses it in this way. G. A. Anderson.

[This figurative sense of the phrase had been current for many years before Pepys made use of it. The earliest instance noted in the Oxford Dictionary, *s.v.* 'Child,' 17, is from Udall's translation (1548) of Erasmus's paraphrase of Luke xxiii. 8: "The man had of long tyme been with chylde to haue a sight of Iesus." Other examples are cited from Spenser and Carew.]

THOMAS CHOLMLEY, MAYOR OF CARLISLE 1654–5.—I shall be glad to learn his parentage, and his connexion, if any, with either of the well-known Cheshire or Yorkshire families of that name. He was, I believe, the Col. Cholmley present at the siege of Carlisle in 1644–5. At a by-election for that city towards the end of the latter year he was elected to represent it in Parliament. The legality of his return was for some reason questioned, and although on July 31, 1647, he was ordered to attend the House till further order there appears to be no proof of his sitting. If he ever attended the House he was excluded through Pride's Purge. Under the Commonwealth he was appointed J.P. for his county, and acted as one of the Sequestration Commissioners in 1650. I have not discovered the date of his death, but it appears to have been shortly after the close of his Mayoralty.

He had a son Thomas Cholmley jun., whose widow Rebecca petitioned the King in 1660

"for a lease to herself for 99 years of the Irish and Scotch tolls of Carlisle and Cockermouth devised to her late father-in-law Thomas Cholmley, by him to her husband, and now to her son Thomas, an infant, she having no other means to provide for her son and daughters. Her father, Robert Salvin of Durham, lost 6,000*l.*, all his property, in the service of the late King."

On Sept. 4, 1660, licence was granted (Vicar Gen.) to Henry Hearne of St. Andrew's, Holborn, gent., bachelor, 21, to marry Rebecca Cholmley of the same, widow, 28, at St. Margaret, Westminster, or Putney, Surrey.

I have not been able to discover this lady's father, Robert Salvin, in any pedigree of the Salvin family within my reach.

W. D. PINK.

"APPRECIATION."—The First Lord of the Admiralty was invited in the House of Commons on Aug. 3 to

"consider the appropriateness of circulating to captains in the mercantile marine an appreciation of the services of the late Captain Fryatt and of the work they themselves are doing on behalf of the Empire."

In 'The Concise Oxford Dictionary' (published in 1911) this meaning of "appreciation" is noted as derived from the French *appréciation*=critique; but this is not put as clearly in 'The Historical English Dictionary,' the part of which containing this word was issued in 1888. When did the particular meaning begin to be favoured here? ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

[The second part of the 'N.E.D.,' containing 'Appreciation,' was published in 1885.]

PORTRAITS IN STAINED GLASS.—I should be much obliged if correspondents would kindly communicate notes of the existence of any English portraits in windows in churches or other public buildings or private houses before 1750. The only portraits known of two Speakers—namely, Sir Thomas Hungerford, Speaker in 1376–7, and Sir Reginald Bray, Speaker in 1496—are to be found respectively in Farleigh Hungerford Church and in the Priory Church, Malvern. There must be many other historical characters whose portraits are thus preserved.

JOHN LANE.

The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.

FOREIGN GRAVES OF BRITISH AUTHORS.—Can any one add to the following meagre list?—Keats, Shelley, Arthur Hugh Clough, Smollett, Landor, and E. B. Browning, in Italy; Fielding in Portugal; Freeman in Spain. J. B. MCGOVERN.

SIR JOHN MAYNARD (1592–1658).—Where may I find the fullest pedigree of this knight's descendants? I know of the references in Marshall's 'Genealogist's Guide.' Is there a portrait extant of him? If so, where is it? EDITOR 'BRADFORD ANTIQUARY.'

CAPT. BELLAINS OR BELLAIRS.—He took great interest in architecture, 1730–40. Who was he? Any information will be much valued. S. P. Q. R.

WILLIAM WILSON, M.P.—Can any one supply any particulars of William Wilson, M.P. Ilchester, December, 1761 to 1768; Camelford, 1768-74? He was stated to be of Keythorpe, co. Leicester. W. R. W.

HENRY WHITAKER, M.P.—What is known of Henry Whitaker of Shaftesbury, M.P. for that town, 1711-15? Was he the son of Henry Whitaker, Recorder and also M.P. for the same, who died 1696? And can he be identified with the Henry Whitaker who matriculated from New College, Oxford, Feb. 16, 1704, aged 17, as son of William Whitaker of Motcombe, Dorset?

W. R. W.

THE HORSE-CHESTNUT.—Can you tell me the reason, or the legendary reason, if there is one, why the horse-chestnut has on every branch the form of a somewhat round horseshoe with its ten or twelve nail-marks? A man of this village, a bricklayer, brought this to me the other day to solve.

AMY SAVAGE.

Littlewick Green, near Maidenhead.

Replies.

REV. JOSEPH RANN.

(12 S. i. 510; ii. 113.)

JOSEPH RANN was instituted Vicar of Holy Trinity, Coventry, in 1773. He issued in 1776 and four following years an edition of Shakespeare's Works in six volumes. He died Sept. 13, 1811, aged 79. He is buried in the chancel of Holy Trinity, and his monument is in the Archdeacon's Chapel.

Foster's 'Alumni' says that he was the son of John Rann of Birmingham, co. Warwick, gent. He matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, Oct. 10, 1751; B.A. 1755; M.A. 1758; *vide Gentleman's Magazine*, 1811, ii. 394, and 1815, ii. 380.

Members of the family are found in several parts of England. In 1790 some of them were at Kington, Worcestershire; in 1783 at Beaulieu, Hants (many Ranns lived at Beaulieu); in 1748 at Wednesbury. A Joseph Rann appears in the Registers of St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey, in 1697. He is described as of "St. Lawrence Jury." On Sept. 2, 1712, Joseph Rann of Birmingham married Frances Widmer; see Parish Register of Ettington, Warwickshire.

There is much about the Rann family in Mary Willett's 'History of West Bromwich,' 1882 (West Bromwich), pp. 39–42. As this book is not well known I have transcribed those portions which deal with the subject:—

"On the death of Mr. Addenbrook, in 1710, the Rev. John Rann was appointed to the vacant Living [West Bromwich], and also subsequently to the Lectureship. As in the case of Mr. Addenbrook, this latter appointment was quite contrary to the directions given by Walter Stanley in his Deed of Endowment as to the election of a Preacher. No doubt the cause of this deviation was this. The Living was very poor—only 20*l.* per annum being paid to the Incumbent by the Impropriator out of the tithes, and on this sum of money no man without private means could exist—therefore, no doubt, the Trustees, to assist the Incumbent, had allowed him, from time to time, to hold the Lectureship also.

"Mr. Rann's name is very much mixed up with the unfortunate dispute which arose between his son-in-law, the Rev. Peter Jones, and the Stanley Trustees. During the time of Mr. Rann's Incumbency it was that the Church was ceiled; this took place in 1713, thus, no doubt, spoiling the ancient roof; again, in 1716, we find the Church was, according to ideas of church decoration prevalent at that time, 'Clean whitewashed and new butefied.' The latter seems to have consisted in painting the Ten Commandments, the King's Arms, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, Moses and Aaron, and six sentences in 'oyle work only without gold.'.....

"Mr. Rann married Damaris, daughter of John Dolphin, of The Moss, in the parish of Shenstone; at the time, however, of his daughter's marriage Mr. Dolphin was Clerk of the Peace at Stafford. This fact must have escaped the notice of those employed to find Mr. Rann's marriage certificate about the year 1815, when search was made in the registers of the principal churches in the neighbourhood, but in vain. To find this certificate was of importance to the parties concerned, as will be seen in the account of the Stanley Trust. Mr. Rann was married at Stafford. The entry is as follows:—'Aprilis. 1711. Matrim. inter Joh. Rann, Cler. de West Bromwich, et Damaris Dolphin—3.' Saunders, in his 'History of Shenstone,' says: 'Damaris Dolphin, 3rd daughter of John Dolphin, of The Moss, was the wife of Mr. Rann, of Caldmore, Walsall, late of the Delves, and the Minister of Wednesbury (?) yet Vicar of Rushall, in 1769. Aged 82. She is yet living, but advanced in years. Damaris, their daughter, was wife of Peter Jones, Minister of West Bromwich, and Prebendary of Wolverhampton.'

"The following entries from the baptismal Register relate to Mr. Rann:—

"John, the son of John Rann, minister, baptized 11th March, 1711–12.

"Joseph, the son of John Rann, minister, baptized June 26th, 1713.

"Mary, the daughter of John Rann, minister, born June 10th, and baptized June 25th, 1714.

"Sarah, the daughter of John Rann, minister, baptized Aug. 14th. 1715; born Aug. 8th.

"Elizabeth, the daughter of John Rann, minister, born Nov. 8th, 1716, baptized 19th Nov.

"Damaris, the daughter of John Rann, minister, born Nov. 20th, 1720; baptized Dec. 8th, 1720.

"Margaret, the daughter of John Rann, minister, born July 14th, 1722; baptized Aug. 3rd, 1722.

"Richard and Henry, sons of John Rann, minister, baptized Sept. 4th, 1723.

"In 1743 Mr. Rann, then holding both the Incumbency and Lectureship, resigned both, and became Vicar of Rushall, where he died in 1771, aged 84. His wife survived him three years, dying in 1774, aged 83.

"Mr. Rann's son-in-law, the Rev. Peter Jones, was appointed to the vacant Living, and soon after to the Lectureship, not however unanimously, but by the major part of the Trustees, who at this time were reduced to only four in number.

"Mr. Jones was, as is stated in the quotation from Saunders's 'History of Shenstone,' a Prebendary of Wolverhampton.

"The dispute between the Stanley Trustees and Mr. Jones, which has already been referred to, related to some land at Wednesbury, the property of the Trustees, but which had through great neglect on the part of these Trustees become mortgaged to Mr. Rann. (See account of dispute at pp. 88-9.)

"This mortgage Mr. Rann handed over to Mr. Jones on his marriage with his daughter Damaris.

"Neither Mr. Rann nor Mr. Jones appears to have come out of the transaction with much credit.

"Perhaps the lengthy and painful lawsuit had something to do with the sad termination of Mr. Jones' Incumbency.....he, his wife and two children all died in one year. Mr. Jones was buried in the Church; his gravestone is now in the belfry.

"Mr. Peter Jones and Miss Damaris Rann were married February 23rd (1743-4)."

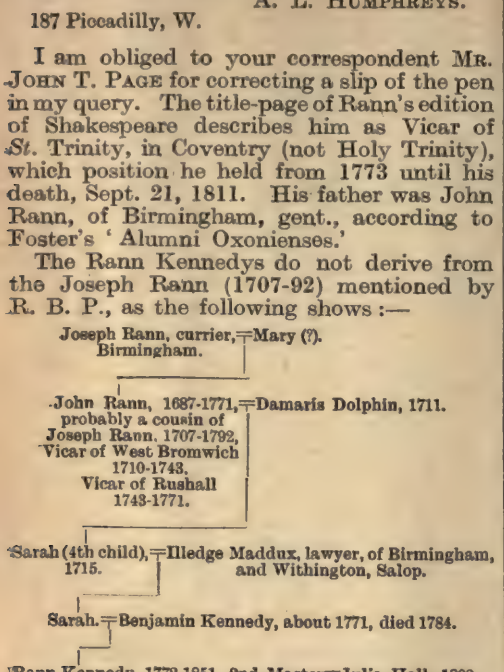
On pp. 13 and 227 of the same book there are two further references to the Rann family which seem specially to the point.

A. L. Humphreys.

187 Piccadilly, W.

I am obliged to your correspondent Mr. John T. Page for correcting a slip of the pen in my query. The title-page of Rann's edition of Shakespeare describes him as Vicar of *St.* Trinity, in Coventry (not Holy Trinity), which position he held from 1773 until his death, Sept. 21, 1811. His father was John Rann, of Birmingham, gent., according to Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses.'

The Rann Kennedys do not derive from the Joseph Rann (1707-92) mentioned by R. B. P., as the following shows :—


Joseph Rann, currier, Birmingham. = Mary (?).
John Rann, 1687-1771, probably a cousin of Joseph Rann, 1707-1792, Vicar of West Bromwich 1710-1743, Vicar of Rushall 1743-1771. = Damaris Dolphin, 1711.
Sarah (4th child), 1715. = Illedge Maddux, lawyer, of Birmingham, and Withington, Salop.
Sarah. = Benjamin Kennedy, about 1771, died 1784.
Rann Kennedy, 1772-1851, 2nd Master King Edward's School, Birmingham, and Vicar St. Paul's, Birmingham. = Julia Hall, 1802 (1776-1856).
Benjamin Hall Kennedy, 1804-1889, Master Shrewsbury School.
Chas. Rann Kennedy, 1808-1867, barrister.
George John Kennedy, died 1847, Master Rugby.
Wm. James Kennedy, 1814-1891.
Edmund Hall Kennedy.
(Sir) William Rann Kennedy, 1846-1915, Judge.
Edmund F. Kennedy.
Chas. Rann Kennedy, dramatist. = Edith Wynne Matthison.
Nina Kennedy. = Harold E. Gorst.

The Ranns seem to have been a family of considerable standing in the Midlands. In 'Memorials of the Old Square' (Birmingham), by Hill and Dent, it is stated (p. 100) :—

"The Ranns had a long connexion with the town. Originally butchers and graziers, and having a small holding in the shambles, they amassed a considerable property, and the family included doctors, clergymen, and men of business. One of the Ranns had a proclivity for developing local claypits, and is said to have started a pottery works" (in Birmingham).

In spite of considerable research, however, I have not found any full or consecutive record of the family or of any of its members. I should be glad of any information. R. Cheslett.

105 Gipsy Hill, S.E.

"Blue pencil" (12 S. ii. 126).—This term, it may be permissible to mention, applies very particularly to the pruning of dramatic MSS., being, as a consequence, much disliked by aspirants to fame in that line. Perhaps this may offer a clue as to date of introduction, to help Mr. J. R. Thorne in his researches.

Cecil Clarke.

Junior Athenæum Club.

In editorial and printing rooms alike the blue pencil has for many years past been a serviceable tool, and for a considerable time the common phrase in which the term is used, either as substantive or verb, invariably signifies condensation or deletion. The use of the blue pencil is chiefly the prerogative of the sub-editor, but the foreman printer finds it handy in numbering the folios and regularizing the style of his "copy."

In the Rev. A. L. Mayhew's compliment to the Clarendon Press "reader" there is a certain ambiguity in his terms of expression. He tenders his thanks "for the accuracy with which the proof-sheets represented the MS.," also for the "reader's" "judicious and conscientious use of the blue pencil." Possibly the "blue pencil" in this case represents—and the words "judicious" and "conscientious" imply as much—suggested omissions in the copy (in this instance prepared by the "reader"), or contractions to save space. In such a work as a 'Glossary of Tudor and Stuart Words' a proof-reader in ordinary circumstances would take no liberties with the "copy," and "blue pencil" in this connexion has evidently another than the ordinary acceptation. J. Grigor.

The Kingsley Pedigree (12 S. ii. 70, 136) —The information with regard to the Kingsleys might be found in the following: Hasted's 'Kent,' iii. 674 ; Berry's 'Kent Genealogies,' 306 ; Clutterbuck's 'Hertford,' i. 223 ; Ormerod's 'Cheshire,' ii. 90 ; 'The Wolfes of Forenaghts,' 59 ; Harleian Society, xxii. 70 ; xlii. 125. E. E. Barker.

'Waterloo Roll Call' (Dalton), p. 141, 44th East Essex Regiment, Lieut. Nich. Toler Kingsley, March 29, 1814. E. E. Cope.

'The Working-Man's Way in the World' (12 S. i. 468; ii. 16, 110).—I wonder if it is possible after so long a time to identify the clergyman, "Dr. D——e," mentioned in 'The Working-Man's Way in the World.' Or is anything known of the work of which he was the author?

The Doctor resided (in the thirties) at Prospect Villa, near F——d, sixteen or seventeen miles from Bristol, in the direction of Bath, and, purchasing press and types, he had a small printing-office fitted up at his home in order that Charles Manby Smith might privately print his book.

Vague hints are given as to the locality of the Doctor's residence, but the only clue offered to the identity of the Doctor himself is the statement: "he had long left off preaching himself, having resigned his living in Hampshire in favour of his eldest son."

Regarding the nature of his work, Smith writes:—

"When all things were ready to begin, the Doctor produced his manuscripts. These were mostly in the shape of sermons, enveloped in black shining covers. They had been written, and no doubt preached, as sermons; but they had been digested into somewhat lengthy essays, or disquisitions, by means of liberal erasures and interlineations, and comprised altogether, the good man informed me, a complete exposition of the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, and a vindication of the creed and practice of the Church of England."

By the middle of March, 1831, Smith had printed the first volume, amounting to above four hundred pages. "By the time the harvest was reaped and carried" he had finished the second volume. The third and fourth volumes were completed in the course of the next twelve months. The manuscript for the fifth volume not being in a condition for the press, Smith left the Doctor in March, 1833, to seek employment in London, and did not again visit Bristol for three years, when he returned to be married. He afterwards settled in London, and if the fifth volume of the work appeared, it is hardly probable that it was printed by Smith.

Only once does he refer to the Doctor's book after leaving him in 1833. The Doctor, his wife, and Smith's sweetheart, together paid a short visit to London in 1835, and, referring to their departure for home, Smith states:—

"I packed Ellen and the Doctor and his lady, together with a hundred of his volumes of divinity, which he had taken the opportunity of his visit to town to get substantially bound, into the Old Company's coach one cold, starlight morning."

Nowhere does Smith give a hint as to the title of the book. The size was post octavo, the text in small pica, the notes in brevier, and only about seventy copies were printed.

Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' identify either the Doctor or his work?

R. Grime.

Gorges Brass (12 S. i. 488; ii. 13, 138).—If Mr. Denny wishes for further information as to the Gorges family he may find it in Thorne George's 'De Georges Pedigree and History of the Families of George and Gorges.' I refer him specially to p. 178. This book was issued in 1898 by Kentfield & Harris of Folkestone. It is in the B.M., but is not catalogued under Gorges (as it should be). It appears under De Georges.

A. L. Humphreys.

187 Piccadilly, W.

The Lion Rampant of Scotland (12 S. ii. 71, 138).—A red lion within a red double tressure on a gold field was the banner of the King of Scots, and now forms a quarter of the banner of the King of Britain. This flag is strictly analogous to the three lions of the Kings of England; both flags are royal banners, and not "national flags" in the ordinary sense of the term. The national flags of England and Scotland are respectively the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. The crosses have always been the national flags. In 1606, and again in 1707, they were combined to form the national flag of Great Britain; St. Patrick's cross was added in 1801, making the British flag of to-day. Cromwell used the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew in the great seal of the Commonwealth instead of the royal lions. It is true that the so-called "Scottish Standard" (lion rampant) is frequently flown by undiscerning people in Scotland; it is a fancy flag, and "'cute" commercialism has prompted English and German flag-makers to foist it on Scotland. But the misuse of this royal flag is condemned by all authorities. See the booklet 'The Scottish Flags' (St. Andrew Society, Glasgow), also 'Heraldry in Scotland,' a large work published by MacLehose, Glasgow.

John A. Stewart.

The St. Andrew Society, Glasgow.

I do not think that the "lion rampant" can ever have been considered to be the national flag or banner of Scotland. That is Azure, a saltire (or cross of St. Andrew) argent.

May I refer your correspondent to an article of mine on 'St. Andrew's Cross' at 10 S. x. 91, where I give an extract from Lord Rosebery's very interesting and amusing address to the children of the Edinburgh

Board schools (early in 1908, I think) on the occasion of his presentation to them, at the instance of the Victoria League, of some fifty flags or Union Jacks ?

Unfurling one of the flags and pointing to it, Lord Rosebery said :—

"Do you understand what this flag represents ? A great many grown-up people do not....We begin with the Scottish flag. (*Loud cheers.*) The Scottish flag has a blue ground with a white St. Andrew's cross on it."

J. S. Udal, F.S.A.

Henriette Renan (12 S. ii. 128).—The letters referred to by Ernest Renan in the tender little sketch of his sister which appeared in 1895 were issued in the following year, together with 'Ma Sœur Henriette,' under the following title : "Lettres intimes (1842–5) d'Ernest Renan et d'Henriette Renan, précédées de 'Ma Sœur Henriette,' par Ernest Renan," Paris, Calmann-Lévy, 1896, 8vo, 7 fr. 50 c. Henry Guppy.

The John Rylands Library, Manchester.

Possibly the following may be of use: J. E. and H. Renan, 'Lettres intimes, 1842–5'; 3rd ed. 1896. Brother and sister. Tr. Lady M. Loyd. 1896. A. R. Bayley.

[Mr. G. F. Abbott thanked for reply.]

Grave of Margaret Godolphin (12 S. ii. 129).—She was buried, Sept. 16, 1678, in Breage Church, in the parish of Godolphin : "This funeral," says Evelyn, "cost not much less than 1,000*l*."

In Margaritam Epitaphium.

Here lyes a Pearle—none such the ocean yields
In all the Treasures of his liquid fields ;
Butt such as that wise merchant wisely sought
Who the bright gemm with all his substance bought ;
Such to Jerusalem above translates
Our God, t'adorne the Entrance of her gates ;
The Spouse with such Embrodery does come
To meete her Nuptialls – the Celestial Groome.

On the copper plate sothered on the Coffin.

A. R. Bayley.

There were two Cornish ladies of old bearing this name. I assume the one sought is the more famous maid of honour to Queen Catharine of Braganza, born Aug. 2, 1652 ; married May 16, 1675, at the Temple Church, London, to Sidney, Earl Godolphin ; died at Whitehall, London, Sept. 9, 1678 ; buried at St. Breage, West Cornwall, Sept. 27, 1678 ; and entered in the parish register in error as "Catherine" Godolphin. For fuller details see Evelyn, 'Life of Mrs. Godolphin,' 1847, reprinted 1848 and 1853 ; Boase and Courtney, 'Bibliotheca Cornubiensis,' 1874–1882 (3 vols.), vol. i. p. 179, vol. iii. p. 1200.

If the other Margaret is desired, the St. Breage Marriage Registers bear the following entry, which may possibly help. Note the singular spelling of William.

"15 Oct., 1638. Willimus Paynter de Antron in parochia de Sithney, generosus, et Margaretta filia Johannes Godolphin nuper de Silly [Scilly] armigeri."

A letter to the Rector of St. Breage might reveal whether the first-named Margaret has a tomb still existing.

Wm. Jaggard, Lieut.

Ikona will find this grave in the beautiful (though over-restored) church of St. Breage, near Helston in Cornwall. It is under the altar-table in the South (or Godolphin) Chapel, and affixed to the altar is a plate worded by John Evelyn, and bearing his initials. It contains the unusual word "denata" for died. There is a pentagraph with the letters $\alpha\pi\alpha\gamma\alpha$ in the angles, a symbol occurring also at the head of Evelyn's 'Life of Mrs. Godolphin,' and on the vase behind her in her portrait at Wootton. Ikona will find a description of the church in *The Cornish Magazine*, vol. ii., 1899, with full transcript of the brass plate. Ygrec.

This lady was buried at Breage, Cornwall, on Sept. 16, 1675, and there, I have reason to believe, her remains and memorial still have place. St. Swithin.

The tomb of Margaret Godolphin is to be found in Breage Church, which lies midway between Godolphin Hill and Helston, in Western Cornwall.

Archibald Sparke.

St. Luke's, Old Street: Bibliography (12 S. i. 426 ; ii. 133).—I am obliged to Major Yarrow Baldock for his useful notes on my attempted bibliography. The works he mentions in his first paragraph are not, in my opinion, valuable contributions to the subject, but examples of the book-making resulting from the posthumous utilization of Besant's material.

The Preface to Adams's 'History' is three pages, not two pages as I wrote. My friend Mr. Chaplin has kindly sent me another copy with this third page, and points out that the borders help to identify the date of issue as 1864–9. This has been ascertained from his well-known collection of Typefounders' Specimen Books.

Miss Mitton's identification of the date and architect of the church is correct, and she might have added that it is the only church in London with a steeple in the form of a fluted obelisk. A small folio engraving

of the church was published by T. Lester about 1820. This local printer and publisher was also responsible for 'Lester's Ancient Buildings, Monuments, &c., of London,' a series of sixty illustrations, with texts, issued in shilling parts. Some interesting notes on the parish are provided in Hughson's 'Walks through London,' ii. 300-303. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

ST. PETER AS THE GATE-KEEPER OF HEAVEN (12 S. ii. 90).—There are several stories relating to St. Peter in this connexion which I have heard at one time and another, none very elevating, and some decidedly blasphemous. I think, however, the following may be excused. Toole, the actor, is said to have been the originator of the first. (It should be premised that Toole and Irving were friends, and there have always been playgoers who have poohpoohed the latter's histrionic abilities.)

Toole, so the story goes, had a dream. He dreamed he went to Paradise. The gates were opened by St. Peter. "I am John L. Toole, the actor, of Toole's Theatre, London," said the merry little gentleman. "That's enough," came the blunt reply; "no actors admitted." "But," expostulated Toole, "my dear sir, be consistent. You *do* admit actors. There was my friend Henry Irving——" "Irving," replied St. Peter, "he's no actor," and the gates were forthwith slammed in Toole's face.

In Paris some years ago there was a cabaret called Le Ciel. The saints were represented in grotesque attire, including St. Peter as the Gate-Keeper, who, if I remember rightly, stood at the entrance and took the money. The whole thing was as stupid as it was blasphemous, and a disgrace to the authorities who permitted it. It is to be hoped that it has long since been discontinued. REGINALD ATKINSON.

Forest Hill, S.E.

I have met with the following version of B. L. R. C.'s story in the west of Ireland. Nicholas and John were two renowned fishermen, and the latter particularly fancied himself. This is their conversation as reported to me:—

"Good morning, Nicholas!" "Oh! good morning, sir!" "By the way, Nicholas, I had a great dream last night." "Musha, had you, John? What were you dreaming about?" "I was dreaming I was dead, and that I went to heaven, and, when I reached the gate, St. Peter asked me who I was; and, when I replied that I was a fisherman, he said, 'Come inside, you are welcome.' It was not long before I heard a great row outside the gate. Of course, I was curious, and I went over, and who should be outside but Nicholas? St. Peter asked who was there, and to be sure Nicholas replied, 'A fisherman,' giving his own name. St. Peter then said, 'You are no fisherman,' and when Nicholas argued that he was, St. Peter again said, 'No!' and he added, 'Here, Nicholas, you go to another place.'"

LEES KNOWLES, Bt.

Westwood, Pendlebury.

Stories about St. Peter are usually connected with his office of Gate-Keeper. They are, I fancy, generally transmitted by word of mouth, and perhaps I may be permitted to quote one.

It is said that a notable thief once applied for admittance to heaven, but St. Peter, looking out at the wicket, ordered him sternly away, saying that heaven was not for such as he. The thief, however, not to be denied, put his mouth to the keyhole, saying, "Cock - a - doodle - doo - oo"; whereupon St. Peter, hastily opening the door, said: "Come in, come in, and let bygones be bygones." G. H. P.

There are, I think, widely retailed a very large number of (more or less) facetious anecdotes which introduce St. Peter *claviger*. I have also heard many stories of this type in Italy. Really witty specimens (translated) may be found in 'In His Own Image,' by Frederick, Baron Corvo. See 'About Beata Beatrice and the Mamma of Sampietro'; also the conclusion of 'About the Preface of Fra Cherubino,' and the following tale 'About the Insistence of Sangiuseppe.'

MONTAGUE SUMMERS.

"FEIS" (12 S. ii. 71).—The meaning of this word is given in the 'New Standard Dictionary,' published by Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, as follows:—

"Feis [feise-anna] [Ir.] A festival; a gathering at which contests and exhibitions in singing, reciting, acting, dancing, playing various instruments, and displaying examples of handicraft are held.—*feis ceoil*, a musical festival; specif., the annual national musical festival and competition, held usually in Dublin in the spring."

E. B. S.

PERPETUATION OF PRINTED ERRORS (12 S. ii. 87).—The following extract from *The Law Times* of July 29, 1916, is, perhaps, pertinent to the note of PENITENT at the above reference:—

"*Mistakes in Acts of Parliament.*—The statement was made in the House of Commons on the 19th inst. by Mr. Forster, the Financial Secretary to the War Office, that, owing to a misprint by which the word 'prisoner' in the Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884, became 'person,' a mistake which was copied into the Irish Lunacy Act, 1901, soldiers committed as dangerous lunatics to

asylums in Ireland, whether they are prisoners or not, became chargeable to the prison vote instead of to the rate. The mistakes in the drafting of Acts of Parliament are numerous, and have often produced ludicrous or mischievous consequences. To give a few illustrations. In the days of the old watchmen, a Bill for the better regulation of the metropolitan watch was brought into the House of Commons. Among other provisions was a clause that the watchmen should be compelled to sleep during the day. When this was read in Committee an old baronet stood up and expressed his wish that it could be made to extend to members of the House of Commons, as he should be glad to come under the operation of the enactment. Sometimes clauses have been struck out of Bills without due attention to the connexion of the remainder. Lord Stanhope, in the House of Lords in 1816, stated that it had been enacted that the punishment of fourteen years' transportation was to be the penalty for a particular offence, and that upon conviction one half thereof should go to the King and one half to the informer."

LEONARD J. HODSON.
Robertsbridge, Sussex.

MAJOR CAMPBELL'S DUEL (12 S. ii. 70, 118).—To prevent mistakes it should be stated that the Army List for 1807 gives the following information in its list of Captains in the 21st Regiment of Foot (or Royal North British Fuzileers): John Levington Campbell, Dec. 1, 1804 (rank in the army, March 9, 1800). Alexander Boyd, Nov. 28, 1805. Alexander Campbell, June 12, 1806 (brevet major, Jan. 1, 1805). The last was the junior in the list of Captains, his immediate senior being the unfortunate Boyd, who became second lieutenant in the same regiment, July 6, 1800, and afterwards first lieutenant, thus spending all his military career in the same regiment, whereas Major Campbell was a new-comer. Curiously enough, Major Campbell's name still appears as a captain in the regiment in the Monthly Army List dated April 1, 1808.

W. R. W.

CLEOPATRA AND THE PEARL (12 S. i. 128, 198, 238, 354, 455; ii. 37, 98).—I am much indebted to MR. PENRY LEWIS for his interesting reply, though it should be pointed out that the action to which he refers was partly, or possibly even entirely, a mechanical one. The pearl would remain in the fowl's gizzard, and there be subjected to the grinding action of the pebbles normally there.

Some one learned in fowl physiology will be able to tell us whether the gizzard contains any acid gastric juice, or whether this occurs in, and is confined to, the crop (which the food enters before passing to the gizzard) or the intestine (connected to the gizzard).

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

CALVERLEY: CHARADE IV. (12 S. ii. 128).—It would interest others besides the inquirer if answers to all six charades could be noted here, for I, for one, have often vainly puzzled over Nos. I. to IV. The answer to No. V. is, I believe, "marrow-bones," the answer to No. VI. is "coal-scuttle"; but my dull head has never been able to decipher the other four.

F. DE H. L.

The answer is Drugget. (See 6 S. xi. 17.)

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

"HAT TRICK": A CRICKET TERM (12 S. ii. 70, 136).—My friend Mr. Sydney H. Pardon, long the editor of *Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack*, gives me the following information as from a most accurate historian of cricket:—

"'Hat-trick' is so called because, when a bowler got three wickets in three balls, a collection was made for him, the money being dropped into a hat. Later, a hat, instead of the money, was given to the successful bowler. It cannot be said when or where either custom originated."

The writer of this explanation adds:—"At one time it was customary for passengers on a vessel to give 'hat money' to the captain at the end of the voyage." This brings the term into relation with the slang use of "cap" in 'H.E.D.,' recent examples of which were given at 9 S. xi. 184, 297.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

JAMES WILSON, M.P. (12 S. ii. 109).—James Wilson, M.P. for York City 1826–30, who died at Brunswick Place, Regent's Park, on Sept. 7, 1830, had a residence in Cane Grove in the island of St. Vincent, in the West Indies, being a lieutenant-colonel and member of the Council in that island. Sneaton Castle, Yorkshire, was his English country seat. G. R. Park, in his work entitled 'Parliamentary Representation of Yorkshire' (1886), gives the date of death as Sept. 2, 1833.

WALTER HAYLER.

REMIREMONT HAILSTONES, MAY, 1907 (12 S. ii. 27).—Some time after the account of these hailstones appeared in the newspapers, I came on the story in a book printed long before 1907. Unfortunately my memory does not tell me whether the book was in English, French, or German, but I remember that the place at which the hailstones fell was far away from Remiremont, at a great distance towards the east. Probably there are several versions of the folk-tale. Why was it suddenly revived? That is the question.

Some few years ago during a drought a story became current in North Lincolnshire

that a farmer had been thrown into a profound and long-lasting sleep. This sleep was a judgment of God, because the man had said he wished that the Almighty would let the weather alone. This sudden reappearance of the first half of an ancient tradition was very striking. B. L. R. C.

FIELDINGIANA: MISS H—AND (12 S. i. 483; ii. 16, 38, 137).—It may be worth nothing that this name on the monuments remaining in Ipsley Church, Warwickshire, is Hubaud, and not Huband. Hubaud and Hubaut are, I believe, pretty common French surnames, and forms of the Hubbald to be found on p. 219 of vol. i. of Mr. Henry Harrison's 'Surnames of the United Kingdom,' now in process of completion.

A. C. C.

"TADSMAN" (12 S. ii. 129).—The individual who in the days of Elizabeth enjoyed this patronymic is nowadays usually known as a "nightman." WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

THOMAS ASTLE (*v.s.* 'Inscriptions in St. Mary's Church, Battersea,' 12 S. ii. 126).—He was author of a book on old writing.

E. E. COPE.

Notes on Books.

The English Civil Service in the Fourteenth Century. A Lecture delivered at the John Rylands Library on Dec. 15, 1915, by T. F. Tout. (Manchester, the University Press; London, Longmans and Quaritch, 1*s.* net.)

PROF. TOUT expresses here the opinion that the personal element in history is still "somewhat overstressed." The context shows that he is referring to the interest taken in exceptional individuals, some part of which he would like to see transferred to the "ordinary person." If the said "ordinary person" has not been so well known or well liked as he deserves to be by the general run of students and readers, we think it is largely because, hitherto, we have not had nearly as many studies as we want of just the kind Prof. Tout gives us. The personal element is strong in them, and it is that which makes them at once so lively and so instructive. He gives here an excellent condensed account of the development of the main branches of the mediæval "civil service" from departments of the King's household, tracing the history of clerical administration, and the gradual intrusion of the laity into office; making distinct the several characters of the Exchequer, the Chancery, and the Privy Seal; and giving some idea of the range of work and the competence and the methods of the mediæval Government office. In conclusion, he sketches for us, in their capacity of civil servants, the three figures of John Winwick, Geoffrey Chaucer, and Thomas Hoccleve. He warns us not to consider Chaucer's official work as merely nominal, reminding us that he was compelled by the terms of his appointment to write his rolls with his own hand, and to be "continually present" to discharge his duties. It is, however, the case that he was let off this particular work on occasion, for in 1377 we find him allowed to depute Thomas de Evesham to act for him and write the rolls of office with his own hand during Geoffrey's pleasure. This, no doubt, was in reference to Chaucer's part in the embassy into France of the following year, but later on he was allowed to have a permanent deputy.

Readers of 'N. & Q.' who are interested in the history of words—and which of us is not?—will like Prof. Tout's discussion of the rise and growth of the term "civil service." He is inclined to think the 'N.E.D.' deals with the matter somewhat too summarily. We should think his conjecture that it was adopted through the—perhaps unconscious—mediation of Sir Charles Trevelyan, hits the mark. The East India Company first invented it, using this technical phrase to denote those of their officials who were not of the military profession. When, in 1853, there arose a movement for reforming and reorganizing the public administration of Great Britain, Trevelyan, who had been a "civil servant" in India, drew up, with Sir Stafford Northcote, a report on the situation and its demands, in which occurs the first instance of the phrase Prof. Tout has found. It became current in the correspondence and discussion to which the report gave rise.

We trust Prof. Tout will forgive us for a suggestion. Pleasant and vivacious as his pages are, they would be yet pleasanter and not less vivacious if he would go over them once with nothing but grammar and the logic of sentences in his mind. We quote two examples of the fault we venture to complain of, and could furnish more. On p. 1 he speaks of gentlemen flocking to Government offices "at hours varying inversely with their dignity." At p. 5 we have, "No instances of the use of these terms can be found in our language before the reign of George III. It originated apparently....It seems first to have been used." .....But we would certainly rather have a lecture of Prof. Tout's a little hasty and ungrammatical than not have it at all.

JOTTINGS FROM RECENT BOOK CATALOGUES.

THE new Catalogues which have come to our hands strike us as above the average in interest. We note first one or two items which may well arrest the attention of millionaire collectors or trustees of well-to-do institutions. Such is a fine piece of fourteenth-century writing by an Anglo-Norman scribe—'Le Roman de Merlin'—which would appear to be Robert de Borron's version of the story, and is worth noting, not merely as a long and well-executed MS., with many miniatures and other decorations, but also as important in the matter of text. This is priced by Messrs. Maggs, who now own it, at 1,250*l.* A MS. of perhaps yet greater general interest is also in Messrs. Maggs's possession, and they are asking 850*l.* for it—Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales,' followed by Lydgate's 'Story of Thebes.' Between the two is inserted a Chronological History of England, which enables the date of the script to be fixed at 1449-50. There are a few imperfections. We note that a long poem, which the cataloguer has not described, follows the Lydgate. If we

mention besides these a MS. of English Metrical Homilies (fourteenth to fifteenth century, Northern English), 210*l.*; and a good copy of Caxton's Gower—'Confessio Amantis'—1483, 340*l.*, we may give the impression that Messrs. Maggs's latest Catalogue (No. 348) contains chiefly luxuries in the way of literature. This is by no means so—it is very well worth perusal on the part of readers whose interest in books is of the practical order.

Messrs. Leighton have sent us Part II. of their Catalogue of Early Printed Books. No doubt most of our readers are acquainted with this work, which, with its lavish and beautifully reproduced illustrations, its numerous indexes, its concise and scholarly descriptions, and the excellence of its general arrangement, forms in itself a bibliographical compendium of great value. Here again collectors and students will find plenty of good things, both useful and within the ordinary person's reach. Among the more important and rare items we noted a copy of de Lignamine's edition of the 'Herbarium' of Apuleius Platonicus, 1483 or 1484, 100*l.*; a most interesting copy of Erasmus's 'Paraphrases,' probably the first edition, 1521, 70*l.*; and the Neapolitan edition (1485) of Tuppo's version of Æsop's Fables, 140*l.*

Another enjoyable list is that of Mr. Francis Edwards, No. 366. He has some important works on Natural History, *e.g.*, from the new 'Biologia' of Central America, a complete set of the Zoology in 52 vols., 175*l.*; Gould's 'Birds of Australia,' 8 vols. folio (1840-69), 180*l.*; and Audubon and Bachmann's 'Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America' (1845-54), 72*l.* He has some attractive sets of works by nineteenth-century historical writers: thus, J. H. Jesse's historical works, 23 vols., in first editions, 30*l.*; M. W. Freer's works, 19 vols., first editions, 32*l.*; and those of Lady Jackson, 14 vols., 30*l.* The section headed 'General Literature' is full of interesting things, and some of them surprisingly cheap. Thus Mr. Edwards asks no more than 30*s.* for a copy of the 'Poems' by "Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell," in the original green cloth, and brought out in 1846. A first edition of Meredith's 'Poems' in a sumptuous illustrated copy costs 18*l.* We may also mention the Aldine "British Poets" in the original edition, 1830-53, 36*l.*, and a first edition of 'Pride and Prejudice,' 35*l.*

Miss Mary Nightingale of Tunbridge Wells sends us a list (Catalogue No. 4) of nearly six hundred items—chiefly pictures and engravings. She has a number of good originals, as, for example, a study of Gladstone's head by H. J. Thaddeus, from the collection of the late Lord Ronald Sutherland-Gower (10*l.* 10*s.*), and an oil painting of an Italian landscape by Richard Wilson (1714-82), 52*l.* 10*s.* The most attractive, though not the most expensive item in the list is, however, in our estimation, the original tracing by Seymour Kirkup of Giotto's portrait of Dante in the Palazzo del Podestà at Florence, which was given to the Rossettis, and sold after Dante Gabriel Rossetti's death. The price of this is 7*l.* Ten "brulegravures" are described, among them an example of 'The Bookworm,' the first etching made by this new process. The prices for these as given here range from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 2*l.* 2*s.* Miss Nightingale has, besides, interesting collections of portraits and engravings.

Mr. Macphail of Edinburgh, also, at the beginning of his Catalogue No. 128, describes one or two good portraits—those, for instance, of the Duke of Hamilton (1606-48), an unsigned miniature, 10*l.*, and of Lord Newton, a copy by Roxburgh of the Raeburn portrait, 10*l.* 10*s.* In the way of books we noticed a copy (once belonging to Alexander Thomson Grant, and much annotated by him) of the 'Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ,' brought out at Edinburgh in 1866, 3*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; a copy of Nisbet's 'System of Heraldry,' sound, and containing all the engravings (1816), 6*l.* 5*s.*; and *The Scots Magazine* from its commencement in 1739 to 1817—74 vols. out of the full 79—3*l.* 15*s.*

Mr. James Miles of Leeds describes more than 1,200 books in his Catalogue No. 203, and these include both a wide range of subjects and many good items. We may mention Whitaker's Histories of Craven and of Whalley, both in the best editions (1812 and 1818 respectively), and with all the additional engravings, &c., 10*l.* 10*s.* for the two together; a complete set to 1914 of the Selden Society's Publications, 31 vols. in all, 22*l.* 10*s.*; a first edition of the three volumes which compose the original 'Robinson Crusoe' (vols. i. and iii. in the original calf), 90*l.*; and a set of Bentley's "Standard Novels and Romances," 10*l.*

Messrs. Sotheran & Co., in their Catalogue No. 765, continue to describe items from the library of the late Baron de Reuter—the present list being of books on Medicine, Law, Music, and Theology, with some miscellaneous addenda. From these last we may mention a collection of "Romans Grecs," translated into French—a work which was never finished, vols. vi. and vii., out of 15 vols., not having been published—1822-41, 6*l.* 10*s.* Under Music is a copy of Fétis's 'Biographie Universelle des Musiciens et Bibliographie Générale de la Musique,' not dear at 3*l.* 3*s.* Under Law the book which we should ourselves most willingly annex is a copy of the Hedàya, or guide to and commentary on the Mussulman Laws, translated by Charles Hamilton, and published by order of the Governor-General of Bengal in 1791, 5*l.* 5*s.* Nine vols. (A-L) of Richet's great 'Dictionnaire de Physiologie' (1895-1913) would be a valuable acquisition at 7*l.* 10*s.*; and another important work of this order is Nagel's 'Handbuch der Physiologie des Menschen,' which Messrs. Sotheran offer for 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Lastly, we must not omit to mention a set of the seven volumes which have so far appeared of Goldschmidt's edition of the Talmud, to be had here for 25*l.*

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Mrs. Savage.—Perhaps the book you are enquiring for is 'The Reason Why in Science,' by Prof. J. Scott, published by Messrs. Cassell.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 36.

NOTES:—Shakespeare on Satan as an Angel of Light, 181—Marshals of France, 182—Mansell of Muddlescomb, 184—Capt. Cox's 'Book of Fortune,' 1575, 185—"Unthinkable," 186—Uncut Paper—Memorial of Cholera Victims, Bicester, Oxon—Ancient Roman and Welsh Law, 187—Daylight Saving, 188.

QUERIES:—The Colours of the 56th Foot: Loudon Harcourt Gordon—Sheepshanks's Biographies—Slonk Hill, Shoreham, Sussex—Pork Butcher's Epitaph, 188—The Removal of Memorials in Westminster Abbey—The Actor-Martyr—Capt. Arthur Conolly—William of Malmesbury on Bird Life in the Fens—Authors Wanted—Bardsey Island: Conscription, 189—Bluebeard—Ladies' Spurs—Bird Folk-Lore—Mother and Child—"Toothdrawer" as a Name—Steyning: Stening—George Harris, Civilian—Thomas Watts, M.P.—Nicholas Wood, M.P.—J. Rennie on the Flying Powers of Birds, 190—"Stop the Smithfield fires"—Sir Charles Price, Lord Mayor of London, 191.

REPLIES:—An English Army List of 1740, 191—Burton and Speke: African Travel, 193—Folk-Lore: Chime-Hours—Eighteenth-Century Dentists—Stones of London, 194—St. George's, Hart Street, Bloomsbury—Thomas Congreve, M.D.—Heraldic Query: Silver Cup—Hebrew Inscription, Sheepshed, Leicestershire—Raynes Park, Wimbledon—Caldecott—Boy-Ed as Surname—Hare and Lefevre Families, 195—Folk-Lore: Red Hair, 196—Heraldic Query—'Sabrinæ Corolla'—Village Pounds—Christopher Urswick—Panoramic Surveys of London Streets—Mrs. Anne Dutton—The "Doctrine of Signatures," 197—Cromwell's Baronets and Knights—Ibbetson or Ibberson—'The London Magazine'—Postal Charges in 1847—Rome and Moscow, 198—Ching: Cornish or Chinese?—Emma Robinson, Author of 'Whitefriars,' 199.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'England's First Great War Minister'—'Armorial Bearings of Kingston-upon-Hull'—"Old Mother Hubbard."

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

SHAKESPEARE ON SATAN AS AN ANGEL OF LIGHT.

Without entering into the question as to whether Shakespeare's knowledge of the Bible was such as that which results from careful and prolonged study, or was merely such as a sharp-witted boy might pick up from hearing it read in church, it is interesting to notice that one passage in 2 Corinthians was never long absent from his mind, and appears over and over again in his plays. It is the picturesque sentence in 2 Cor. xi. 14, in which St. Paul, after speaking of false apostles succeeding in passing themselves off as true, says: "And no marvayle, for Satan himselfe is changed into the fashion of an Angel of light." For so ran the passage in the Geneva Version, of which there can be no doubt that the author of the plays made use. It is interesting to notice how this sentence fascinated him, and how often he reproduces it in various forms. Thus we find it in 'Measure for Measure,' Act III. i. 89, where Isabella says of Angelo:—

> This outward-sainted deputy....is yet a devil;
> His filth within being cast, he would appear
> A pond as deep as hell.

In 'The Comedy of Errors,' Act IV. iii. 48, the reference to 2 Corinthians is direct. Dromio of Syracuse is speaking of some one described as "a light wench," and he puns upon the word "light." He addresses her as Satan, and says: "It is written, they appear to men like angels of light."

In 'Love's Labour's Lost,' probably the first of the plays wholly written by Shakespeare, we find the allusion in a similarly direct form. Biron says (Act IV. iii. 257): "Devils soonest tempt, resembling spirits of light." The use made of the passage is much more elaborate in 'The Merchant of Venice,' and there is combined with St. Paul's simile an allusion to the temptation of Christ in the wilderness, and the quotation then made by the Tempter of a passage in the Psalms. Shylock has just quoted an incident in Scripture to justify usury, and Antonio says (Act I. iii. 98):—

> Mark you this, Bassanio,
> The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose.
> An evil soul, producing holy witness,
> Is like a villain with a smiling cheek;
> A goodly apple rotten at the heart:
> O, what a goodly outside falsehood hath!

Some have suggested the word "godly" instead of "goodly" in this last line, and have supposed the latter repeated by mistake from the preceding line. It certainly would be more in accord with the passage in 2 Corinthians.

If we now turn to the histories we find fresh illustrations of the attraction which St. Paul's words had for the dramatist. In 'King John,' Act III. i. 208, Constance says to the Dauphin:—

> O Louis, stand fast! the devil tempts thee here
> In likeness of a new uptrimmèd bride.

There is here the same idea of a tempter and of his ability to assume attractive shapes. It is to be hoped that there are few so ungallant as to assert that "a new uptrimmed bride" is not synonymous with "an angel of light."

In 'Henry V.,' Act II. ii. 114, the King reproaches Lord Scroop for his treachery hidden under the show of intimate friendship, and says that the

Devils that suggest by treasons
Do botch and bungle up damnation
With patches, colours, and with forms being fetched
From glistering semblances of piety.

In 'Richard III.,' Act I. iii. 334, we have again an allusion to the use made by the devil of Holy Scripture in the Temptation in the Wilderness, as well as to the Tempter's assuming the guise of piety. Gloucester says :—

But then I sigh; and, with a piece of Scripture,
Tell them that God bids us do good for evil;
And thus I clothe my naked villainy
With old odd ends stol'n out of holy writ;
And seem a saint, when most I play the devil.

It remains for us to notice the use made of the passage in question in the tragedies, and we find the most striking instance in 'Romeo and Juliet,' Act III. ii. 73, where Juliet, on hearing of the death of Tybalt, apostrophizes Romeo :—

O serpent heart, hid with a flowering face!
Did ever dragon keep so fair a cave?
Beautiful tyrant! fiend angelical!
Dove-feathered raven! wolfish-ravening lamb!
Despisèd substance of divinest show!
Just opposite to what thou justly seem'st,
A damnèd saint, an honourable villain!
O nature, what hadst thou to do in hell,
When thou didst bower the spirit of a fiend
In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh?
Was ever book containing such vile matter
So fairly bound? O, that deceit should dwell
In such a gorgeous palace!

In 'Hamlet,' Act II. ii. 627, we have St. Paul's words reproduced in a much simpler form. Hamlet resolves to test the truth of the Ghost's message, and to try "to catch the conscience of the King" by the play. He says :—

The spirit that I have seen
May be the devil; and the devil hath power
T'assume a pleasing shape.

Our final passage is in 'Othello,' Act II. iii. 354, and the words are appropriately enough from the lips of Iago, who openly acknowledges that he is acting exactly as St. Paul declares that Satan sometimes does :—

How am I, then, a villain
To counsel Cassio to this parallel course,
Directly to his good? Divinity of hell!
When devils will the blackest sins put on,
They do suggest at first with heavenly shows,
As I do now.

It is very interesting to see the mind of the poet playing with this thought and reproducing it in so many different situations.

J. Willcock.

Lerwick.

MARSHALS OF FRANCE.

The last of the French marshals was Canrobert, who died in 1895. The French Government recently revived the rank, and it is expected that there will be at least one new marshal of France at the conclusion of the war.

I have been trying to put together a complete list of the marshals of France from the twelfth to the nineteenth century, with the result as given below. My list is probably very incomplete, and may contain many errors. I should be grateful for corrections and additions. The date in front of the name is the year of creation,* the dates after the name those of birth and death. The dignity of "Maréchal de France" was established in 1185, in distinction to that of "Maréchal de camp," and apparently the office was a single one till François I. raised the number of Marshals of France to two. Under Henri III. it was raised to four, and under Louis XIV. to twenty ('Ency. Brit.').

1185. Albéric-Clement, 1140–91.
1390. Boucicaut, Jean le Maingre, sire de, 1365–1421.
1454. Xaintrailles, Jean Poton, seigneur de, 1400–1461.
1520. La Palice, Jacques de Chabanes, seigneur de, 1464–1525.
Coligny, Gaspard de, –1522.
1522. Montmorency, Anne, duc de, 1493–1567.
1536. La Marck, Robert de, seigneur de Fleuranges, 1491-1537.
1550. Cossé, Charles de, comte de Brissac, *c.* 1505–1563.
1569. Tavannes, Gaspard Saulx, seigneur de, 1509–73.
1574. Montluc, Blaise de Lasseran-Massencome, seigneur de, 1501–77.
1574. Bellegarde, Roger de Saint Lary de, 1538–1579.
Montmorency, François, duc de, –1579.
1577. Biron, Armand de Gontaut, baron de, 1524–77 (?).
Aumont, Jean d', 1522–95.
1579. Matignon, Jacques Goyon de, 1525–97.
1590. La Noue, François de, 1531–91.
1608. Lesdiguières, François de Bonne duc de, 1543–1627.
1619. La Guiche, Jean François de, comte de la Palice, 1567–1632.
La Force, Jacques Nompar du Caumont, duc de, 1558–1652.
Schomberg, comte Henri de, –1632.
Ornano, Jean Baptiste d', comte de Montlaur, (?), –1626.
1622. Bassompierre, François de, 1579–1646.
1630. Toiras, Jean de Caylard de Saint-Bonnet, 1585–1636.
Damville, Henri de Montmorency, comte de, 1595–1632.

* Where there is a blank I have been unable to ascertain the year of creation.

1639. La Meilleraye, Charles de la Porte, duc de, 1602–64.
Brézé, Urbain de Maillé, marquis de.
Coligny, Gaspard de, –1646.
1641. Gramont, Antoine de, 1604–78.
1642. Guébriant, Jean Baptiste Budes, comte de, 1602–43.
La Force, Armand.
1643. Gassion, Jean de, 1609–47.
1645. Rantzau, Josias, comte de, 1609–50.
Schomberg, Charles de, duc de Hallinn.
1651. Aumont, Antoine d', 1601–69.
1658. Fabert, Abraham de, 1599–1662.
1660. Turenne, Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, vicomte de, 1611–75.
1669. Créqui, François de, 1624–87.
1675. Schomberg, Frédéric Armand, duc de, 1615–1690.
1675. Duras, Jacques Henri de Durfort, duc de, 1626–1704.
1675. Luxembourg, François Henri de Montmorency, duc de, 1632–95.
Bellefonds, Bernardin Gigault, marquis de.
1693. Boufflers, Louis François, marquis de, 1644–1711.
1693. Noailles, Anne Jules, duc de, 1650-1708.
1693. Catinat, Nicolas de, 1637–1712.
1702. Villars, Claude Louis Hector, duc de, 1653–1734.
Tallard, Camille d'Hostun, duc de, 1652–1728.
Marsin, Ferdinand, comte de.
Vendôme, Louis Joseph, duc de, 1654-1712.
Villeroi, François de Neufville, duc de, 1644–1730.
Montreval, Nicolas Auguste de la Baume, marquis de.
1703. Vauban, Sébastien le Prestre, marquis de, 1633–1707.
1703. Estrées, Victor Marie, duc d', 1660–1737.
1706. Berwick, Jacques Fitz-James, duc de, 1670–1734.
1709. Montesquiou d'Artagnan, Pierre de, 1645–1725.
Huxelles, Nicolas du Blé, marquis d'.
1724. Broglie, Victor Maurice, comte de, 1647–1727.
1734. Noailles, Adrien Maurice, duc de, 1678–1766.
1734. Broglie, François Marie, duc de, 1671–1745.
1741. Belle-Isle, Charles Louis August Fouquet, duc de, 1684–1761.
1741. Coigny, François de Franquetot, duc de, 1670–1759.
1742. Richelieu, Louis Armand du Plessis, duc de, 1696–1788.
1744. Saxe, Maurice, comte de, 1696–1750.
1747. Lowendahl, Frédéric Woldemar, comte de, 1700–55.
1758. Soubise, Charles de Rohan, prince de, 1715–1787.
Castries, Charles Eugène Gabriel de la Croix, marquis de, 1727-1801.
1760. Broglie, Victor François, duc de, 1718–1804.
1783. Beauvau, Charles Juste, duc de, 1720–93.
1783. Ségur, Philippe Henri, marquis de, 1724–1801.
1791. Rochambeau, Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, comte de, 1725–1807.
1804. Augereau, Pierre François Charles, duc de Castiglione, 1751–1816.
1804. Bernadotte, Jean Baptiste Jules, roi de Suède, 1764–1844.
1804. Berthier, Alexandre, prince de Wagram, 1753–1815.
1804. Bessières, Jean Baptiste, duc d'Istria, 1768–1813.
1804. Brune, Guillaume Marie Anne, 1763–1815.
1804. Davout, Louis Nicolas, prince d'Eckmuhl, 1770–1823.
1804. Jourdan, Jean Baptiste, comte, 1762–1833.
1804. Kellerman, François Christophe, duc de Valmy, 1735–1820.
1804. Lannes, Jean, duc de Montebello, 1769–1809.
1804. Lefebvre, François Joseph, duc de Dantzig, 1755–1820.
1804. Masséna, André, duc de Rivoli, 1758–1817.
1804. Moncey, Adrien Jeannot de, duc de Conegliano, 1754–1842.
1804. Mortier, Édouard Joseph, duc de Trévise, 1768–1835.
1804. Murat, Joachim, roi de Naples, 1771–1815.
1804. Ney, Michel, prince de la Moskowa, 1769–1815.
1804. Pérignon, Dominique Catharine, marquis de, 1754–1818.
1804. Sérurier, Jean Mathieu Philibert, 1742–1819.
1809. Macdonald, Alexandre, duc de Tarente, 1765–1840.
1809. Marmont, Auguste Louis, duc de Raguse, 1774–1852.
1809. Oudinot, Nicolas Charles, duc de Reggio, 1767–1847.
1809. Suchet, Gabriel, duc d'Albufera, 1770–1826.
1809. Victor, Claude Perrin, duc de Bellune, 1764–1841.
1812. Gouvion St. Cyr, Laurent, marquis de, 1764–1830.
1813. Poniatowski, Joseph Antoine, prince, 1762–1813.
1815. Grouchy, Emmanuel, marquis de, 1766–1847.
1816. Beurnonville, Pierre Riel, marquis de, 1752–1821.
1816. Clarke, Jacques Guillaume, duc de Feltre, 1765–1818.
1816. Coigny, Henri Marie de, 1737–1816.
1816. Vioménil, comte de.
1823. Lauriston, Jacques Alexandre Bernard Law, marquis de, 1768–1828.
1823. Molitor, Gabriel Jean Joseph, comte, 1770–1849.
1829. Maison, Nicolas Joseph, marquis, 1771–1840.
1830. Bourmont, Louis August Victor, comte de Chaisne de, 1773–1846.
1831. Clausel, Bertrand, comte, 1772–1842.
1831. Gérard, Étienne Maurice, comte, 1773–1855.
1831. Mouton, Georges, comte de Lobau, 1770–1838.
1837. Valée, Sylvain Charles, comte, 1773–1846.
1840. Sebastiani, François Horace Bastien, comte, 1775–1851.
1843. Bugeaud de la Piconnerie, Thomas Robert, duc d'Isly, 1784–1849.
1843. Drouet, Jean Baptiste, comte d'Erlon, 1765–1844.
1847. Brunerie, Guillaume Dode, vicomte de la, 1775–1851.
1847. Reille, Honoré Joseph, comte, 1775–1860.
1851. Exelmans, Remy Joseph Isidore, comte, 1775–1852.
1851. Harispe, Jean Isidore, comte, 1768–1855.

1851. Vaillant, Jean Baptiste Philibert, 1790–1872.
1852. Castellane, Victor, comte de, 1788–1862.
1852. Saint-Arnaud, Jacques Achille Leroy de, 1798–1854.
1852. Magnan, Bernard Pierre, 1791–1865.
1854. Baraguay d'Hilliers, Achille Catulle, 1795–1878.
1855. Pélissier, Amable Jean Jacques, duc de Malakoff, 1794–1864.
1855. Bosquet, Pierre François, 1810–61.
1856. Canrobert, François Certain, 1807–95.
1856. Randon, Jacques Alexandre, comte, 1795–1871.
1859. MacMahon, Marie Edmé Patrice Maurice de, duc de Magenta, 1808–93.
1859. Niel, Adolphe, 1802–69.
1859. Regnaud de Saint Jean d'Angély, Étienne, 1794–1870.
1861. Ornano, Comte Antoine d', 1784–1863.
1863. Forey, Élie Frédéric, 1804–72.
1864. Bazaine, François Achille, 1821–88.
1870. Lebœuf, Edmond, 1809–88.

F. H. Cheetham.

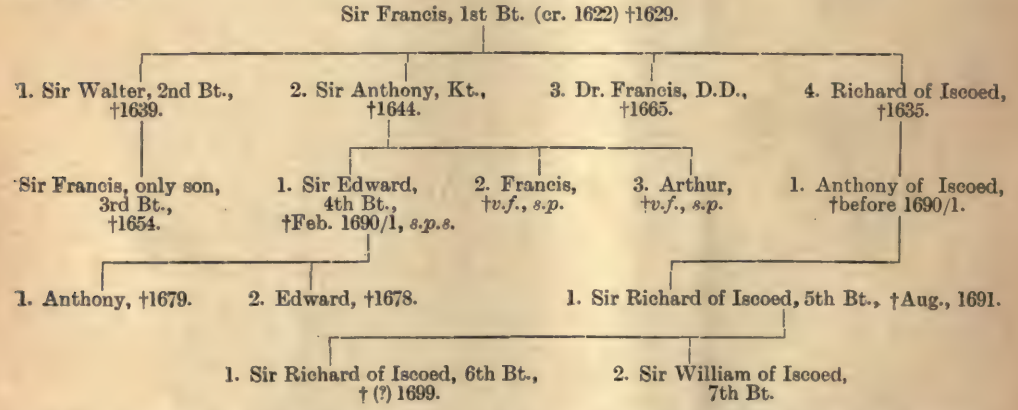
MANSELL OF MUDDLESCOMB.

The will of Sir Francis Mansell of Muddlescomb, 3rd Bt., who died in 1654, has been "lost" for so long that it was not known until just recently to be in existence. It is to be found, however, among the P.C.C. wills at Somerset House. The reason for its having remained so long in obscurity was the fact that it had been carelessly indexed as that of "Francis Mandell, Carmarthen." Those who may be interested will find it at "229 Alchin." Made Oct. 23, 1654, it was proved the following Nov. 14 by the testator's only sister, Elizabeth Mansell, and one of her co-executors (and the successor to the baronetcy), Edward Mansell of Briton Ferry, their co-executor, Walter Mansell of Iscoed, not acting.

The will enables me, with some other matter, to solve that "obscurity in the succession to this baronetcy" which G. E. C. found to exist from *c.* 1651 to 1691, and which, I am afraid I must say, his account of the family tended to make worse.

Sir Walter Mansell, 2nd Bart., died "suddenly" in April, 1639, when his only son, Sir Francis, the subject of this note, was a child of 2. Until the discovery of his will, the only facts known to me as to the period of his life were that he was still alive in 1651 and was dead before 1660.

The following abbreviated pedigree will, I hope, explain the descent of the title to 1691 :—


Sir Francis, 1st Bt. (cr. 1622) †1629.
1. Sir Walter, 2nd Bt., †1639.
2. Sir Anthony, Kt., †1644.
3. Dr. Francis, D.D., †1665.
4. Richard of Iscoed, †1635.
Sir Francis, only son, 3rd Bt., †1654.
1. Sir Edward, 4th Bt., †Feb. 1690/1, *s.p.s.*
2. Francis, †*v.f.*, *s.p.*
3. Arthur, †*v.f.*, *s.p.*
1. Anthony of Iscoed, †before 1690/1.
1. Anthony, †1679.
2. Edward, †1678.
1. Sir Richard of Iscoed, 5th Bt., †Aug., 1691.
1. Sir Richard of Iscoed, 6th Bt., † (?) 1699.
2. Sir William of Iscoed, 7th Bt.

In his account of the baronetcy, G. E. C. calls Anthony (†1679) the son (and h. app.) of Anthony of Iscoed, and elder brother, deceased, of Sir Richard of Iscoed (whom he queries as 5th Bt.). In my little pedigree I show Anthony as the elder (I believe) son of Sir Edward of Muddlescomb, the 4th Bt. That this Anthony was the son of Sir Edward, and not the so-called "eldest" son of Anthony of Iscoed, may be inferred from two things: (*a*) an undated letter in the Penrice and Margam MSS. (No. 760), written by this Anthony to his father, Sir Edward, then living at Margam (the seat of another Sir Edward Mansell of Margam, 4th Bt.); (*b*) that in the pedigrees of the family Richard is stated to be the first son of Anthony of Iscoed, and Anthony is called the second son.

Sir Richard of Iscoed, the 6th Bt., had an unfortunate altercation in Gray's Inn Walks, London, with an apothecary, one

Pickering, soon after his accession to the title. Pickering, in demanding payment of an overdue account, used language that nettled the young baronet, who, drawing his sword, caused the apothecary to draw hastily back, in doing which he fell off the walk and broke his leg, and shortly after died. Sir Richard was tried for murder, was brought in guilty (of manslaughter only, I think), imprisoned, and pardoned by the King in 1693. Wotton (' Baronetage ') says he died in London in obscurity. It was probably he to whose estate the relict, Mary, administered in 1699 (admons., P.C.C., March 31, 1699), as the widow of " Richard Mansell," late of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

AP THOMAS.

CAPT. COX'S ' BOOK OF FORTUNE,' 1575.

MRS. STOPES, in her recently published book on ' Shakespeare's Industry,' has reprinted two of her articles which originally appeared in *The Athenæum* in 1900: one under the title ' The English Book of Fortune owned by Capt. Cox in 1575 ' (May 19), the other on ' The Italian and English Books of Fortune ' (Aug. 25). I purpose to deal with her first article only on the present occasion.

Robert Laneham, in his well-known letter describing the festivities at Kenilworth in 1575, mentions among the books owned by Capt. Cox ' The Booke of Fortune,' of which evidently no copy has survived, but Mrs. Stopes has made an attempt to identify it.

First of all, we have an entry in the Registers of the Stationers' Company on Feb. 6, 1560, recording the receipt of the small sum of eightpence from William Powell for his licence for printing a ' Booke of Fortune ' in folio. The name of the author is not given. No copy of this is extant.

Next, we have the record of a licence granted, also in 1560, to Purfoote for a book entitled " Fortune a play to knowe each one hyr condiciouns and gentle maners, as well of women as of men." This title clearly proves, as Mrs. Stopes surmises, that the book was some kind of a game, and not a theatrical piece. In support of this I may refer to what appears to be a similar Hungarian book, entitled ' Fortuna,' first published in 1594, and republished times out of number till 1868. This was also a " book of fortune."

At an earlier date we have ' The Boke of the fayre Gentylwoman....that is to say Lady Fortune,' the only extant copy of which is in the Lambeth Palace Library. It was described fully by Mrs. Stopes, and her description is fairly accurate, judging by the facsimile reproduced in the First Series of Henry Huth's ' Fugitive Tracts,' 1875. Laneham, no doubt, would have given the first title of the little tract, and we may, therefore, dismiss it from our investigation. It may or may not have been the book owned by Capt. Cox; if it was, all that survived of it is the Preface containing

" certain meters in english written by master [later Sir] Thomas More in hys youth for the boke of Fortune and [*sic*] caused them to be printed in the begynning of that boke."—Sir Thomas More's ' Works,' 1557.

According to the late Dr. Furnivall, the editor of Laneham's letter for the Ballad Society (1871), it is a tract (without date) probably made up by Wyer, the printer (1527 to 1542). The preface concludes " Thus endeth the Preface to the book of Fortune " ; about the further contents and construction of it we know nothing.

Mrs. Stopes next describes the fragment of a book formerly in the possession of the late Mr. Davies, the antiquary of Wallingford. This fragment, alas! also disappeared after its owner's death, and no other copy is known to exist. In his lifetime she was allowed to show it to Dr. Garnett of the British Museum, and having made copious extracts from it she has now published these in her book, more fully than in her original communication, and they certainly form most amusing reading. To judge by her description, the fragment undoubtedly formed part and parcel of a book of fortune; but as the beginning and end were missing when she saw it, it is difficult to guess how she was able to identify it with either the volume mentioned in Lowndes as ' The Book of Fortune,' 1672, folio, or with that other given in R. Clavell's Catalogue as having been " printed [also in 1672] for Thomas Williams, Hosier Lane." Mrs. Stopes goes further than this, and considers it more than possible that the fragment she saw represented the remains of a copy of the very ' Book of Fortune ' licensed to Powell in 1560, handled with delight by Laneham and Capt. Cox in 1575, and revised and improved up to date in 1672. Why? There have been several publications of this kind, as we have seen, and I know of at least one other book in English which seems to have equal claims to be identified with a later edition of the volume mentioned in Laneham's letter. A complete copy of this

is preserved in the British Museum Library. Its title, very much abbreviated, is as under :—

"The Book of Fortune....First written in Italian, after translated into English, and now newly compared in all the parts thereof and much amended. [A large woodcut.] London, printed by M. Flesher, and are to be sold by H. Sawbridge at the Bible on Ludgate Hill, 1686."

The Italian author's name is not mentioned on the title-page, but there is a statement in the Preface to the following effect :—

"This book was first drawn and made in Italian by a noble and joyous knight, Laurence Spirit, and translated into English."

This writer was no other than Lorenzo Spirito, or L. Gualtieri of Perugia, a well-known author, whose 'Libro del Sorte' (The Book of Fate) was published in Vicenza without date, but probably in 1473. Several other editions appeared in various parts of Italy, and at least one French translation, before the end of the century ; subsequently it was translated, besides French, into Spanish, Dutch, and, as we see, into English. The oldest Italian edition in the British Museum bears the title 'Libro della Ventura di Lorenzo Spirto' (*sic*), and was printed in Rome in 1535. The French edition I have consulted is "Le Passetemps de la Fortune des Dez....compilé par Maistre Laurens L'Esprit" (Paris, 1637).

The English version issued in 1686 is not strictly a translation, but rather an adaptation of the original. The large woodcut on the title-page represents the revolving Wheel of Fortune. On the reader's left a man wearing a cap is being carried upwards clinging to the wheel, with the legend "Regnabo" ; on the top of the wheel a crowned monarch is sitting holding his sceptre, and the legend in this case is "Regno" ; on the right-hand side a man is moving downwards with the wheel, with the legend "Regnavi" ; and, finally, at the bottom of the wheel a man is hanging head downwards, with the legend "Sum sine regno." A similar illustration is shown on the title-page of the Rome edition of 1535, and on the second title-page of the Hungarian 'Fortuna' of 1594 referred to above ; in this case, however, the poor man at the bottom is lying face downwards on the ground under the wheel. The idea of the illustration is very old. Mr. Béla Majláth, a Hungarian bibliographer, who has made a special study of the subject, saw similar designs in several MS. books of fortune (Sortilegia), the oldest dated 1450, at Munich. In this case several human figures are being carried up on one side, and pitched down on the other side of the wheel. The "roue de fortune" figures also on an old tarot card, the one numbered X in some packs. L. L. K.

(*To be concluded.*)

"Unthinkable."—There is a fashion in the use of words which is as inexplicable as fashion in dress. From time to time a word or a phrase is selected from the immense available stock in our language, and used with a frequency out of all proportion to its value, and often out of all relation to its sense, until it becomes little better than slang or meaningless interjection. At the present moment two of the most emphatic words in the language—"absolutely" and "unthinkable"—are undergoing this process of degradation. "Absolutely," in fact, is now beyond redemption ; but "unthinkable" is in a different position. It has a pseudo-scientific air about it, since it is at the moment rather favoured by sociologists and politicians, and does not yet flow trippingly from the tongue of ordinary conversationalists. But the degradation has certainly begun, since the word has now a great vogue in the newspapers, and is used without regard to its strict original meaning.

It is over twenty years since the writer first made the acquaintance of this word in the pages of Spencer's 'Synthetic Philosophy.' In the second and third chapters of 'First Principles' it occurs rather frequently with a strictly literal meaning, and it was a somewhat favoured word with Spencer at all times. He may have borrowed it from some earlier writer, but he, at any rate, gave it a status which marked it out for the sociologist-politician as a word to conjure with. Yet not one man in a score or a hundred of those who now use it pauses to think that in the days of its dignity "unthinkable" did not mean "unlikely," or "improbable," or "incredible," but literally "beyond the grasp of the human intellect."

There are, as a matter of fact, some things which the human brain literally cannot "think" or comprehend. It cannot conceive of a limitation of space—of a sort of wall or precipice inside of which there is space and beyond which there is no space. Nor can it grasp unlimited space.

It is the same with our conceptions of time and eternity ; we cannot in our thoughts pursue time through all eternity except by the symbolism of a conception carried so far, and left to be resumed on some future occasion—a mere mental makeshift. Yet,

on the other hand, we are just as unable to think of a cessation of time. These are matters which to the human brain, being what it is, are truly "unthinkable."

"Unthinkable" is not, it may be admitted, in any sense a pleasing word, but it is a very apt one. Its very literalness, its Anglo-Saxon directness, its uncouth construction, all help to enforce its meaning. It seems to have been, and quite possibly was, coined for the occasion. To say that a thing is "incomprehensible," for instance, does not now convey nearly the same meaning. It may merely denote that we do not understand because we have not the necessary facts before us upon which to form a judgment. But to say that a thing is "unthinkable" is to say that it is altogether beyond the scope of mind.

Can we not make some effort to save this word for its legitimate use, instead of having it applied in pure sensationalism to any political occasion which presents factors which are a little out of the common? Does the man who says that "it is unthinkable that Germany will win the war," or that "an election is unthinkable at this time," really suppose that the human mind is incapable of forming a conception of either of these contingencies? W. A. Atkinson.

Uncut Paper.—On Nov. 24, 1665, Pepys paid a visit to Evelyn at Sayes Court, where his host showed him some autograph letters of Queen Elizabeth and Mary, Queen of Scots. In his 'Diary,' under the above date, Pepys makes the following entry: "But, Lord! how poorly, methinks, they wrote in those days, and in what plain uncut paper," from which it would appear that it was then the practice to trim writing paper by removing the rough or "deckle" edge. I was not previously aware that this practice was of quite so early a date. R. B. P.

Memorial of Cholera Victims, Bicester, Oxon.—In the year 1832 this town was visited by a severe cholera epidemic, to which upwards of sixty-four persons fell victims. A headstone on the south side of the churchyard was erected to their memory. During the course of time many of the names became worn away and needed renewing. A former Vicar of Bicester, the Rev. J. B. Kane, who was presented to that living in 1881, had this stone restored at his own expense, and the work was carried out by Randell James Litten (junior), son of Randell James Litten (senior), who were both monumental masons in Bicester. As a few of the names and figures are again showing signs of decay and will soon need a second restoration, I thought it advisable to transcribe them and send them to 'N. & Q.' for publication while they can still be read. The inscription on the stone is as under:—

Erected at the public expense
to the memory of
sixty four persons who died in this parish
by cholera morbus
A.D. MDCCCXXXII.
Their names are under written

James George	53	Mary Pritchett	42
William Westbury	19	William Blinco	41
Samuel Clark	67	Harriett Grace	4
John Edmonds	18	Thomas Roberts	45
Hannah Pallett	39	Mary Ann Wheeler	9
Mary Ann Mason	7	George King	62
Mary Pritchett	16	Ann Pritchett	4
Robert Spenser	50	Hannah Blinco	25
Jane Horwood	21	Edward Coxill	62
Hannah Aston	12	Martha Gaydon	47
Ann Plester	2	Robert Timms	87
Levi Dormer	4	Emma Archer	8
Jane Jackson	3	Jane Auger	4
William Blinco	63	George Wiggins	4
Sarah Aston	52	Henry Tooley	7
Sarah Jackson	54	Sarah Tooley	5
Phœbe Clifton	52	Rebecca Allen	27
Mary Pratt	6	Elizabeth Coleman	8
William Bradley	63	Jane Pitts	2
Mary Steven	38	William Waddup	69
Thomas Plester	4	Mary Ann Gomm	25
Dorothy Castle	67	William March	13
Thomas Mauder	54	James Pallett	30
Samuel Clifton	52	Ann Pallett	6
William Stirman	47	Richard Edmonds	55
Matilda Dormer	1	Fanny Force	9
Martha Bradley	62	William Force	55
John Smith	19	Ann Parker	20
Mary Smith	15	Elizabeth Auger	26
Thomas Miles	35	Thomas Auger	4
James Richardson	63	Martha Waddup	69
Elizabeth Hunt	30	James Parker	37

These persons all died within the space of two months commencing June 7, 1832, and their bodies are buried near this stone.

L. H. Chambers.

Bedford.

Ancient Roman and Welsh Law.—It may, perhaps, be worth recording that the substance of ancient Roman law, which has been summarized in its three tenets, "1. Honeste vivere; 2. Alterum non lædere; 3. Suum cuique tribuere," according to Justinian's 'Institutiones' (as correctly stated in 'N. & Q.,' 10 S. xi. 38, by Prof. E. Bensly, in reply to a query of mine), must have been not unknown to the lawgivers of ancient Wales, and afforded one of the chief sources for the law-book of King Howel-Dda, *i.e.*, Howel the Good, who reigned A.D. 907–48. For the following paragraph, almost verbally, in its sense, agreeing with it, occurs in Aneurin Owen's

edition of 'Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales, comprising Laws supposed to be enacted by Howel the Good,' fol., Lond., 1841:—

Tri phet a orchymyn Cyfreith y bawb
[i.e. Three things Law imposes upon everybody]:
(1) Dwyn y fowyt yn addfwyn
[To bear life meekly];
(2) Ac na wnelo coddyant y arall, na gostwng
[And not to cause vexation, nor abasement, to another];
(3) A roddi y bawb a ddylya
[And to give everybody his due].

Cf. *loc. cit.*, p. 724, paragraph xxiii.

H. KREBS.

Oxford.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.—Dr. Horne, writing from the R.H.S. Gardens, Wisley, Surrey, on the subject of spraying gooseberry bushes for the prevention of American mildew, says: "Spraying took place on May 20 at 5 P.M. (Willett's time), when the bushes were just dry after gentle rain in the afternoon." This is the first reference in print I have seen to the new daylight calendar as "Willett's time."

And, in passing, is not Dr. Horne a little "previous" in his reference, seeing that the changing of the time did not take place until 2 A.M. the following day—Sunday, May 21?

ANDREW HOPE.

Exeter.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

THE COLOURS OF THE 56TH FOOT: LOUDON HARCOURT GORDON.—Through the courtesy of Mr. Arthur Humphreys I have just seen an entry in an old book-catalogue of a book by Loudon Harcourt Gordon entitled 'Discourse on the Consecrating of the New Colours to the Fifty-Sixth Regiment at the Isle of France,' 1819. It was "privately promulgated, amongst other reasons, because the Press teems with advocates for Buonaparte." The volume is said, in a footnote, to be remarkable for containing in the Preface "a most brutal and illiberal hint regarding Napoleon while at Longwood, whom in some verses he describes as

Alive, deserted, and accursed when dead."

Loudon Harcourt Gordon (1780–1831) was the younger son of the Hon. Lockhart Gordon (son of the third Earl of Aboyne). He entered the Artillery as a cadet in 1794, was superseded in 1803, and got an ensigncy in the 56th in 1806. He and his brother, the Rev. Lockhart Gordon, became the talk of the town through "abducting" Mrs. R. Lee, De Quincey's "Female Infidel," in 1804. The report of the case, 'An Apology for the Conduct of the Gordons,' is fairly familiar to bookbuyers; but I have never seen any reference hitherto to the above 'Discourse.' Where can I see a copy?

J. M. BULLOCH.

123 Pall Mall, S.W.

SHEEPSHANKS'S BIOGRAPHIES.—De Morgan, in his 'Budget of Paradoxes,' states that Thomas Cooper attributes to the Rev. R. Sheepshanks (1794–1855), F.R.S. and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, clever fictitious biographies of public men which he successfully foisted on the editor of *The Cambridge Chronicle*. De Morgan knew Sheepshanks, and doubted his authorship.

Query, What were the biographies, when did they appear in *The Cambridge Chronicle*, and who was their author?

In the same work (De Morgan's 'Budget') he refers to "Mr. Halliwell's profound book on Nursery Rhymes." What were these rimes? J. O. Halliwell (1820-89) apparently wrote them in 1842. II.

[Halliwell's 'Nursery Rhymes'—a compilation, not original rimes—is a well-known book, published by the Percy Society in 1842.]

SLONK HILL, SHOREHAM, SUSSEX.—There is a hill so named situated to the north-east of this town. Local histories and guide-books derive "slonk" from the Saxon word "slaught," and refer to a tradition that a great battle was fought there in Saxon times. The hill slopes towards the level ground between the foot of the Downs and the sea. There is a field named "Slonk-furlong" in the parish of Iford, near Lewes. What is the meaning of the word "Slonk"?

H. CHEAL.

Montford, Rosslyn Road, Shoreham.

EPITAPH ON A PORK BUTCHER.—I have a clear remembrance of having seen in some church—not a very out-of-the-way church—an epitaph on some one of whom it is said,

For killing pigs was his delight
Both morning, afternoon, and night.

It ended with an aspiration that the deceased might continue his favourite occupation in the place to which he had gone!

Can any of your readers say whether the epitaph is still in existence, and where, and give it in its entirety? H. B. S.

THE REMOVAL OF MEMORIALS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—When recently in the Abbey I was unable to trace the present whereabouts of a memorial window to Robert Stephenson, and of a bust of Major James Rennell, Surveyor-General of Bengal (died 1830). I am under the impression that the former looked down from the north wall of the nave upon the old-style brass to Stephenson in the floor of the nave (depicting him in modern trousers); and that the latter was in the north-west corner of the nave, in the position now occupied by the newly acquired bust of Joseph Chamberlain.

I may be mistaken, but where are they now, and (if removed altogether) is it usual to displace memorials in the Abbey to make way for others?

The permanent loss of the window (with a representation of a railway train) would be no matter for regret, but Rennell's bust was of interest to Anglo-Indians, and if not wanted for the Abbey might well be offered to St. John's Church or to the Victoria Memorial Hall, both in Calcutta.

My object in writing, however, is to inquire whether it is possible for disappearances of the kind indicated to occur, no record of them being made available for general information

WILMOT CORFIELD.

27 Longton Grove, Sydenham, S.E.

THE ACTOR-MARTYR.—Can any one give particulars and name of the actor martyred in the early days of the Church? He declared his faith from the stage. Is his name in the Greek Kalendar?

F. M. A. MACKINNON.

[This story is related of St. Genesius, martyred in the persecution of Diocletian 286 or 303. It was a common practice to parody Christian rites upon the stage, and Genesius, leader of a troupe of actors, was performing before the Emperor at Rome in a farce in which he had to go through a mock-baptism. After the water had been poured over him he suddenly proclaimed himself a Christian. Diocletian at first applauded this as a bit of realistic acting, but when convinced of Genesius's being in earnest had him tortured and beheaded. His day is Aug. 25. The historical evidence for the incident is hardly conclusive, but at any rate Genesius was venerated at Rome as early as the fourth century. The story has been made the subject of at least two oratorios.]

CAPT. ARTHUR CONOLLY.—Dr. Wolf gives somewhere particulars of this man, who was with Dr. Stoddart at Bokhara, and died for his faith. Can any one tell me any book where Capt. Conolly's story can be read? Was he a Roman Catholic?

F. M. A. MACKINNON.

WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY ON BIRD LIFE IN THE FENS.—In a work on British ornithology which has always been accepted as accurate, William of Malmesbury is quoted as saying that in his day (the twelfth century) the fens of Lincolnshire were so covered with coots and ducks, and the flashes with fowl, that in moulting time, when they could not fly, the natives were able to take from two to three thousand at a draught with their nets.

I should be very grateful for a reference to this passage, which two or three antiquarian friends are quite unable to discover, and which certainly is not in the 'De Gestis Regum' (1125). J. H. GURNEY.

Keswick Hall, Norwich.

AUTHORS WANTED.—1. In a recent correspondence in *The Times* the lines,

> The waves became his winding sheet,
> The waters were his tomb;
> But for his fame the ocean sea
> Was not sufficient room,

were variously attributed to Prince (of 'The Worthies of Devon') and Barnefield as authors, and to Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins in their application, and a variant reading of the third line was suggested. Can the verse be authoritatively given, and its authorship and appropriation determined? It was asked about at 7 S. iv. 367. W. B. H.

2. Who originated or first prominently used the phrase, "Men cannot be made sober by Act of Parliament"? J. C.

3. Where can I find "Small sweet world of wave-encompassed wonder"?

MADELINE ARNISON.

Fellside, Penrith, Cumberland.

BARDSEY ISLAND: CONSCRIPTION.—In an article published in the August number of *The Treasury Magazine*, signed by the Rev. Cecil Robinson, and illustrated by photographs, this island on the coast of Carnarvonshire is called "perhaps the most self-governing portion of the British Empire." It is said that "every year the inhabitants of Bardsey elect their 'king.'" The crown was presented by the late Lord Newborough, who is buried on the island. The article—a most interesting one, by the way—states that the inhabitants pay no rates and no taxes, and have recently announced that their position in the present great European war is that of a "benevolent neutrality towards the Allies"!

I hope that all fellow-countrymen of Mr. Lloyd George are more patriotic than this

statement leads one to believe, and that the young men of the island are "doing their bit" in like manner to those on the mainland. Surely the Conscription law applies to them as well? I should be glad to be informed.

G. Milner-Gibson-Cullum, F.S.A.
Hardwick House, Bury St. Edmunds.

Bluebeard.—Who is originally responsible—in illustration at least—for representing Bluebeard as an Oriental? There is not a word to imply this, either in Perrault's original 'Conte' or in any English version of the tale. He is there simply "un gentilhomme," presumably of France or Brittany. Also why should Bluebeard's wife be styled "Fatima"? In the story as we first have it she is nameless, though her sister goes by the popular Breton name of Anne.

The tradition may be due to the fancy of some artist, who first illustrated the story. I have found, however, one version of the tale, given by M. F. M. Luzel in his 'Contes de la Basse Bretagne,' hardly differing at all from Perrault's 'Barbe Bleue,' except that the truculent hero is styled "Le Prince Turc, Frimulgus, fils de l'Empereur de Turquie," while his wife is called Marguerite.

The adventures of Marguerite, by the way, in her subsequent marriage, form the second part of the story above quoted, and present several points of great interest to students of folk-lore.

Maude A. Biggs.
3 Alexandra Road, N.W.

Ladies' Spurs.—In the collection of spurs at the Guildhall Museum there are several labelled "lady's." Are there any references (except in the modern hunting novel) in literature to show that a spur formed part of the ordinary equipment of a woman when riding on a side-saddle? I do not, of course, allude to Chaucer, as the "merry wife" rode astride. Éperon.

Bird Folk-Lore.—1. Nightingales and yellowhammers are by some said to sing with their breasts impaled upon thorns. What is the origin of this idea?

2. What is the origin of the idea that peacocks' feathers are unlucky?

Alfred S. E. Ackermann.

[2. For peacocks' feathers see 8 S. iv., v., ix., x., xi.; 10 S. v.]

Mother and Child.—It is frequently asserted that a mother can voluntarily affect intellectually her unborn child. Is there any definite evidence in support of this?

Alfred S. E. Ackermann.

"Toothdrawer" as a Name.—Joh. Tothedrawer was among those who received their first tonsure from the Bishop of Exeter on Dec. 18, 1373 (Brantyngham's 'Register,' p. 781). Is the name otherwise known? My youthful recollection of the word is in the impersonal sense in which it was accustomed to be used at Launceston, "He looked at me like a toothdrawer," implying a specially dour and disagreeable expression of countenance. Dunheved.

Steyning: Stening.—I have heard from two different sources that, first, the surname Stening or Stenning is Dutch, and second, the village of Steyning was originally a Dutch colony. Is there any truth in these statements, and can any connexion be proved between the family name and the place-name? Jessie H. Hayllar.

George Harris, Civilian.—According to the 'D.N.B.' xxv. 2, he was the son of John Harris, Bishop of Llandaff, and was born in Westminster in 1722. I am desirous of obtaining particulars of his mother, and the full date of his birth. Was he ever married? G. F. R. B.

Thomas Watts, M.P.—Of what family was Thomas Watts, M.P. St. Michaels, 1734-1741; Tregony, 1741, till he died, Jan. 18, 1742, when Deputy Ranger of Enfield Chase? I take it that he was the same person as Thomas Watts, appointed lieutenant of the Grenadier Company of the 38th Regiment of Foot, Dec. 30, 1710; captain ditto Dec. 11, 1712; placed on half-pay soon afterwards, so in 1714, but was again captain of the same Grenadier Company of that regiment, Jan. 29, 1718, to Feb. 12, 1723 (Dalton's 'Army Lists, 1660-1727'). Was it his widow who died at Enfield, Feb. 17, 1786? Possibly Robert Watts, captain in the King's Horse in 1740, from May 19, 1736, and previously lieutenant therein (*ante*, p. 44), was his son.

W. R. W.

Nicholas Wood, M.P.—Is anything known of Nicholas Wood, M.P. Exeter, 1708-10, and an Alderman of that city?

W. R. W.

J. Rennie on the Flying Powers of Birds.—In 1839 a book was published in Leipzig in German on 'The Capabilities and Forces of Birds' which, according to the title-page, was translated from the English of J. Rennie. I have not yet been able to discover a copy of the English original. Did it ever exist? If so, where can a copy be seen? L. L. K.

"Stop the Smithfield fires."—In the description of the Barbor Jewel ('Memorials of the Woodrooffe Family,' by Selina Mary Woodrooffe) it is stated that on the reverse of the jewel is carved the oak tree in Hatfield Park under which Queen Elizabeth was sitting when she heard the news of her sister's death, and that upon receiving the intelligence she exclaimed, "Stop the Smithfield fires." Is there any source which might be considered as of historical credibility to confirm the statement that Queen Elizabeth's first concern was to stop the Smithfield fires?

Leo C.

Sir Charles Price, Lord Mayor of London 1803.—Can Sir Charles Price, Bart., M.P., 1748-1818, Lord Mayor of London, 1803, and probably a member of the Ironmongers' Company, be the same person as the Charles Price referred to (1) in 'George Selwyn and his Contemporaries,' by J. H. Jesse, p. 409, vol. i., edition 1843: "Your friend Chas. Price had such a tumble last night, that the whole Macaroni rings with it" (1765); and (2) in 'The Early Diary of Fanny Burney,' 2 vols. (A. R. Ellis), vol. i. pp. 110, 171, as a macaroni and a young man of fashion, a friend of George Selwyn, Sir Wm. Hamilton, Horace Walpole, Sir Thomas Clarges, &c., and a kinsman to Fulke Greville? He had just returned from his travels in 1771.

Leverton Harris.

70 Grosvenor Street, W.

Replies.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(12 S. ii. 3, 43, 75, 84, 122, 129, 151, 163.)

First Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards (*ante*, p. 43).

General Dormer was colonel till he d. Dec. 24, 1741.

Charles Armand Powlett, brigadier-general May 28, 1745; major-general Sept. 17, 1747; colonel of the newly raised 9th Marines, Dec. 27, 1740, till disbanded November, 1748; on half-pay, 1748–9; colonel of 13th Dragoons Jan. 26, 1751, till he d. Dec. 12 or 14, 1751; M.P. Newtown, I.W. (defeated 1727), April, 1729, to 1734; Christchurch, April, 1740, to 1751; defeated at St. Ives, 1734; K.B., May 2, installed June 23 or 26, 1749; of Leadwell, Oxon, having m. June 12, 1738, the widow of Rich. Dashwood of Northbrooke, Oxon. Query if he was second son of Lord Wm. Pawlett, M.P. (or, according to Dalton, a "son" of Charles, 3rd Duke of Bolton), to whom he was A.D.C. as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (from April, 1717) in the period 1717–18. He was Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Wight, May, 1733, to 1751.

Lewis Dejean, captain and lieutenant-colonel 3rd Foot Guards, May 10, 1740; promoted to lieutenant-colonel 1st Troop Horse Grenadier Guards, vice Powlett, Jan., 1741, till appointed colonel 37th Foot, April 9, 1746; of 14th Dragoons, Nov. 27, 1752; of 3rd Horse, April 5, 1757, till he died Sept. 29, 1764; major-general Jan. 29, 1756; lieutenant-general March 29, 1759; will pr. at Dublin, 1764. Probably, like others bearing French names at that period in our army, the son of a French Huguenot refugee.

Thomas Forth succ. Dejean as major of the regt., May 10, 1740, to April 30, 1746; on half-pay in 1750 and 1755, till he d. Jan. 14, 1757, having m. July 4, 1741, "Miss Bertie, cousin to the Duke of Ancaster, with 10,000*l*."

John Duvernet was first lieutenant-colonel of the regt., April 30, 1746, till he died March 21, 1756.

William Twysden, eldest brother to Thos. T. (*ante*, p. 4), succ. his father Sir Wm. T. as 6th Bart., Aug. 20, 1751; b. about 1707; sub-lieutenant (and rank of lieutenant of Horse) in 1st Horse Grenadier Guards, Sept. 7, 1722; guidon Oct. 2, 1731; captain May 10, 1740; major of the regt. April 30, 1746, to March 27, 1751; d. 1767.

Courthorpe Clayton, ensign Coldstream Guards, Feb. 16, 1725; cornet Royal Regt. of Horse Guards, Nov. 17, 1727; lieutenant 2nd Troop Horse Grenadier Guards, Oct. 2, 1731; captain and guidon do., May 10, 1740; captain and lieutenant-colonel 1st Foot Guards, March 27, 1751; major 1st Troop Horse Grenadier Guards, April 25, 1751; lieutenant-colonel thereof, March 23, 1756, till he d. March 22, 1762; brevet-colonel February, 1762; M.P. Mallow (in Irish Parliament), 1727-60; also M.P. Eye, May, 1749, to 1761; a page to the Prince of Wales till November, 1726; equerry to H.R.H., November, 1726, to 1727, and to the King, 1727 to November, 1760; avener and clerk marshal, October, 1732, to May, 1734, and December, 1757, to November, 1760; an Esquire of the Bath to (Sir Andrew Fountaine, proxy for) Prince William Augustus, afterwards Duke of Cumberland, when installed K.B. June 17, 1725; of Shepherd's Bush, Middlesex; son of Lieut.-General Jasper C., and m. Aug. 6, 1745, the daughter of Edw. Buckworth, with 20,000*l*.

William Strickland, lieutenant 1st Troop Horse Grenadier Guards, July 18, 1732; promoted to captain in the 2nd Troop thereof, April 25, 1743; so in 1745.—Not, I think, the M.P. Beverley, 1741-7, erroneously said in *Gent. Mag.* to have been appointed a Commissioner of Excise in Ireland, June, 1740; of co. Gloucester and Boynton, Yorks; 2nd son of Walter S. (b. 1667, 2nd son of Sir Thomas S., 2nd Bart.); m. twice, and d. 1788.

Second Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards (*ante*, p. 43).

Wm. Duckett (M.P. Calne, 1727-41; colonel Wilts Militia in June, 1721; d. Dec. 12, 1749—M.I. Petersham; 3rd son of Lionel Duckett, M.P., of Hartham, Wilts); retired from the army, and was succ. as lieutenant-colonel of the regt., Jan. 28, 1741, to 1745, when he retired, by William Elliot, who was also his successor as M.P. Calne, 1741-54; was an equerry to the King, April, 1743, to November, 1760, and d. 1764.

William Brereton succ. Elliot as major of the regt., Jan. 29, 1741, and as lieutenant-colonel, 1745, to May 18, 1747.

Thomas, Lord Howard, succ. his father Francis (the colonel of the regt. till his death) as 2nd Earl of Effingham, Feb. 12, 1743; was, like him, Deputy Earl Marshal of England, 1743, till he d. Nov. 19, 1763; brevet-colonel, June 6, 1747; A.D.C. to the King, Aug. 20, 1749; second lieutenant-colonel 2nd Troop Horse Guards, April 11, 1743; first lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel do., July 24, 1749, to 1754; colonel 34th Foot, Dec. 2, 1754; and (captain and) colonel 1st Troop Horse Grenadier Guards, Oct. 30, 1760, to 1764; major-general, Jan. 15, 1758.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards (*ante*, p. 43).

Gregory Beake, who succ. Wyville as lieutenant-colonel of the regt., Nov. 26, 1739, till he retired May 27, 1745: "a brave old officer" (*Gent. Mag.*); fought at Malplaquet, 1709; at Dettingen, 1743; and at Fontenoy, where he was wounded, 1745; A.D.C. Extraordinary to the Commander-in-Chief of Britain on the Continent, and brevet-colonel, Aug. 11, 1742; M.P. St. Ives, 1741–7; Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey till he d. June 19, 1749; will dated Nov. 3, 1745; pr. Sept. 6, 1749; was second son of Chas. B. of Golden Square, Middlesex.

Charles Jenkinson succ. Beake as major of the regt., Nov. 26, 1739, and as lieutenant-colonel thereof, May 27, 1745, till his death in 1750, and commanded it at Dettingen and Fontenoy. He d. at Burford Lawn Lodge in the Forest of Whichwood, June, 1750, aged 57; bur. Shipton-under-Whichwood, June 23; and was father of Charles 1st Earl of Liverpool (see the 'Parl. Hist. of Oxfordshire, 1213-1899,' pp. 69-74).

Sir James Chamberlayne, 4th bart. of Wickham, co. Oxford, 1699; succ. Jenkinson as major of the regt., May 27, 1745; and as lieutenant-colonel thereof, Nov. 29, 1750, to Dec. 17, 1754, and d. 1767.

James Madan became 2nd major 2nd Troop of Horse Guards, Jan. 13, 1741 (see *ante*, pp. 4, 131); ret. 1744 or 1745; and was Yeoman of the Robes to the King in 1748, and until 1783.

Charles Shipman was major of the regt., Dec. 17, 1754, to Dec. 29, 1758.

Theodore Hoste, second and younger son of Jas. H. of Sandringham, Norfolk, where baptized Jan. 28, 1708; ensign Coldstream Foot Guards (as Theodorus Hoste), Oct. 2, 1731, to 1734; m. Mary Helmore of Clenchwarton, Norfolk, and d. 1788.

Robert Ramsden of Osberton, Notts, baptized June 24, 1708; served in Flanders, fought at Dettingen and Fontenoy; d. Feb. 9, 1769 (brother to Lieut-Col. Frecheville Ramsden, 1715-1804, lieutenant-colonel 1st Horse Grenadier Guards, Feb. 8, 1762).

John Powlett, lieutenant in the Blues, Dec. 10, 1739.

Hon. John Fitzwilliam, cornet Royal Regt. of Horse Guards, April 20, 1732; lieutenant do., Dec. 11, 1739; captain do., 174-; captain and lieutenant-colonel 1st Foot Guards, July 23, 1745, to 1755; colonel 2nd Regt. of Foot, Nov. 12, 1755; of 2nd Horse (5th Dragoon Guards), Nov. 27, 1760, till he d., Aug. 31, 1789; major-general, June 25, 1759; lieutenant-general, Jan. 19, 1761; general, March 19, 1778; Page of Honour to the King in 1731 and 1734; Groom of the Bedchamber to the Duke of Cumberland, 1747, till H.R.H. d. Oct. 31, 1765; M.P. Windsor, 1754-61; of Langley, Bucks; third and youngest son of Richard, 5th Viscount Fitzwilliam; b. about 1715.

Hon. John Needham, fourth and youngest son of Robert, 7th Viscount Kilmorey; b. January, 1710; succ. his brother Thomas as 10th Viscount, Feb. 3, 1768; d. at Shavington, Salop, May 27, 1791, having attained the rank of colonel.

Thomas Swettenham of Swettenham Hall, Cheshire, took the additional surname and arms of Willis on inheriting the estates of his cousin Daniel Willis. He m. 1751, Eliz., daughter of John Upton of Putney,

but d. *s.p.* at Sidburg, Yorks, July 28, 1788, aged 73.

George Eyre of West Retford, and afterwards of Doncaster, third son of Gervase Eyre, M.P., of Rampton, Notts; became captain in the Blues, and d. *s.p.*, April 28, 1761. W. R. Williams.

(*To be continued.*)

I have a copy of this list as described by Major Leslie. Bound up with it are two lists of reduced officers entitled to receive half-pay, viz., for 1739 and 1740.

First Troop of Horse Guards
(*ante*, p. 4).

John Elves (Elwes) was probably a son of Capt. John Elwes, who was a younger brother of Sir Hervey Elwes, and uncle to John Meggott *alias* Elwes, the well-known miser.

The King's Own Regiment of Horse
(*ante*, p. 44).

Henry Harvey, captain, was fourth son of John Hervey, 1st Earl of Bristol. He became a clergyman and took the name of Aston in lieu of Hervey; b. 1701, d. 1748. Further particulars of him will be found in the Introduction to the Journals of Hon. William Hervey, and in Shotley Parish Records, pp. 329-32.

George Harvey, lieutenant in the same regiment, I take to be his nephew, who succeeded as 2nd Earl of Bristol in 1751, and died in 1775. But this is not quite certain. The first commission of each of them is dated on the same day, March 11, 1726/7. George would have been only 5 years old then, but I suppose that is no objection. His commission as lieutenant is dated Dec. 21, 1738. On Dec. 20, 1738, his grandfather had written to his father protesting against George being sent into the army. That seems to settle the identity of this George with the lieutenant. In this same Army List, Hon. George Harvey appears as ensign in Lieut.-General Dalzell's Regiment of Foot, his commission dated June, 1739. It looks as if his grandfather's protest caused him to be taken out in 1738, but allowed to go in a few months later.

S. H. A. H.

David Chapeau (*ante*, p. 122), lieutenant-colonel, d. about March 29, 1763.

Thomas Fowke (*ante*, p. 123), colonel of 43rd Foot, Jan. 3, 1741, to Aug. 12, 1741; of 2nd Foot, Aug. 12, 1741, to Nov. 12, 1755; of 14th Foot, Nov. 12, 1755, to Sept. 7, 1756; Governor of Gibraltar, 1752-6; lieutenant-general, April 30, 1754; d. March 29, 1765.

John Owen, colonel of 59th Foot, Nov. 27, 1760, to his death, Jan. 12, 1776; lieutenant-general, May 26, 1772.

La Meloniere, lieut.-colonel, d. Dec. 13, 1761.

John Jorden, colonel of 15th Foot, April 15, 1749, to his death, May 21 or 22, 1756.

Thomas Jekyl, major of Dragoons, d. Aug. 31, 1744.

John Tempest, major Horse Guards, d. Jan. 6, 1786.

Hugh Warburton (*ante*, p. 124), colonel of 45th Foot, June 3, 1745, to Sept. 24, 1761, and of 27th Foot, Sept. 24, 1761, to his death, Aug. 26, 1771; general, April 13, 1770.

Guilford Killigrew (son of Charles Killigrew of Somerset House, who d. 1725); lieutenant-colonel of Lord Mark Kerr's Regiment of Dragoons, d. Feb. 18, 1751.

John Gore, colonel of 61st Foot, May 9, 1760, to Feb. 19, 1773, and of 6th Foot, Feb. 19, 1773, to his death, Nov. 12, 1773; lieutenant-general, May 26, 1772.

Frederic Boase.

Burton and Speke: African Travel (12 S. ii. 148).—Speke's 'Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile' was issued by Blackwood in 1863. In *Blackwood's Magazine* for January, 1864, and in *The Edinburgh Review* for July, 1863, there were long articles upon Speke's remarkably interesting book. I have looked at both these articles, but I have not in a cursory reading of them detected the passage Dr. Redmond is looking for. But I hazard the suggestion that the passage he is seeking may be found in Speke's book, pp. 209–10. It is of such interest that it was probably quoted in many reviews:—

"In the afternoon, as I had heard from Musa that the wives of the King and Princes were fattened to such an extent that they could not stand upright, I paid my respects to Wazezeru, the King's eldest brother—who, having been born before his father ascended his throne, did not come in the line of succession—with the hope of being able to see for myself the truth of the story. There was no mistake about it. On entering the hut I found the old man and his chief wife sitting side by side on a bench of earth strewed over with grass, and partitioned like stalls for sleeping apartments, whilst in front of them were placed numerous wooden pots of milk, and, hanging from the poles that supported the beehive-shaped hut, a large collection of bows six feet in length, whilst below them were tied an even larger collection of spears, intermixed with a goodly assortment of heavy headed assagés. I was struck with no small surprise at the way he received me, as well as with the extraordinary dimensions, yet pleasing beauty, of the immoderately fat fair one his wife. She could

not rise, and so large were her arms that, between the joints, the flesh hung down like large loose stuffed puddings. Then in came their children, all models of the Abyssinian type of beauty, and as polite in their manners as thoroughbred gentlemen. They had heard of my picture books from the king, and all wished to see them; which they no sooner did, to their infinite delight, especially when they recognized any of the animals, than the subject was turned by my inquiring what they did with so many milk pots. This was easily explained by Wazezeru himself, who, pointing to his wife, said, 'This is all the product of those pots; from early youth upwards we keep those pots to their mouths, as it is the fashion at court to have very fat wives.'"

A. L. Humphreys.

187 Piccadilly, W.

In 1859 Speke, in two articles in *Blackwood's Magazine*, openly assumed the main credit of the Burton and Speke expedition of 1856-8, and expressed the view that the Victoria Nyanza was the source of the Nile. These articles were answered by Burton in his book, 'The Lake Regions of Equatorial Africa,' in which he criticized Speke's Nile theory. A. R. Bayley.

The information which your correspondent seeks will be found in Speke's 'Journal,' pp. 209-10, and is quoted in *The London Quarterly Review* for April, 1864, p. 118. Capt. Speke was sent out by the Royal Geographical Society, assisted by Capt. Grant, to ascertain how far a former theory by Speke and Burton was correct.

Archibald Sparke.

Folk-Lore: Chime-Hours (12 S. i. 329, 417; ii. 136).—It may be well to read again of the superstition which Norfolk attaches to chime-hours. But surely I have not so conducted myself during the many years I have joyed in 'N. & Q.' that any one should write himself down as being "greatly daring" when he happens to differ from me. I must mend my ways: full gladly do I lerne, and gladly teche. Y. T. has misunderstood my meaning. I did not deny that Norfolk cherished the article of folk-lore faith referred to by him and by Margaret W., but, in answer to the query of the latter, "What are chime-hours?" gave what I believed to be an accurate reply, and added, "Chime-hours [*i.e.*, the chosen hours for chiming] hardly belong to folk-lore." They did not arise from the superstition of ignorant people, but from the knowledge of learned men who sought to sanctify all time, by connecting recurrent portions of it with recollections of the Saviour. They chose six, nine, twelve, and three, perhaps, because of the sacred number involved in them, and because of their importance in the catalogue of "Hours," marked as being occasions of special devotion by the Church. Perhaps I need hardly say here that there are seven of them altogether. St. Swithin.

Eighteenth-Century Dentists (12 S. ii. 89, 115).—Permit me to add the following announcement to those gathered by Mr. Horace Bleackley, Dr. Clippingdale, and Mr. Aleck Abrahams. It is extracted from the advertisement columns of Fielding's *Covent Garden Journal* for April 18, 1752:—

"At the Two Heads in Coventry Street, between Piccadilly and Leicester Fields, all Persons of what Age, Sex, or Condition soever, who have had the Misfortune of losing their Teeth, or only Part of them, but more particularly their Front ones, by any accidental Blow or Fall, or thro' Decay of their Teeth or Gums, to the great Disfigurement of their mouth, and Interruption of their Speech and Pronunciation, may have such Deficiencies replaced with artificial ones, so admirably adapted as to serve every Use of natural ones, and no way painful or discernable, they being made, fitted, and set after an entire new Method, never before put in Practice by any other than Paul Tullion, Operator for the Teeth, at the above place, who is the only and sole Inventor of them."

Those who have enjoyed the advantage of visiting the Historical Medical Museum at 54 Wigmore Street, organized by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome for the Seventeenth International Congress of Medicine, 1913, will recollect the extremely interesting exhibits of surgical instruments used by eighteenth-century dentists. J. Paul de Castro.

Jacob Hemet, who is mentioned at the first reference, took out a patent for his dentifrice on Jan. 22, 1773 (No. 1031), the specification of which has been printed, and may be seen at the Patent Office Library in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London. He describes himself as residing "in the parish of St. Pancras in the County of Middlesex."

Dr. Clippingdale, at the second reference, mentions Von Butchell, but I think this should be "Vanbutchell." In 1783 he took out a patent (No. 1404) for harness, in which he is described as surgeon-dentist "of the liberty of Westminster." He is noticed in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

R. B. P.

The Stones of London (11 S. vii. 16, 77, 211; viii. 18).—A great deal of the granite used for Waterloo Bridge came from quarries on Helmentor in Lanlivery, Cornwall. See Durell's 'The Triumph of Old Age,' p. 179.

J. H. R.

St. George's (Hart Street), Bloomsbury (12 S. ii. 29, 93, 155).—It is worth noting that this church, though it stands east and west, is so seated that the congregation look northward. The reason of this is that, when Bedford House, Bloomsbury, was destroyed (*circa* 1800), the Duke of Bedford presented the wooden baldachino, which had stood in his private chapel, to the church. This baldachino was too large to stand in the small recess where the altar had been, and therefore was placed in the north transept; the altar was placed under it, and the church reseated. G. W. E. R.

Thomas Congreve, M.D. (12 S. ii. 69).—A somewhat similar question was asked many years ago in 'N. & Q.' by C. H. and Thompson Cooper. I do not think it was answered. Thomas Congreve was entered at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, in 1687. He set up as a doctor in Wolverhampton in 1709. He is stated to have been a relative of Congreve the dramatist. The fact that Thomas Congreve issued his book through Curll, the publisher, makes this probable. The dramatist was associated with the same publisher. A. L. Humphreys.

Heraldic Query: Silver Cup (12 S. ii. 129).—Without supplying a complete answer to the above inquiry it may be helpful to point out that the arms of Banning-Cocq, a Dutch family, are: 1 and 4, Azure, two lance-pennons in saltire argent; 2, Azure, a swan argent; 3, Azure, on a chief quarterly two lions. Crest: a demi-swan rising. Leo C.

Hebrew Inscription, Sheepshed, Leicestershire (12 S. ii. 109).—I have been hoping to see some reply to this query; but none having appeared, I venture to ask Mr. Israel Solomons if the inscription as printed in 'N. & Q.' is complete. The last letter appears to be the definite article which precedes the object to the verb "we worship," which object is not given. Was it really wanting in the original inscription, or is it omitted from motives of religious awe? N. Powlett, Col.

Raynes Park, Wimbledon, Surrey (12 S. ii. 148).—I remember reading, many months ago, in *The Wimbledon Boro' News* a letter from a local resident objecting to the name of Raynes Park Station, and suggesting that the L. & S.W.R. Co. should be memorialized to change it to "West Wimbledon."

Another correspondent wrote that the Company had not the power to change the name of the station. Their original intention, as was well known to old residents, was to call it "Cottenham Park"; but "Farmer Raynes" (Rayne?) would not sell them the site except on the condition that they named the station after him. Darsanani.

Caldecott (12 S. ii. 107).—Some particulars will be found in the 'D.N.B.,' vol. viii. (by Mr. Austin Dobson), of Randolph Caldecott the artist, who belonged to a Cheshire stem of Caldecotts.

His father, Thomas Caldecott, was a well-known Chester accountant, and author of a manual of 'Book-keeping,' a copy of which I possess. Wm. Jaggard, Lieut.

Your correspondent O. A. E. may like to know that the coat of arms he describes, "a fesse, frety, between three cinquefoils," occurs at pp. 47, 97, and 123 of Washington Irving's 'Old Christmas,' illustrated by Randolph Caldecott, London, 1875. I know nothing of the famous artist's family beyond the fact that he was the son of an accountant of Chester, and born there in 1846. I had at one time a small block of boxwood with the same arms cut by Caldecott himself. G. H. R.

Boy-Ed as Surname (12 S. ii. 148).—It is certainly not Hungarian. L. L. K.

Hare and Lefevre Families (12 S. ii. 128).—Old Ford should look at 'Memorials of a Quiet Life,' p. 84. Here it says:—

"Only two miles from the Vatche was the beautiful estate of Chalfont St. Peter's, belonging to a Mr. Lister Selman, who had no son, but two lovely daughters. Of these one, Helena, married John Lefevre, of Heckfield, and was the grandmother of the present Lord Eversley; the other, Sarah, married Robert Hare, in 1752, and died in 1763, of a chill.....leaving to the Hares a diamond necklace valued at 30,000*l.* and three children, Francis, Robert, and Anna Maria."

Old Ford's supposition that Mrs. Hare was dead at the time of her father's will is thus proved to be correct, as Lister Selman died in 1779.

There is a tomb inside high railings in the churchyard at West Ham, just east of the east window of the chancel, with an inscription to John Lefevre, his father-in-law (Lister Selman), and his widow, Helena. His first wife is also commemorated.

I see that the eleventh chapter of the same book ('Memorials') opens with a description of a visit to Heckfield Place, and a laudatory critique of Lady Elizabeth Whitbread.

A Member of Trinity College.

Folk-Lore: Red Hair (12 S. ii. 128).—Red is a magic colour: Cain was anciently represented with red hair, and Judas Iscariot (whatever that surname may mean) was always portrayed upon ancient tapestries and in old paintings with a red, or yellowish-red, beard and hair. Thus I saw him represented in the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play of 1890.

Rosalind. His very hair is of the dissembling colour.

Celia. Something browner than Judas's: marry, his kisses are Judas's own children.

Rosalind. I' faith, his hair is of a good colour.

'As You Like It,' III. iv. 7.

First Puritan. Sure that was Judas then with the red beard.

Second Puritan......Red hair,
The brethren like it not, it consumes them much:
'Tis not the sisters' colour.

Middleton's 'A Chaste Maid in Cheapside,' III. ii. 43–7.

And Corporal Judas (*sic*) is spoken of as:—

That hungry fellow
With the red beard there.

Beaumont and Fletcher's 'Bonduca,' II. iii.

Worse than the poison of a red-hair'd man.

Chapman's 'Bussy d'Ambois,' III. i.

"He has made me smell for all the world like a flax, or a red-headed woman's chamber."—Massinger and Field's 'Fatal Dowry,' IV. i.

"It is observed, that the Red-haired of both Sexes are more libidinous and mischievous than the rest."—Swift's 'Gulliver,' IV. viii.

The French, or some of them, say that a red man commands the elements, and wrecks off the coast of Brittany those whom he dooms to death. He is fabled to have appeared to Napoleon and foretold his downfall. William II., that unpleasant bachelor, was nicknamed Rufus from his ruddy countenance (cf. David), and not, apparently, from his hair, which was yellowish. A. R. Bayley.

The strong antipathy to people with red hair originated, according to some antiquaries, in a tradition that Judas had hair of this colour. It is supposed that the passions of such persons are more intense than those whose hair is of a different colour. It has also been conjectured that the odium took its rise from the aversion to the red-haired Danes and Scots. Or the colour was considered ugly and unfashionable, and on this account a person with red hair would soon be regarded with contempt. Red-haired children are supposed to indicate infidelity on the part of the mother; they are consequently looked upon as unlucky, and are not wanted in a neighbour's house on the morning of a New Year's Day.

Archibald Sparke.

Did not the prejudice against red hair arise from the fact that evil personages were formerly depicted with yellowish-red hair—representing scarlet, the colour of sin (Isa. i. 18)? A Cain-coloured beard is mentioned in 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' I. iv., and there is reference to Judas's hair in 'As You Like It,' III. iv. Some years ago I knew a red-haired and bearded Lancashire policeman who was commonly known as "Red Judas," though, as far as I am aware, there was nothing against the man except the pronounced colour of his hair, and maybe his profession, to account for his sobriquet. W. H. Pinchbeck.

The origin of the prejudice against red hair, according to Gerald Massey's 'Ancient Egypt' (Sign Language and Mythology), dates from the conception of the evil deity Sut or Typhon in the Egyptian mythology. He was depicted as red, yellowish, or sandy, because he was the representative of the desert, the cause of drought and thirst. Massey quotes Plutarch as saying that at certain festivals they (the Egyptians) "abuse red-headed men." Judas was always figured as red-headed, and, down to the time of Garrick, Shylock was always played in a red wig. Arthur Bowes.

Newton-le-Willows.

The prejudice against red and fair-haired persons as unreliable and unstable in disposition is fairly widespread over the British Isles. Experience shows that, while there is some basis for the belief, it is unwise to dogmatize, for dark-complexioned folk are sometimes equally unreliable. The prejudice is of somewhat modern growth, for Queen Elizabeth's ruddy locks caused that colour, in her day, to be the fashionable tint, and the prejudice then was against dark hair.

Wm. Jaggard, Lieut.

There is a Magyar saying to the effect that

A red dog, a red horse,
A red man: none of them good.

I do not think there is any objection to a red-haired woman in Hungary. L. L. K.

There is also an idea that red-haired people and chestnut horses are constitutionally hot-tempered. Several of my acquaintances, judging by their own experience, consider this belief well founded. If I recollect rightly, red-haired people are unpopular in French folk-lore. Was not the evil god of ancient Egypt red-haired? Loki, the mocker and promoter of evil in the ancient Scandinavian mythology, on one occasion changed

into a salmon. As, when bound in torment underground, he caused earthquakes by struggling, his volcanic nature may have suggested that the red-fleshed fish was an appropriate shape for him to don.

It is to be noted that Jacob, not his red brother Esau, was untrustworthy. Does not general tradition consider Judas to have been red? B. L. R. C.

Mr. Ackermann will find an interesting chapter (viii.) entitled 'Red Hair' in Mr. J. Harris Stone's 'England's Riviera.'

John B. Wainewright.

"Red-headed Danes" used to be a term of reproach in Cheshire. E. E. Cope.

[Our correspondent Mr. Ackermann desires us to record his protest—made in a humorous letter to us—against a misreading of his query. He had written, not "When of the female sex, they [*i.e.*, red-haired persons] appear to be particularly nice and kind," but, "When of the female sex, they appear to have particularly nice skins."]

Heraldic Query (12 S. ii. 70). —The arms mentioned by Mr. Ellis are those of Pitt, Cureyard, co. Salop, and co. Worcester, Barry of six or and az., on a chief as the second three pierced estoiles of the first.

Curiosus II.

'Sabrinæ Corolla' (12 S. ii. 149).—One of the editors was certainly Dr. Benjamin Hall Kennedy, the Head Master of Shrewsbury School. A. R. Bayley.

Village Pounds (12 S. i. 29, 79, 117, 193, 275, 416, 474; ii. 14, 77).—There are two pounds, built of brick, at Epworth, Lincolnshire. They are now used mainly for storing metal for the roads. C. C. B.

Christopher Urswick (12 S. ii. 108).—A copy of Alfred von Reumont's 'La Bibliotheca Corvina,' Firenze, 1879, may be seen at the London Library, St. James's Square. E. E. Barker.

Panoramic Surveys of London Streets (12 S. ii. 5, 135).—The two maps or panoramas mentioned by W. B. H. do not belong to the same category as the street views or surveys described at the first reference. These overhead or bird's-eye views must be held distinct from the pedestrian or vehicular outlook. They may be described as two points of view, the roof downwards or the pavement upward. There was some attempted merging of the two purposes in the drawings of the late H. W. Brewer, and in a once popular guide-book, 'London in 1898.' This was reissued with change of date on title for many years, and as recently as 1913 the copyright was on offer with a large number of woodblocks and the street plans or panoramas that were the special feature of the work, and at the same time an ingenious medium for advertising.

Aleck Abrahams.

Mrs. Ann (or Anne) Dutton (12 S. ii. 147) was born at Northampton; her maiden name was Williams. When 22 years of age she was married to a gentleman named "C." (Coles), and resided with him about five years at London and W-k (Warwick), when he was suddenly removed from her. In London Mr. John Skepp, author of 'The Divine Energy,' and pastor of Curriers' Hall, Cripplegate, who died in 1721, and was buried in Bunhill Fields, was her great friend. She married secondly Benjamin Dutton, a Baptist minister, living with him at Wellingboro and Whittlesea. At Wellingboro she enjoyed the friendship of Mr. W. Grant Jones, a Baptist minister, her husband at this time being in business as a clothier, and only an occasional preacher until 1732, when he became the pastor of the Baptist Church at Great Gransden, Hunts, where a chapel and house were erected (the former of which is standing to this day). Mr. Dutton went to America to collect funds to remove the debt; the money arrived safely, but he himself was lost at sea on his return passage, October, 1747. His widow continued to reside at Great Gransden—writing her life in three parts, and many other religious works—until her death, November, 1765, aged 74. Mr. Christopher Goulding of London, in 1822, erected a memorial to her memory. This falling into decay, Mr. James Knight of Southport erected another in 1884, and also at that time issued a volume of her letters (ciii), with portrait. At his death a few years later he bequeathed a volume of her MS. letters and a nearly complete set of her works to the library of the Baptist Church at Southport. Mrs. Dutton made over all her property for the good of the minister and chapel at Great Gransden.

R. H.

The "Doctrine of Signatures" (12 S. ii. 128).—Information on this question will be found in 'Methodus Medendi,' by Dr. W. H. Allchin (Lewis, 1908), who quotes a seventeenth-century writer, W. Cole, on 'The Art of Simpling':—

"Though sin and Sattan have plunged mankinde into an Ocean of Infirmities, yet the mercy of God,

which is over all His works, maketh herbes for the use of man, and hath not only stamped upon them a distinct forme, but also given them particular Signatures, whereby a man may read euen in legible characters the use of them.—Viper's Bugloss hath its stalks all to be speckled like a snake or viper, and is a most singular remedy against poyson and the sting of scorpions.—Heart Trefoyll is socalled not onely because the leafe is triangular, like the heart of man, but also because each leafe contains the perfection of the heart, and that in its proper colour, viz., in flesh colour. It defendeth the heart."

Another writer (T. Thompson, 'History of Chemistry,' 1830) says :—

"To discover the virtues of plants we must study their anatomy and cheiromancy: for the leaves are their hands, and the lines observable on them enable us to appreciate the virtues which they possess. Thus the anatomy of the chelidonium shows us that it is a remedy for jaundice. These are the celebrated signatures by means of which we deduce the virtues of vegetables.....In the corolla of the euphrasia there is a black dot; from this we may conclude that it furnishes an excellent remedy against all diseases of the eye. The lizard has the colour of malignant ulcers and of carbuncle; this points out the efficiency which that animal possesses as a remedy."

Dr. Allchin gives other instances, as hypericum or St. John's wort as an application for injuries, from the minute dots on the leaves and flowers giving it a wounded appearance; the hepatica, for diseases of the liver, from its lobed leaves and fanciful resemblance to the liver; the lungwort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*), from its assumed likeness to a lung; red flowers generally for disorders of the blood and vascular system; yellow flowers for jaundice. All red substances were looked upon as heating, and white ones as refrigerating. It was the early form of treatment by likeness (*similia similibus*), and was called the doctrine of signatures. The use of each particular herb was based not on its actual properties, but on its real or supposed resemblance to the part affected, on which it was supposed to have a healing influence.

J. Foster Palmer.

8 Royal Avenue, S.W.

Cromwell's Baronets and Knights (12 S. ii. 129).—Some particulars of these will be found in Noble's 'Memoirs of the House of Cromwell,' vol. ii. A more detailed account of the baronets is given in G. E. C.'s 'Complete Baronetage,' vol. iii. pp. 3-9. For a fuller list of the knights see Shaw's 'Knights of England,' i. 223-4; but some few corrections or additions may be possible, as certain names among them are somewhat obscure.

W. D. Pink.

[F. de H. L. thanked for reply.]

Ibbetson, Ibberson, or Ibbeson (12 S. ii. 110).—In this part of the country "Ibbey" and "Libbey" are pet names for Elizabeth. Ibbeson would be understood to mean "son of Elizabeth."

Bardsley, in his 'Dictionary of Surnames,' under the name Libbe, makes the statement that "Elizabeth and Isabel are the same name, and are interchangeable in mediæval records." Is this true?

W. H. Chippindall, Col.

Kirkby Lonsdale.

'The London Magazine' (12 S. ii. 149).—Is it quite accurate to speak of the "first" volume of *The London Magazine* as of date 1840? The natural tendency is to consider *The London Magazine* of the 'Essays of Elia' as *the* magazine of that name. But there lies before me a volume of still another magazine with this title, its date being 1735. This periodical appeared monthly, and had a useful news supplement called *The Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer*.

The magazine itself was of a pronounced literary character; the volume referred to contains, with other noteworthy subject-matter, a poem and a letter of Pope, verses by Swift, and illustrative passages from 'The Chace' by "William Somervile, Esq."

W. B.

Postal Charges in 1847 (12 S. ii. 90).—This may have been for delivery. Sir Rowland Hill, in his Life, under date of 1855-9, says :—

"Free delivery was rapidly extending throughout the United Kingdom. At the present day (1868) the work is so far advanced that to many readers the very term 'free delivery' must have lost its significance. Formerly, to every office there were limits, sometimes narrow ones, beyond which delivery was either not made at all, or made only at an additional charge, generally of one penny per letter, an arrangement nowise interfered with by the simple establishment of penny postage."

A. H. W. Fynmore.

Arundel.

Rome and Moscow (12 S. ii. 149).—A foot-note to chap. xvi. of Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire' (in which allusion is made to the incredible stories circulated at the time, citing especially that relating to Nero playing his lyre while his capital was burning) is given as follows :—

"We may observe that the rumour is mentioned by Tacitus with a very becoming distrust and hesitation, whilst it is greedily transcribed by Suetonius, and solemnly confirmed by Dion."

It is tolerably clear from these remarks that Gibbon attached but little credence to the story.

It is a generally accepted historical fact, hardly open to question, that Moscow was set on fire by Muscovite incendiaries acting under the orders of Rostopchin, the Governor of the city. Napoleon himself is reported to have said in reference to Rostopchin, "The miserable wretch! To the dire calamities of war he has added the horrors of an atrocious conflagration, created by his own hand, in cold blood!" (See Bussey's 'History of Napoleon,' which gives full particulars of the circumstance.)

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

1. Mr. H. Stuart Jones, in 'The Roman Empire,' 1908, p. 78, says :—

"In A.D. 64 took place.....the burning of Rome. .....It was neither the first nor the last of such visitations, and no proof can be adduced that it was other than accidental; but it owes undying fame in part to the rumour which gained credence that Nero was its author and sang an aria from his own opera on the Fall of Troy as he watched the flames, in part to the fact that it led directly to that persecution of the Christians which brought to the apostles of the Jew and the Gentile the crown of martyrdom.....To Nero the burning of Rome seemed a fortunate accident, since it enabled him to rebuild the city on a rational and healthy plan, sweeping away its foul and dangerous slums, and replacing them by wide arcaded thoroughfares, and above all to create the palace of his dreams..... the Golden House."

2. I understand that Dr. Holland Rose, lecturing at the recent Cambridge Extension Meeting, stated that Moscow was accidentally set alight by a party of drunken marauders—much to the wrath of the reigning Tsar.

A. R. BAYLEY.

CHING: CORNISH OR CHINESE? (12 S. ii. 127.)—What about the well-known and old-established firm of wholesale ironmongers and manufacturers, Comyn Ching & Co., of 54 Castle Street, Long Acre, and elsewhere, now a limited company? This was an old business in the eighties, and the founder was certainly not a Mongolian.

W. H. QUARRELL.

EMMA ROBINSON, AUTHOR OF 'WHITEFRIARS' (12 S. ii. 149).—There is an interesting notice of her, extending to nearly a folio column, in the sixth volume of Mr. Boase's 'Modern English Biography,' in which I have had the honour of assisting (the word *collaborate* to me is detestably ugly). The volume is only in print up to "Wal" at present, and not ready for publication. Miss Robinson died at the London County Lunatic Asylum of "senile decay," the certificate of death says. Mr. Boase says her father (query, when did he die?) for a long time kept her out of the proud position she had won, by not allowing her to put her name to her novels.

RALPH THOMAS.

Notes on Books.

England's First Great War Minister. By Ernest Law. (Bell & Sons, 6*s.* net.)

THOSE who are acquainted with the writings of Mr. Ernest Law will open this book with the expectation of enjoying a vigorous piece of work, in which it is not unlikely there will appear an element of quite inoffensive, but well-pronounced truculence. He will not here be found to disappoint such an expectation. The faults of the book are the roughness of the writing and the unsparing use of exhortation and reprimand, addressed, however, not to the reader, but to the authorities responsible for the all too numerous blunders in the conduct of the present war. To which we would further add the tediousness of too frequent and too heavy praise of his hero. Mr. Law seems to interweave a triple intention into his book: the telling of a very good story; the arousing and admonishing of the English public and its leaders; and the working off of certain vehement indignations, scorns, and enthusiasms which are or have been surging within his own breast. Now, this last purpose is no worse than the other two—far from it; but he has let it, time and again, balk him of the others, chiefly by interference and excess.

Nevertheless, we read this book with great interest, and are glad Mr. Law has given it us. For he is well justified in thinking the parallels between the present war and the brilliant campaign organized by Wolsey and carried out by Henry VIII. in 1513 amply worth renewed study. In those days, as in our own time, there was a tendency on the Continent to regard the English as more or less negligible from a military point of view; and over much the same ground as is now the theatre of their activity—and after the same sort of effort as we have lately been making in the gathering, disciplining, and organizing of an army, the very existence of which seemed but a dim possibility a few months before it appeared on the scene fully equipped and efficient—English troops had demonstrated to France and to their own allies, and perhaps also to themselves, the falseness of the prevailing opinion. Mr. Law sets this fine bit of history out after the plan of Brewer—reconstructing it, that is, straight from the actual records of the time, and he adds several telling and curious details which have been recently unearthed. It is instructive to realize how strong was even then the disgust felt for German cruelty and "beastliness," and to see how nearly the methods of the "Almayn" resembled those of the present Boche. Mr. Law gives us the record—from a letter of a Welsh officer—of the preparation, in the trenches before Thérouanne, of "fumigations" to poison and stop the assailants: a device which he rather naïvely imputes to the German mercenaries employed by the French and to them alone. A minuter and more curious coincidence which he mentions is the presence at Tournay of an official

called "Sir Edward Grey," who furnished a man of doubtful nationality with a passport.

Mr. Law is particularly good on the preparations for the campaign—which, indeed, form his main subject; and also on the part played by the Navy, and especially on the daring action by Admiral Howard at Brest. He is, perhaps, a little rash and wanting in insight in his estimate of characters and motives, though his accounts of such matters are amusing. What we mean may be seen in his account of Maximilian's appearance in Henry's camp "wearing the cross of St. George and a Tudor rose as the King's soldier"—where he does not seem to see that this "pose" was a rather clever solution of a somewhat difficult problem in etiquette.

We may well wish that we had a Wolsey at the head of our affairs in the organization of the present war; but we may at least congratulate ourselves that with all our shortcomings we have not managed less brilliantly than he did the two great businesses in which his administrative capacity showed at its best—the commissariat and the transport of troops.

The book is illustrated by three portraits of Wolsey, of which two have not before been published; and Mr. Law also gives us facsimiles of the beginning of Wolsey's memorandum on requisites for the war, and of the end of Edward Howard's last letter to Wolsey, and we heartily agree with him as to their peculiar value to the reader.

Armorial Bearings of Kingston-upon-Hull. By J. H. Hirst. (Hull, A. Brown & Sons, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The reader of a paper to a well-known society had made, to his own satisfaction, seven points with regard to the puzzles concerning the arms of Hull. With the first of these—that the design of the earliest known representation of any arms is the one to be followed—the writer of the book before us has, of course, no quarrel; the rest he sets himself to overturn, and successfully accomplishes his intention. Indeed, the contentions about the shape of the shield to be used, and the correct method of drawing the three crowns, to which the first unnamed writer had committed himself, cannot well be made to square with the principles and practice of heraldry as we know these directly from examples. It appears that in 1873 Windsor Herald, following the Heralds' Visitation of Yorkshire anno 1665-6, stated, in answer to a request from Hull for information, that the arms of Hull were not Royal Crowns, but ducal coronets. Mr. Hirst has no difficulty in showing that the town used these arms many years before dukes and their coronets were invented; and thus disposes also of their supposed derivation from the arms of De la Pole. His own suggestion as to the origin of the arms—which seems as good as any other—is that the three crowns were adopted from those of King Edwin, differenced by being blazoned in pale instead of two and one.

The book is lavishly illustrated, having four coloured plates and a great number of cuts in the text. All the early representations of the three crowns of Hull are figured, and there is a good deal of elementary but useful explanation of different developments, and devices in heraldry. The long chapter on the use of "three" is, however, largely unnecessary, and it does not bring out what had certainly as much as anything to do with the use of that number—its giving the maximum of decorative beauty with the minimum of material—an economy which is of supreme æsthetic force and also of importance in the matter of catching the eye effectively from a distance.

There are a few misprints; and we confess we think "leopard" a convenient heraldic term, and would rather speak of the "leopards" than of the "lions" of England.

"Old Mother Hubbard": the Authoress buried at Loughton. By Z. Moon. (Reprinted from *The Essex Review*, July, 1916.)

This little brochure of six pages tells pleasantly the chief facts of the life of "Sarah Catherine Martin, daughter of Sir Henry and Lady Martin, who departed this life on the 17th Day of December, 1826," as the inscription on the family tomb at Loughton tells us, and is known—or rather *not* known—chiefly as the author of 'Old Mother Hubbard.' Besides that, when a girl of 17, Sarah Martin became well acquainted with the royal sailor who was afterwards William IV., who fell violently in love with her, and showed a persistence in the wish to make her his wife, which was defeated only by the most strenuous resolution on the part of Sarah and her relations. All this, with a few bibliographical details about 'Mother Hubbard,' is set forth here by Mr. Moon, who tells us that the Leyton Public Library has a typewritten copy of a continuation of 'Mother Hubbard' which has never been published.

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Correspondents who send letters to be forwarded to other contributors should put on the top left-hand corner of their envelopes the number of the page of 'N. & Q.' to which their letters refer, so that the contributor may be readily identified.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

Postage.—We would call the attention of our contributors to the recent alterations in the rates of *letter*-postage. A letter weighing more than one ounce, but under two ounces, requires twopence in stamps. We have on several occasions had to pay excess postage because our correspondents, knowing that the letter exceeded the ounce, put on an additional *halfpenny* stamp. Will they please bear in mind that there is no three-halfpenny *letter*-rate?

R. B. B., H., and W. R. W.—Forwarded.

Mr. Norman Penney.—Mr. A. H. W. Fynmore writes to say that Thomas Shiffner (*ante*, pp. 29, 94) was of Westergate, *Sussex*, not Westergate, Essex.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 37.

NOTES:—Will of Prince Rupert, 201—Capt. Cox's 'Book of Fortune,' 202—An English Army List of 1740, 204—Welch or Welsh?—"Crowner's Quest Law"—"Quite all right"—Table-Customs of Ancient Wales—The Apothecary in 'Romeo and Juliet'—"Victory Handkerchiefs"—London Topographical Handkerchiefs, 207.

QUERIES:—"Lord Cecil" as Commander of a Genoese Army—"Screed"—Shakespeare's Statue on the Portico of Drury Lane Theatre—Thomas Arnold and America—Heraldic Query, 208—Mrs. Griffiths, Author of 'Morality of Shakespeare's Dramas'—John Jones, Author of 'Kinetic Universe'—The Little Finger called "Pink"—P. S. Lawrence, Artist and Sailor—Du Bellamy: Bradstreet—"Yorker": a Cricket Term—Theophilus Gale, the Nonconformist Tutor—Reference Wanted—W. Robinson, LL.D., F.S.A., 209—Lincoln's Inn Hall—Snap Cards—Cumming—Legends of the Navy—Nell Gwynne and the Royal Chelsea Hospital—Headstones with Portraits of the Deceased—Fisheries at Comacchio—"Biblia be buxo"—Hants Church Goods—Recorders of Winchester—Theatrical M.P.s, 210.

REPLIES:—Portraits in Stained Glass—"Spiritus non potest habitare in sicco," 211—Churchwardens and their Wands—St. Sebastian, 212—Richard Wilson, M.P., 213—Mackenzie Family—House and Garden Superstitions—Mundy: Alstonfield, 214—Sem, Caricaturist—Calverley's Charades—A Stewart Ring: the Hon. Alexander John Stewart—'The Order of a Campe': Harl. MS.—Mrs. Anne Dutton, 215—Folk-Lore: Chime-Hours—Musical Queries—The First English Provincial Newspaper, 216—St. Peter as the Gate-Keeper of Heaven—"Consumption" and "Lethargy": their Meaning in the Seventeenth Century—Common Garden=Covent Garden—Cromwell: St. John, 217—Fact or Fancy?—The Grave of Margaret Godolphin—'One's place in the sun"—Eighteenth-Century Dentists, 218.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'A Record of a Mediæval House'—'European and other Race Origins'—Reviews and Magazines.

'L'Intermédiare.'

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

WILL OF PRINCE RUPERT.

Among the many volumes published by the Camden Society, one of the most interesting is that entitled 'Wills from Doctors' Commons' (1862), edited by John Bruce and John Gough Nichols, which contains the will of Prince Rupert. Although various works relating to him have since appeared in print, that remarkable man is less remembered than he deserves, and it seems worth while to print the will again with a few comments. It should be added, perhaps, that I have not seen the original, but as the spelling in the Camden Society's version has been modernized the following is taken from what appears to be a contemporary copy, and they agree in all essentials:—

In y^e^ name of God Amen, I Rupert Prince Palatine of y^e^ Rhine, Duke of Bavaria & Cumberland, & Constable and Keeper of y^e^ Honour & Castle of Windsor, &c., knowing y^e^ certainty of Death, but y^e^ uncertainty of y^e^ time, doe make & ordaine this my last Will & Testament in manner & forme following, revoking all former Wills & Codicills to Wills at any time or times heretofore by me made....I doe humbly resign my Soul into y^e^ hands of y^e^ Holy blessed & undivided Trinitie, beseeching Almighty God for his own Mercies & Christ Jesus infinite Meritts sake, to remitt my Sins & receive my Spiritt into everlasting Blisse. I desire my Bodie (in expectation of an happy Resurrection) may be interred where his Majesty shall be pleased to appoynte. And as touching that worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to blesse me, I give and dispose the same as followeth: Imprimis, I give & bequeath unto Dudley Bart my Naturall Son, all that my Messuage or Tenement, with th' appurtenances thereunto belonging, scituate & being at Raynen in y^e^ Province of Utrich under y^e^ States of Holland, & also all those severall Debtes & Summes of Money whatsoever, which are anie waye due or oweing unto me by y^e^ Emperor of Germany & my Nephew y^e^ Prince Elector Palatine, or either of them, or by any other Person or Persons whatsoever not Naturall borne Subjects of y^e^ King of England.

Item I give & bequeath unto & amongst my Meniall Servants who shall be in my Service at y^e^ time of my Decease, all such Debts & Summes of Money as shall be their due & oweing unto me by y^e^ Kinges Majestie, the same to be divided & distributed amongst them at y^e^ discretion of my Executor & Mrs. Margaret Hewes here after named, in such proportions as they shall think fitt & meete with respect to their severall Qualities & Salaryes, & time they have served me.

All y^e^ rest of my Goods, Chattells, Jewells, Plate, Furniture, Howsehold stuff, Pictures, Armes, Coaches, Horses, Stock in Companyes, Interests or Shares in Patents to myselfe, or in Copartnershipp with others, & all other my Estate, Rights, Propertyes, & Interests whatsoever, not hereby before bequeathed (my just Debts being payd & satisfyed) I doe hereby give & bequeath unto William Earle of Craven, in trust nevertheless to & for y^e^ use & behoofe of y^e^ said Margarett Hewes & of Ruperta my naturall Daughter begotten on y^e^ bodie of y^e^ said Margarett Hewes, in equall Moyeties. The same or soe much thereof as to y^e^ said Earle of Craven shall seem convenient to be sold & turned into money. And att y^e^ Discretion of y^e^ said Earle of Craven either putt out att Interest for their Severall Uses, in moyeties as aforesaid, or otherwise to be layd out in purchasing of Lands & Tenements for y^e^ Use & Behoof of them y^e^ said Margaret Hewes, & my said Daughter & theire Heires in Moyeties as aforesaid, And I doe hereby desire charge & command my said Daughter upon my Blessing to be dutifull & obedient to her Mother, & not to dispose of her selfe in Marriage without her Consent & y^e^ Advice of y^e^ said Earle of Craven if they or either of them shall be then liveing. And lastly I doe hereby nominate & appoynt y^e^ said W^m^ Earle of Craven Executor of this my last Will & Testament, And doe humbly beseech his Majestie that he will be gratiously pleased to give his assistance & direction in what may be necessary for the performance thereof as there may be occasion. In Witnesse whereof I have to this my Will contaynéd in two Sheetes of Paper putt my hande this seaven & twentieth day of November in ye fower & thirtieth yeare of y^e^

Reigne of our Soveraigne Lord Charles y^e^ Second by y^e^ Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France & Ireland, Defender of y^e^ Faith &c. Annoque D^ni^ 1682. RUPERT.

Signed sealed & delivered in y^e^ presence of

E. Andros.	Will Dutton Colt.
Fra. Hawley.	Rob^t^ Wroth.
George Kirk.	David Piker.
Ra. Marshall.	

It thus appears that Prince Rupert left the bulk of his property to his natural son, "Dudley Bart"; to Margaret Hewes, whose name is usually now spelt Hughes; and to their natural daughter, Ruperta. Dudley's mother was Francesca, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Bard, who had been raised by Charles I. to the Irish peerage as Viscount Bellamont. He seems to have been a most attractive boy, brave as his father, and of a lovable nature. He was sent to school at Eton, and afterwards to study under Sir Jonas Moore at the Tower. After his father's death he went to Germany to secure the house and estate at Rhenen, mentioned in the will, but we are told that, as it was entailed, there was a difficulty about it. He came back, fought bravely against Monmouth at Norton St. Philip, and soon afterwards, returning to the Continent, was killed, August, 1686, when fighting against the Turks in a desperate attempt to scale the walls of Buda. He was then only 19 years of age. Francesca, who, on the death of her only brother, rightly or wrongly assumed the family title as Lady Bellamont, was much befriended by Prince Rupert's sister, the Electress Sophia, and always maintained that she had been his wife. The Emperor of Germany paid her 20,000 crowns, which he had owed to her son Dudley.

How in the summer of 1668 Prince Rupert, heedless of his old love, fell a victim to the charms of the actress Margaret Hughes, is told with malicious wit in Hamilton's 'Memoirs of the Comte de Gramont.' As regards the Earl of Craven, devoted friend of Rupert's mother, the titular Queen of Bohemia whose will is also among those printed by the Camden Society, it is, perhaps, enough in this connexion to state the following facts. There is, or was, at Combe Abbey a book of accounts of what was paid and received by him as executor of Prince Rupert, at the end of which a release to Lord Craven is signed by Margaret Hughes and Ruperta. One item runs as follows:—"Of Mrs. Ellen Gwynne for the Great Pearl Necklace, 4,620*l.*" Of the witnesses to the signature the only one whose name appears in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' is Sir Edmund Andros, who had been gentleman in ordinary to the Queen of Bohemia, and major in Prince Rupert's Dragoons.

Ruperta married Emmanuel Scroope Howe, a lieutenant-general, and from her is descended Sir Maurice Bromley-Wilson. A topographical difficulty with regard to her mother occurs to the writer of this note. Eva Smith, in her 'Rupert, Prince Palatine,' 1899, an interesting account of him, well equipped with references to original documents, states that he purchased for Margaret Hughes a house at Hammersmith. This was the famous mansion, afterwards called Brandenburgh House, where the unhappy Queen Caroline breathed her last. Lysons, in his 'Environs,' makes a similar statement. He says that the nephew (really the grandson) of Sir Nicholas Crispe, who built the mansion, sold it in 1683 to Prince Rupert, who gave it to Margaret. He adds in a note: "The purchase was made in her name—Court-rolls of the manor of Fulham." But Mr. C. J. Fèret, who, in the year 1900, published an exhaustive history of Fulham parish, says that he was unable to discover that particular Court Roll. As Prince Rupert died in November, 1682, it is a question if he had anything to do with this purchase, which may have been made under the clause in the will giving power to Lord Craven to lay out money "in purchasing of lands and tenements for the use and behoof" of Margaret Hughes and her daughter. Mr. Fèret quotes from a Court Baron, showing that on June 9, 1692, Margaret Hewes, gentlewoman, and George Maggot surrendered one messuage (undoubtedly this) to "Timothy Lannoy of London, merchant, and George Treadway"; she therefore held it for nearly ten years, but survived until long afterwards. Her burial is thus recorded in the register of Lee, Kent: "Mrs. Margaret Hewes from Eltham buried, Oct. 15, 1719."

PHILIP NORMAN.

CAPT. COX'S 'BOOK OF FORTUNE,' 1575.

(See *ante*, p. 185.)

OUR English folio of 1686, and the method of consulting any of Spirito's books of fortune may now be described briefly as follows:—

On the back of the title there is a list of the twenty questions which are answered in

the book. On the next page (signature A 2) is the "Preface teaching the use and understanding of this book." Then follow the portraits of 20 kings, 4 on each page. Next we have 20 pp. of philosophers, a whole page to each philosopher (A 5 recto to B 6 verso, both inclusive). Each page is covered by a diagram showing the 56 possible throws with 3 dice, and under each throw a direction, as to how to pursue the inquiry further. Then follow 10 leaves with a dial on each page, 20 dials in all, the last on E 4 verso. On the next page begin the replies in quatrains, or rather four-lined doggerels. There are, of course, 20 groups of replies, 56 in each group, to correspond with the 56 throws of dice. Each group occupies 2½ pp. in double columns, and is marked with the name of an astronomer, whose "portraits" embellish the book. Haly has a woodblock all to himself; the other 19 worthies have to content themselves with three blocks between them. Finally, the last leaf (F 6) has some further poetry on the front page in Latin, the same text in French, and "out of French into English." On the verso there is another large woodcut representing Fortune, a lady with flowing tresses and holding a well-filled sail in her hands, while balancing herself on a sphere, and two other figures, all three standing on the top of the wheel of fortune; then follow more verses and a small woodcut, underneath, and the legend: "Here endeth the Book of Fortune." Our volume is therefore complete.

The working of the oracle can now be shown on an example. In reply to the query "if thy life shall be fortunate or not," we are told to go to King Romulus, where in turn we are referred to a philosopher, in the present instance to Socrates. The place is duly found, and we have to cast three dice, which when thrown we assume to show the combination of one on each of the three top faces. In that case we are told to "go to the Sun to the Spirit Gior." To understand this, it should be explained that each of the twenty dials is marked with the sun or the moon or some other planet or a "sign celestial" (those of the zodiac), and consists of three concentric circles, the two outer rings, the "uttermost" and the "middle" rings, being divided into compartments or cells by radial lines, the former into 30, the latter into 26, that is 56 cells in all. Each such compartment or cell contains a direction for further search. In our case the Spirit Gior sends us to Tolo, one of the astronomers, to quatrain No. 1, where the following reply to our question will be found:—

> Almighty God for very kindness
> Will give to thee both health and riches:
> So by grace long for to endure
> To thy great joy and perfect pleasure.

The reader is warned in the Preface that

"this is no Astronomy, Necromancy, nor Witchcraft, but rather a conceit scorning privily them that follow such false Illusions, and as I said before [on the title-page] framed for recreation of the mind."

If any simple-minded maiden, for instance, should take the author, or his English translator, seriously, she would receive rude shocks when reading some of the answers. Thus, *e.g.*, should she want to know "how many husbands a woman unwedded shall have," and should the chance of the dice send her to Ose 17, she would learn there that "ye shall have husbands sixteen"; another throw of the dice would send her to the reply "twenty and four" (Acha 48); or yet another would produce the reply (Acha 38):—

> Husbands, Sister, ye shall have nine,
> The first as lovely as a swine.

The book was evidently intended merely for amusement.

On comparing now Spirito's book of fortune with the fragment described by Mrs. Stopes it will be seen that in her book juries, and not astronomers, gave replies to the questions, and that all the introductory portion containing the rules and the explanation of the scheme is lost. In Spirito's scheme the reply is settled by dice, in others by cards, or, as in some of the more simple German books of fate, by a revolving disk.

In conclusion, I must join issue with Mrs. Stopes in respect of her statement that the folio was an unusual size for books of this kind in this country. The size of the book was naturally dependent on the size of the illustrations. In Spirito's book the dials occupy a full folio page each, as already explained, and the printing even here is quite small, and barely legible in some cases. It would have been hopeless to try to squeeze the illustrations (the dials at any rate) on to a quarto page. The alternative would have been ten folding plates, soon worn into tatters by constant use and by careless folding. Folio, therefore, was the rule, and smaller sizes were the exception.

As regards Fanti's book and Brunet's statement, quoted by Mrs. Stopes, that it compares with Spirito's book, I purpose to deal with these on a future occasion, with the Editor's permission.

L. L. K.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See *ante*, pp. 3, 43, 84, 122, 163.)

PAGES 16 to 48 contain the lists of 33 regiments of infantry on the British establishment, each regiment designated as "—— ——'s Regiment of Foot," except one—"Colonel Peers's Regiment of Welsh Fusiliers," known later as the "23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers."

Lieut.-General Kirke's Regiment of Foot comes first (p. 16), now designated "The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)." It was raised in 1661, and later became the "Second Regiment of Foot." In 1755 only two officers remained who were in the regiment in 1740 :—

Lieutenant General Kirke's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel	Piercy Kirke (1)	19 Sept. 1710	*Ensign*, 1 Jan. 1686-7.
Lieutenant Colonel	William Graham (2)	25 Mar. 1723	*Ensign*, 1 Sept. 1706.
Major	Isaac Hamon	10 July 1737	*Lieutenant*, 1 May 1708.
Captains	Benjamin Rudyerd	10 Aug. 1710	*Lieutenant*, 31 Aug. 1700.
	Dimock Lyster (3)	13 May 1735	*Ensign*, 1708-9.
	William Whitmore	ditto	——
	John Howe	5 Nov. 1735	*Ensign*, 6 April 1714.
	Robert Napier	21 Jan. 1737-8	*Ensign*, 9 May 1722.
	Benjamin Theaker	22 ditto	*Ensign*, 1 May 1705.
	Henry Vachell	7 Nov. 1739	*Ensign*, 1 Dec. 1710.
Captain Lieutenant	John Arnot	ditto	*Ensign*, 26 April 1715.
Lieutenants ..	William Wightman	24 May 1733	*Ensign*, 24 April 1717.
	William Remington	14 Mar. 1733-4	*Ensign*, 3 July 1724.
	Robert Barton	13 May 1735	*Ensign*, 10 Dec. 1726.
	Edward Windus	5 Nov. 1735	*Ensign*, 17 April 1729.
	Charles Jackson	10 Dec. 1735	*Ensign*, 7 July 1730.
	Ralph Compton	23 Jan. 1737-8	*Ensign*, 24 May 1733.
	Gilfred Lawson	24 ditto	*Ensign*, 12 Oct. 1732.
	Joseph Hyland	ditto	*Ensign*, 14 Mar. 1733-4.
	William Taylor	1 Jan. 1738-9	*Ensign*, 11 July 1735.
	George Alexander	7 Nov. 1739	*Ensign*, 20 June 1735.
Ensigns	William Arnot	5 Nov. 1735.	——
	—— Cleiland	10 Dec. 1735.	——
	Hans Fowler	8 Jan. 1735-6.	——
	Jonathan Forbes	23 ditto.	——
	Sir William Boothbey (4) ..	7 Feb. 1737-8.	——
	Samuel Collet	1 Jan. 1738-9.	——
	James Johnson	17 July 1739.	——
	John Ridge	7 Nov. 1739.	——
	—— Blake	4 Feb. 1739-40.	——

(1) Lieut.-General. He had served in the regiment since 1684. He was the son of the better-known Piercy Kirke, who had been Colonel of the regiment from 1682 to 1691. He died in 1741. See 'D.N.B.'

(2) Of Balliheridon, co. Armagh. He became Colonel of the 54th Regiment in 1741, and of the 11th in 1746, dying in the following year.

(3) Of the family of Lister of Burwell Park, Lincolnshire.

(4) Of Broadlow Ash, Derbyshire. He was the 5th Baronet, and in 1773 was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 6th Regiment. He died in 1787.

Major-General Howard's Regiment of Foot follows (p. 17). Originally formed (as a "Maritime" regiment) in 1665, and then called the "Holland Regiment," it was brought upon the strength of the standing army in September, 1667. It was later designated "Third Regiment of Foot, or The Buffs," and is now styled "The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)."

Major General Howard's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel	Thomas Howard (1)	27 June 1737	*Ensign*, 4 Feb. 1702-3.
Lieutenant Colonel	James Bescheser	24 Nov. 1739	*Captain*, 1706.
Major	John Horseman	2 Sept. 1739	*Ensign*, 25 Aug. 1715.

(1) Major-General. He had been Colonel of the 24th Foot from 1717 to 1737, when he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 3rd Regiment, which he resigned in 1749, being succeeded by his son George Howard. See note (3).

Major General Howard's Regiment of Foot (*continued*).		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Captains	Gerard Elrington	26 Dec. 1726	*Ensign*, 12 April 1706.
	George Malcolm	23 April 1730	*Ensign*, 24 Feb. 1705.
	—— Robertson	9 Mar. 1731-2	*Ensign*, 15 Oct. 1715.
	Marmaduke Sowle	17 ditto	*Ensign*, 10 Dec. 1711.
	Charles Henry Collins (2) ..	15 May 1735	*Ensign*, 5 July 1720.
	Charles Barnes	4 Nov. 1736	*Ensign*, 28 April 1705.
	George Howard (3)	1 Sept. 1739	*Ensign*, 28 Feb. 1724-5.
Captain Lieutenant	Edmund Quarles	5 Nov. 1736	*Lieutenant*, 21 Nov. 1707.
Lieutenants ..	Charles Fielding	10 Nov. 1722	*Lieutenant*, 27 June 1712.
	William Crosbie	23 Mar. 1725-6	*Ensign*, Sept. 1715.
	Lewis Turpin	26 Dec. 1726	*Ensign*, 2 April 1706.
	Timothy Valade	ditto.	——
	Edward Northall	16 Mar. 1729-30	*Ensign*, 25 Dec. 1706.
	John Cole	9 Mar. 1731-2	*Ensign*, 4 Feb. 1721-2.
	Benjamin Day	13 Dec. 1733	*Ensign*, 11 June 1723.
	William Langhorne	5 Nov. 1736	*Ensign*, 9 Nov. 1723.
	Bryan O-Rourke	21 Jan. 1737-8	*Ensign*, 26 Dec. 1726.
	Robert Dingley	7 Feb. 1738-9	*Ensign*, 9 May 1729.
Ensigns	*Sir* John Mylne (4)	13 Dec. 1733.	——
	Cyrus Trappeaud (5)	20 June 1735.	——
	Charles Tatton	5 July 1735.	——
	—— Ruding	5 Nov. 1736.	——
	Samuel Creich	21 Jan. 1737-8.	——
	Rowland Hacker	17 July 1739.	——
	Shuckbrough Hewit (6) ..	ditto.	——
	William Fleming	ditto.	——
	John Barlow	4 Feb. 1739-40.	——

(2) Was appointed Tower Major, Tower of London, Nov. 14, 1750. He died March 23, 1778, and was buried in the Chapel in the Tower on March 31, 1778.

(3) Son of Major-General Thomas Howard, see *supra* (1), whom he succeeded as Colonel of the regiment in 1749. He was made a K.B. in 1774, and Field-Marshal in 1793. He died in 1796. See 'D.N.B.'

(4) Or Milne, Bart., of Barnton, co. Dumfrfes. He died in 1791, being then Captain of Cowes Castle.

(5) Or Trapaud. Was Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment in 1750, and afterwards (1760) was appointed Colonel of the 70th Foot, and in 1778 of the 52nd Foot. He died in 1801, being then the senior General Officer in the army.

(6) Of Melton Mowbray. He was father of the Right Hon. Sir George Hewett, 1st Bart.

.. ..
.. ..

Lieut.-General Barrell's Regiment of Foot was raised in July, 1680, being then styled "The Second Tangier Regiment." In 1703 it was constituted a corps of Marines, continuing as such until 1711. Four years later the title "The King's Own" was conferred upon it, and to-day it is known as "The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)."

Lieutenant General Barrell's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel	William Barrell (1)	8 Aug. 1734	*Captain*, 27 Mar. 1698.
Lieutenant Colonel	John Lee	4 April 1730	*Captain*, 18 Oct. 1716.
Major	George Walsh	3 Mar. 1735-6	*Ensign*, 1709.
Captains ..	Henry Jefferys	17 May 1721	*Ensign*, 25 Mar. 1705.
	John Knowles	18 Mar. 1722-3	*Ensign*, 13 Sept. 1708.
	Richard Coren	3 Mar. 1735-6	*Ensign*, 2 Jan. 1706-7.
	Henry De La Bene	2 Nov. 1737	*Captain*, 18 Dec. 1735.
	John Nutt	21 Jan. 1737-8	*Ensign*, 29 Dec. 1705.
	Samuel Anthony	22 Dec. 1738	*Ensign*, 11 Jan. 1710.
	John Romer	19 Jan. 1739-40	*Lieutenant*, 26 Sept. 1715.
Captain Lieutenant	Thomas Moore	ditto	*Ensign*, 1708.

(1) Was Colonel of the 28th Foot from 1715 to 1730, and of the 22nd Foot from 1730 to 1734. He died in 1749.

Lieutenant General Barrell's Regiment of Foot (*continued*).		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Lieutenants ..	John Emmenes	17 Dec. 1724	*Lieutenant*, 23 Feb. 1710.
	William Williams	26 Dec. 1726	*Lieutenant*, 3 July 1717.
	Robert King	20 Mar. 1729-30	*Ensign*, 23 Aug. 1711.
	James Thorne	1 Nov. 1733	*Ensign*, 6 May 1720.
	Thomas Collier	2 Aug. 1734	*Ensign*, 26 Feb. 1712-13.
	John Tucker	21 Feb. 1735-6	*Ensign*, 20 April 1730.
	John Pett	21 Jan. 1737-8	*Ensign*, 23 April 1724.
	Wenman Nutt..	22 Dec. 1738	*Ensign*, 31 Oct. 1723.
	William Cosby	31 Jan. 1738-9	*Lieutenant*, 13 Aug. 1736.
	Charles Menzie	19 Jan. 1739-40	15 April 1734.
Ensigns	James Edmonds	25 July 1734.	——
	Thomas Lee	2 Aug. 1734.	——
	Henry Balfour	11 July 1735.	——
	John Shrimpton	21 Feb. 1735-6.	——
	William Nelson	9 July 1736.	——
	Sheldon Walter	8 Feb. 1737-8.	——
	Thomas Schaak	19 Jan. 1739-40.	——
	William Scott	25 ditto.	——
	Henry Williams	7 Feb. 1739-40.	——

Brigadier Guize's Regiment was raised in Holland in 1673 for service in that country. It came to England in 1685, being then brought on to the establishment of the British Army as the "Sixth Regiment of Foot." It is now known as "The Royal Warwickshire Regiment."

Brigadier Guize's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Brigadier General	John Guize, *as Colonel* (1) ..	1 Nov. 1738	*Lieut. Col.* 9 April 1706.
Lieutenant Colonel	John Murray	6 July 1726	*Ensign*, 23 July 1713.
Major	Nathaniel Mitchell	19 Jan. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 14 Feb. 1714.
Captains	Richard Miller..	6 Feb. 1718-9	*Ensign*, 23 Dec. 1710.
	Arthur Brereton	29 Aug. 1721	*Ensign*, 29 Nov. 1705.
	Frederick Gore	5 April 1726	*Ensign*, 1 Oct. 1705.
	James Hamilton	11 Jan. 1728-9	*Lieutenant*, 20 Oct. 1711.
	Henry Southwell	28 Jan. 1735-6	*Ensign*, Feb. 1718-9.
	Abraham Hunt	14 Aug. 1738	*Ensign*, 1 Nov. 1705.
	George Bell	19 Jan. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 1 May 1719.
Captain Lieutenant	James Dalton (2)	ditto	*Ensign*, 2 May 1718.
Lieutenants ..	John Swetenham	29 Aug. 1721	*Ensign*, 23 Feb. 1718-9.
	Abraham Hamilton	11 Jan. 1728-9	——
	Davis Baylie	25 Jan. 1729-30	*Ensign*, 31 Mar. 1731.
	John Boitoux	19 Aug. 1731	*Ensign*, 1 Feb. 1712-3.
	Francis Mercier	16 April 1733	*Ensign*, 29 Aug. 1721.
	Ank. Moutray (3)	3 July 1733	*Ensign*, 18 Jan. 1721-2.
	Oliver Walsh	26 Aug. 1737	*Ensign*, 1 Jan. 1726-7.
	John Lucas	31 Jan. 1737-8	*Ensign*, 13 Sept. 1728.
	George Holwell	14 Aug. 1738.	——
	Alexander Murray	19 Jan. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 1 Oct. 1729.
Ensigns	James Murray	25 Jan. 1729-30.	——
	Thomas Coote	16 April 1733.	——
	Thomas Garaway	25 ditto	*Ensign*, 18 June 1709.
	George Willan	3 July 1733.	——
	William Richardson	26 Mar. 1737.	——
	Edward Wilson	27 Aug. 1737.	——
	Benjamin Foyster	31 Jan. 1737-8.	——
	Tomkins Powell	4 Feb. 1739-40.	——
	Sir William Maxwell (4) ..	8 Feb. 1739-40.	——

(1) He died in 1765, having held the Colonelcy for twenty-seven years. See 'D.N.B.'
(2) Only son of John Dalton of Bedale, Yorkshire.
(3) Ancketill M. Possibly of the family of Moutray of Favour Royal, co. Tyrone, in which the Christian name Ancketill is frequently found.
(4) Third Baronet, of Monreith. Died in 1771.

J. H. Leslie, Major, R.A. (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

WELCH OR WELSH ?—The recent publication of 'A History of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers,' by Mr. Howel Thomas, has revived the question of the spelling of the national name in the title of that famous regiment. Mr. Thomas tells us, on p. 19, that the officers of the senior battalions insist upon the spelling "Welch," but that it has been definitely decided by high military authority that the use of that spelling shall be discontinued. Mr. Thomas says "fortunately we have not to depend upon the taste and fancy of the speller." But upon what is it that the spelling "Welsh" does depend ? Upon analogy and orthographical rule ? Certainly not, but upon custom, *i.e.*, taste and fancy.

When the *i* of the adjectival formation is retained we write Swedish, Spanish, Irish ; and we write Scotch, Dutch, and French when that *i* has fallen out. Similarly we do not spell belch, bench, squelch, tench, wrench, &c., with *sh.* It is clear then that in modern English, when a consonant immediately precedes the representation of the O.E. adjectival *sc*, we ought to write *ch.* Hence the Old English *Welisc* should be regularly represented in modern English by "Welch," and the officers of the senior battalions are correct.

ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

[See also 11 S. xi. 452.]

"CROWNER'S QUEST LAW."—A remarkable instance of the exercise of this was reported from Sunderland by *The Yorkshire Herald* of Aug. 17, 1916 :—

"After lingering for fourteen years with a fractured spine, caused by falling over cliffs at the seaside, Thomas Wyatt died in the Sunderland Hospital.

"The evidence at the inquest showed that Wyatt was a navvy, and 49 years of age. In September, 1902, he accidentally fell over the cliffs to the beach below, fracturing the lower part of his spine. He was taken to the hospital, and was never out of bed again, though his appetite and intellect remained good, and he was cheery to the end.

"A verdict of 'Accidental death' was returned."

ST. SWITHIN.

"QUITE ALL RIGHT."—I heard this, to me, objectionable pleonasm first in California some two years ago, and supposed then that it was of Western manufacture. Since my return to this country, however, it has assailed my ears far too frequently, being uttered for the most part by unsophisticated members of the weaker sex, who seemingly look upon it as *recherché*. N. W. HILL.

TABLE-CUSTOMS OF ANCIENT WALES.—"The pious and charitable people of ancient Wales, in sacred memory of 'Holy Trinity,' were fond of sitting down to table three together, and used to reserve the first cut of every loaf of bread for the poor."—Cf. Giraldus Cambrensis, 'Cambriæ descriptio,' cap. xviii., ed. Powel, 1585; ed. altera, Londini, 1806.

X.

THE APOTHECARY IN 'ROMEO AND JULIET.'—The late Prof. Dowden, in his introduction to the International Edition of 'Romeo and Juliet,' makes rather a curious blunder when, referring to the apothecary, he names him Spolentino. Bandello, who was Dowden's authority, merely mentions the apothecary as coming from Spoleto to reside in Mantua, and nowhere refers to him by name. MAURICE JONAS.

"VICTORY HANDKERCHIEFS."—There are to be seen in some London drapers' shop-windows just now a variety of handkerchiefs bearing war devices of divers kinds, even including maps of the French front and the Dardanelles ; but I have not yet come across one claiming to be a "Victory Handkerchief," in the sense used in England in the fighting days of Anne. In *The Post-Boy* for Dec. 1–3, 1709, appeared an advertisement announcing the sale by various booksellers, as well as "at the Shops in Westminster-Hall," of

"A Silk Handkerchief, Printed, With a Draft of the Roads of England, according to Mr. Ogilby's Survey, shewing the Roads and Distances in measur'd Miles from London to the several Cities and Towns in England. Also the Victory Handkerchief, which gives account of the Success of five most Glorious Victories obtain'd by the Confederates over the French. Ornamented with the Arms of the Empire, Great Britain, Prussia, and Holland. Both which will wash in a weak Lather of Sope without Prejudice. Price 2*s.* 6*d.* And the Victory Card - Table Japan'd white ; having thereon the same Account and Ornaments as the Handkerchief, very Legible, and will not be damag'd by Water. Price a Guinea."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL HANDKERCHIEFS.—The "Moral Pocket Handkerchief" was the prototype that ultimately developed into the Derby Winner Handkerchief, for many years produced by Messrs. Welch, Margetson & Co. of Cheapside. In the forties several London subjects were introduced. A map printed in red and black on calico is still frequently met with, but of greater rarity is a silk handkerchief with a view of the Royal Exchange. A press cutting attached to the example before me is from *The Railway Bell* of Nov. 16, 1844.

It is there described as showing the west end with Clock Tower "from a beautiful Drawing by William Tew, Esq., F.R.S. To be had only of W. Tew, hosier, &c., 1 Birchin Lane." The price was 5*s.* 6*d.* each.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"LORD CECIL" AS COMMANDER OF A GENOESE ARMY.—Cav. Quinto Cenni of Milan, a great authority on military costume, writes to me about "a Lord or Count Cecil" who commanded a Genoese army in the war of 1744-6. I can find no such person. Can any reader help? J. M. BULLOCH.

123 Pall Mall, S.W.

"SCREAD (SCREED)."—At the Fox Inn, South Witham, near Grantham, a piece of the old Great North Road has been used for building cottages, and the road diverted some thirty or forty feet to the west. When this was shown to me, the landlord referred to his inn as occupying a "scread" of the road. I asked him what a "scread" was, and he told me that the word meant the same as "shred." The etymology looks likely. Is the word in common use? J. C. W.

[Skeat's 'Etymological Dictionary' has "Screed, a shred, a harangue. (E.) The Northern form of Shred, *q.v.*" In the latter sense given by Skeat, and also somewhat in the sense of a "yarn," the word is not uncommon.]

SHAKESPEARE'S STATUE ON THE PORTICO OF DRURY LANE THEATRE.—I should be grateful if any reader of 'N. & Q.' could supply some reliable information as to the early history of this statue. The 'Return of Outdoor Memorials in London,' issued by the London County Council in 1910, asserts that it is a reproduction, but smaller, of Scheemakers's statue. I doubt its being smaller than the one in Westminster Abbey, but, be that as it may, it is certainly not a reproduction, the attitude of the two figures being quite different. The one in Leicester Square is an exact reproduction of Scheemakers's, except in so far as the words on the tablet differ. Nevertheless Mr. John Timbs, in his 'Curiosities of London,' refers to the statue on Drury Lane portico as by Scheemakers, executed in lead by Cheere, and presented to the theatre by Mr. Whitbread, M.P. Now the present portico of Drury Lane Theatre was not set up until some time between 1819 and 1826, whereas Mr. Whitbread died by his own hand in 1815. Sir Henry Cheere died in 1781. It would be interesting to know at what date (assuming Mr. Timbs to be correct) Mr. Whitbread presented the statue to the theatre, and where it stood before the portico was built in Elliston's *régime*.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

THOMAS ARNOLD AND AMERICA.—In Dean Stanley's 'Life of Arnold of Rugby' the great head master several times expresses the fear that because of his outspokenness on the subject of a truly Christian State, in which religion was allowed fullest play in the formation of the character of its citizens, he may be driven by the force of political faction to cross the Atlantic and to settle in America. Strange to say, Stanley omits to explain this mysterious phase of Arnold's mind, albeit he discusses it under nearly every other aspect. Perhaps some one may be able to enlighten me as to it.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

HERALDIC QUERY.—Would any reader help me in ascertaining some dubious identifications of Kentish coats of arms? These are in painted glass in an eastern window of the south chancel in Bishopsbourne Church. Every shield is surrounded by a flowered wreath. Three of them are dated 1550; the others bear no date, and seem to be slightly later. Any heraldic indication would be useful to make sure of the date, which is of interest owing to certain curious ornamental features, connected with the history of Dutch engraving in the sixteenth century. The shields impale the arms of the family of Beckingham, which are as follows:—

Quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, on a fesse crenellée between three escallop shells sable, a star for difference; 2 and 3, Azure, a chevron between three bucks' faces gules.

1. Argent, three hawks' lures sable, 2 and 1. Wakeringe (?) or Bromwich (?), 1550.

2. Argent, three birds' heads erased sable. Hernway (?), 1550.

3. Barry of eight argent and gules, in a canton of the second a cinquefoil of the first. Beckingham (?), 1550.

4. Azure, on a fesse or, between three spearheads argent, a greyhound courant sable. Borne by Edward Umpton, K.B., *temp.* Elizabeth; also Umpton, Oxfordshire, Farringdon and Wadley, Berkshire. No date.

5. Azure, a chevron between three escallop shells or. Is it for Browne (Horton Kirby, Kent)? No date.

Westlake (vol. iv. p. 177) gives the illustration of a shield which seems to be the same, with a crescent for difference and the initials I. B. for John Browne (he died in 1595). The similarity between this and those in Bishopsbourne Church is striking; they seem to be by the same artist. PIERRE TURPIN.

Folkestone.

MRS. GRIFFITHS, AUTHOR OF 'MORALITY OF SHAKESPEARE'S DRAMAS.'—Information about the lady is eagerly desiderated.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

JOHN JONES, AUTHOR OF 'KINETIC UNIVERSE.'—The work in question was published in Dundee. Details and personalia concerning him will oblige.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

THE LITTLE FINGER CALLED "PINK."—Several of the soldiers among the many wounded under my care have called the little finger "Pink." I have not made out whether this name is confined to any locality. Can it be an ancient name of the fifth finger, as in the old sheep-counting: "Yan, Tan, Tethera, Pethera, Pimp" = five?

GEORGE WHERRY,
Lieut.-Col. R.A.M.C.T.

1st Eastern General Hospital, Cambridge.

P. S. LAWRENCE, ARTIST AND SAILOR.—In an edition (1811) of Falconer's 'Shipwreck' in the British Museum, recently presented to the Library, are four lithographs illustrative of the poem, by P. S. Lawrence, R.N.

These drawings are quite distinct from the engravings by Pocock in the same volume. From the lettering "Sketches" being cut in two, half the word appearing on one lithograph and the other half on another, it is evident that they were originally produced in one sheet. They show that P. S. Lawrence was a first-class artist as well as being a sailor, and to any one loving ships, the sea, and art they are a joy.

I have never seen any other drawing by P. S. Lawrence, and I should be glad if any of your readers could tell anything about him, or where any of his work can be seen.

In O'Byrne's 'Naval Biographical Dictionary' there is a very short notice of Paul Sandby Lawrence, merely mentioning that he entered the Navy in 1794, the names of various ships in which he served, &c., and that he became a retired Commander in 1845.

There is no mention of him in Bryan's 'Dictionary of Painters,' but I suggest that he may have been a grandson or nephew of Paul Sandby, and that from him he derived his Christian names and inherited his art.

JOHN LECKY.

DU BELLAMY: BRADSTREET.—I should be glad if any reader could supply the date and place of marriage in England, about 1780, of Charles Du Bellamy, described as a player, and Agatha, daughter of Major-General John Bradstreet, an American, with notes on Du Bellamy's theatrical career.

E. ALFRED JONES.

6 Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.

"YORKER": A CRICKET TERM.—What is the origin of the term "yorker," applied in cricket to an overpitched ball that is short of a full pitch? The most skilled cricket authorities of my acquaintance cannot supply the answer, though some of them are ready with the traditional reply to this question: "Why, what else *would* you call it?"

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

[See 9 S. viii. 284, 370.]

THEOPHILUS GALE, THE NONCONFORMIST TUTOR.—According to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xx. 377, he was the son of the Rev. Theophilus Gale, D.D., Vicar of Kingsteignton, Devon, and was born there in 1628. What was his mother's maiden name, and where did she come from? Can the exact date of his death in 1678 be ascertained?

G. F. R. B.

REFERENCE WANTED.—"Things are what they are, and the consequences of them will be what they will be; why therefore should we wish to be deceived?" Can any one give me chapter and verse for this trite and well-worn quotation, which is popularly ascribed to Bishop Butler's 'Analogy.' I have never run it to earth in the 'Analogy' or elsewhere. H. BIRCH SHARPE.

Conservative Club.

["Things and actions are what they are, and the consequences of them will be what they will be; why then should we desire to be deceived?"—Bp. Butler, Sermon VII., 'On the Character of Balaam,' last paragraph.]

W. ROBINSON, LL.D., F.S.A., 1777-1848.—Intending to provide a detailed biography of this industrious historian and topographer of North-Eastern London, I am endeavouring to obtain a sight of his correspondence, and so learn more of his methods and occupations. Two unpublished histories, Hampstead and Stepney, are known to me; but I have failed to trace his collections on Camberwell, which came into the possession

of J. Bowyer Nichols; and of his history of Hornsey there is apparently only a reference by Henry Ellis. Of letters by him there are remarkably few in the public libraries; my own collections provide nine only, of which three are important, and the others are addressed to Gilks, the engraver, on the illustrations for his works. It is possible that much material relating to him exists in the scattered collections of Sir Frederic Madden, who was his father-in-law.

Any references to MSS. or letters will be greatly appreciated. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

51 Rutland Park Mansions, N.W.

LINCOLN'S INN HALL.—Mr. Underhill states, in his article on 'Law' contributed to 'Shakespeare's England,' 1916, "that the halls and libraries of Lincoln's Inn and the Inner Temple were rebuilt during the last century." I always understood that the present Hall of Lincoln's Inn dated from the sixteenth century. Is Mr. Underhill's statement correct? MAURICE JONAS.

SNAP CARDS.—Who designed the illustrations that appear on snap cards, and when did they first appear? Many of the illustrative sentences have taken firm root in the language, and as a general practitioner I often appreciate the apposite remark of "Who would be a doctor?"

NIGHT WORK.

CUMMING.—A family of that name lived in the parish of Kilmallie and at a place called Lochalsh in Lochaber, near Fort William, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, a sept of whom migrated to the shores of Loch Rannoch about that time. Any information regarding the former would oblige. R. S. CLARKE, Major.

Bishop's Hull, Taunton.

NAVY LEGENDS.—1. Did Nelson as a fact disobey any orders at the Battle of Copenhagen? Did he place his telescope to his blind eye in the same battle?

2. What was the origin of the pennant? One explanation that has been given to me is that it represents the whip which Blake is said to have fixed to the masthead of his ship as a retort to Van Tromp's broom. The story of the broom is apparently doubtful, hence that of the whip is also.

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

NELL GWYNNE AND THE ROYAL CHELSEA HOSPITAL.—Is it the fact that Nell Gwynne induced Charles II. to found the Royal Chelsea Hospital?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

HEADSTONES WITH PORTRAITS OF THE DECEASED.—I should be glad to know of any headstones in churchyards bearing medallion portraits of the deceased buried beneath. The earliest instance I have come across is at Ewell, Surrey, to Jane Challoner, who died January, 1769—in stone, an oval in relief surrounded by emblems of death, an hourglass and angels, &c.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

FISHERIES AT COMACCHIO.—In Murray's 'Handbook for Travellers in Northern Italy' (1891), under the reference to the fisheries, at Comacchio, in the Province of Ferrara, it is stated that

"the contrivances for enticing the young fish [to enter the lagoon] and for retaining the old trying to return to the sea, which are very ingenious, have been described by Tasso and Ariosto."

With due deference to the two illustrious poets I should prefer a modern description in prose of these contrivances, with illustrations if possible. Can any reader recommend me such a publication? L. L. K.

"BIBLIA DE BUXO."—On March 1, 1582, Mendoza reported to King Philip that Dr. Sander's body had been found in a wood with his breviary and *biblia de buxo* under his arm. Does *biblia de buxo* mean a Bible bound within boxwood boards, or what does it mean? JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

HANTS CHURCH GOODS.—In the 1916 volume of the Hampshire Field Club is an inventory of church goods. Why are there none for the north side of the county?

OBSERVER

RECORDERS OF WINCHESTER.—Is there a complete list anywhere (giving the dates of their appointment) of the Recorders of Winchester? C. H. S. M.

THEATRICAL M.P.S.—I should like to have biographical particulars of:—

1. William Collier, M.P. for Truro, 1713-15, "Inspector of the Playhouses," a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Queen Anne, "a lawyer of an enterprising head and jovial heart" (Cibber), who had a licence in 1709 for a theatre at Drury Lane, on surrendering which he was granted by the Lord Chamberlain a sole licence for performing operas at the Haymarket Theatre, 1709. With three other managers, he had a new licence for performing plays at Drury Lane, 1711, which brought him in 700*l.* a year, till the Queen's death terminated the licence, 1714. Of what family was he, and when did he die?

2. William Taylor, M.P. for Leominster, 1797-1802; Barnstaple, 1806-12; principal proprietor and manager of the King's Theatre, manager of the Opera-House, London, before 1806; died May 1, 1825, aged 71. Can any one give his parentage and marriage?

3. Joseph Richardson, M.P. for Newport (Cornwall), 1796 till he died, June 9, 1803, aged 46 (see *ante*, p. 34). Whom and when did he marry? He was a cornet in the 11th Dragoons, Sept. 27, 1775, to 1778.

W. R. Williams.

Replies.

PORTRAITS IN STAINED GLASS.

(12 S. ii. 172.)

The famous windows of Long Melford Church, in Suffolk, appear to supply that of which Mr. Lane is in search. They represent Sir Thomas Clopton (died 1383) and Katherine his wife, daughter of Sir William Mylde of Clare, and afterwards wife of Sir William Tendryng; Elizabeth Howard, wife of John de Vere, twelfth Earl of Oxford (the Master Philipson of 'Anne of Geierstein'); Elizabeth Tilney, wife of Thomas Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk; Sir William Howard, "Cheff Justis of England" *temp.* Edw. I.; John Haugh, serjeant-at-law, and a justice; Richard Pygot, also serjeant-at-law and judge; Sir Thomas Montgomery, Knight of the Garter, and Anne his wife; Sir Robert Clifford, Elizabeth his wife, and Sir Ralph Jocelyn, her former husband; Lady Anne Say and her two daughters; Lady Dynham; Sir Robert Crane and Anne his wife; John Denston, and Anne his daughter, wife of Sir John Broughton; Thomas Rokewode; a Lady Howard; and others. For a complete list and further particulars, supplied by the late Mr. Charles Baily, with coloured plates of the windows representing Sir Thomas Montgomery and Dorothy Curson, daughter of John Clopton, who rebuilt the church in the fifteenth century, see the *Proceedings at Evening Meetings of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society* for 1871, pp. 8-23.

E. Brabrook.

If Mr. John Lane will refer to F. S. Eden's 'Ancient Stained and Painted Glass,' Cambridge, 1913, he will find on p. 123 notes of several such portraits. Amongst other examples given are paintings on glass of Charles I. and his queen at Magdalen and Wadham Colleges, Oxford. At Brasenose and St. John's are similar paintings of their founders. Also at Harlow Church (Essex) there are portraits of Charles I. and his granddaughter, Queen Anne.

John Harrison.

At Penrith (=Red-hill) Church the verger pointed out to me, in the fragments of superb mediæval glass there preserved from the barbarous destruction of the rest, contemporary portraits of King Richard II., and of a member of the Nevile family (Guy, I think) and his lady. This subject ought to attract a number of valuable and interesting notes.

E. S. Dodgson.

I have a record of the following: Nicholas Blackburn and his wife in the east window, and a priest, and two kneeling donors, all in All Saints' Church, York (fifteenth century). Head of an Archbishop in Canterbury Cathedral (fifteenth century). Head of a Bishop in York Minster. King Edward the Confessor in St. Mary's, Ross.

The numerous specimens of stained glass in the Victoria and Albert Museum will no doubt provide other portraits.

Archibald Sparke.

"Spiritus non potest habitare in sicco" (11 S. iv. 488; 12 S. i. 490).—I take great pleasure in acknowledging the acuteness with which Prof. Bensly has found out my motive for putting this question. I actually meant to illustrate the very remark about Swift as "anima Rabelæsii habitans in sicco" in Coleridge's 'Table Talk,' and vaguely remembered to have seen the phrase "Spiritus non potest habitare in sicco" attributed somewhere to St. Austin. As no reply was forthcoming, I had to draw upon my own resources, and, after one or two attempts in other directions, I bethought me of Sallengre's 'Éloge de l'Ivresse' (which I had not read at the time) as a proper place for that particular quotation. Nor did this facetious treatise fall short of my expectations, for I not only found the quotation itself, but a reference to Le Duchat's edition of Rabelais, which, of course, settled every difficulty ('Éloge de l'Ivresse,' ed. 1798, p. 92). By different roads Prof. Bensly and I have arrived at the same conclusion: neither have I the slightest doubt that Coleridge had in mind Rabelais and the passage in the 'Quæstiones Veteris et Novi Testamenti.' I have given utterance to this conviction in an (as yet unpublished) essay on Casanova's 'Icosameron,' where I

employ the formula, calling Casanova "anima Swiftii habitans in sicco," and subjoining a note to this effect :—

"'En sec jamais l'âme ne habite' (Rabelais, i. 5). Les mots de Rabelais se rattachent à une réflexion de l'auteur des 'Quæstiones Veteris et Novi Testamenti,' attribuées autrefois à Saint Augustin, mais en réalité plus anciennes : 'Anima certe quia spiritus est, in sicco habitare non potest' (V. T. quæst. xxiii.). C'est à ces deux passages que pense sans doute Coleridge."

DR. BULL.

Foreign Office, Copenhagen.

CHURCHWARDENS AND THEIR WANDS (12 S. ii. 90, 153). — I may add to my reply at the latter reference that at the fashionable resort of Salcombe, Devon, these wands are also borne by the two wardens at the parish church. They are slender, tapering rods, cream coloured, of six feet in length, tipped with four inches of brass at the points. The church dates back only to 1843, but they may have been in use at the chapel of ease to Malborough, which existed at Salcombe before the modern and severely plain church was thought of.

WM. JAGGARD, Lieut.

ST. SEBASTIAN (12 S. ii. 149).—The Dominican Breviary, in the fifth and sixth lessons of the Second Nocturn of Matins for Jan. 20, the feast of St. Fabian, Pope and martyr, and St. Sebastian, martyr, gives the following account of the martyrdom of the latter saint :—

"His [Christianis] Diocletiano delatis, Sebastianum accersit et uehementius obiurgatum, omnibus artificiis a Christi fide conatur auertere : sed cum nihil proficeret, sagittis configi iubet. Eum omnium opinione mortuum, noctu sancta mulier Irene sepeliendi gratia iussit auferri : sed uiuum repertum, domi suae curauit. Itaque paulo post confirmata ualetudine, Diocletiano obuiam factus, quem mortuum credebat, eius impietatem liberius accusauit : sed ab eo tamdiu uirgis caedi iussus est, donec animam Deo redderet. Eius corpus in cloacam deiectum Lucina ab eodem in somnis admonita, ad Catacumbas sepeleuit : ubi ad coemeterium Callisti uia Appia sancti Sebastiani nomine celebris ecclesia, una ex septem praecipuis Urbis, est aedificata."

MONTAGUE SUMMERS.

Prof. Marucchi, in his 'Basiliques et Églises de Rome,' gives two accounts of this saint's martyrdom. At pp. 265-6, speaking of the Church of S. Sebastiano in Palatino, he writes :—

"Cette église doit son origine au souvenir local du martyre de S. Sébastien. Une légende très ancienne rapporte qu'après le supplice le corps fut jeté dans un égout ; on plaçait jadis cet égout près de St. André-della-Valle, mais on en a retrouvé un au pied même du Palatin, le long de la voie Triomphale. Sébastien subit un double supplice : d'abord 'in campo,' celui des flèches, puis 'in hippodromo,' celui des fouets. Son corps fut recueilli par la femme d'un employé du palais impérial, nommée Irène, laquelle demeurait au Palatin 'in scala excelsa.' Il semble que dans ce récit 'campus' et 'hippodromus' désignent un même lieu, le stade, qui fut après le IVe siècle partiellement transformé en hippodrome, tandis que le reste demeurait libre : un escalier le mettait en communication avec le palais ; on en aperçoit encore les ruines."

At p. 488, when he is treating of the Church of S. Sebastiano fuori le Mura, he writes :—

"D'après la tradition, Sébastien, tribun de la première cohorte, commandait une compagnie de la garde prétorienne et demeurait au Palatin ; il fut martyrisé sous Dioclétien, pendant la première persécution militaire (289-292), et subit sur le Palatin même, 'in hippodromo Palatii,' un double supplice, celui des flèches, puis celui des verges. Son corps, jeté dans un égout, fut recueilli par les soins d'une femme chrétienne, Lucine, qui le transporta sur la voie Appienne 'apud vestigia Apostolorum,' et le déposa 'in initio cryptae.'"

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

The life and death of St. Sebastian of Rome (M. 303, Jan. 20) will be found in 'The Golden Legend,' as englished by William Caxton. On the saint's professing his belief in Christ, the Emperor Diocletian

"was much angry and wroth, and commanded him to be led to the field, and there to be bounden to a stake for to be shot at. And the archers shot at him till he was as full of arrows as an urchin is full of pricks, and thus left him there for dead."

But, being rescued and revived by a Christian woman, he again confronted the Emperor, who said to him :—

"'Art thou not Sebastian whom we commanded to be shot to death?' And St. Sebastian said : 'Therefore our Lord hath rendered to me life to the end that I should tell you that evilly and cruelly ye do persecutions unto Christian men.' Then Diocletian made him to be brought into prison into his palace, and to beat him so sore with stones till he died."

The martyr's body was then thrown into "a great privy," but the saint appeared to St. Lucy, bidding her rescue his body from its ignominious resting-place, and bury it "at the catacombs by the apostles." This was accordingly done the same night. His martyrdom is represented in innumerable works of art. A. R. BAYLEY.

According to the generally accepted tradition, St. Sebastian was a native of Narbonne in France, but migrated to Milan, where he was educated in the Christian religion. He subsequently entered the army, and became a captain in the Pretorian Guard. While in Rome he employed himself in

converting soldiers and others to the Christian faith, in comforting the persecuted, and in assisting those who were in want and suffering; and so conspicuous did he make himself in these pursuits that he was arrested and brought before the Emperor Diocletian, who, incensed at his attitude of firmness in the Christian faith, ordered him to be tied to a tree and shot to death, which sentence was carried out but imperfectly, as the victim, not being quite killed, was restored to health by his friends; but, being afterwards again carried before the Emperor Diocletian, he was by his orders beaten to death by clubs.

St. Sebastian is generally represented as tied almost naked to a tree, pierced with arrows, or with arrows at his feet; sometimes he is depicted with a helmet on his head. F. DE H. L.

In 'The South English Legendary,' which is published by the Early English Text Society, the death of St. Sebastian is stated to have taken place during the reign of Diocletian, and to have been caused by beating with staves. The textual summary, compiled by me, has these sentences regarding the manner of the saint's death :—

"He was ordered to be led to the stake, where he was shot at by arrows till he was left for dead. His unburied body was found at night without a wound. He was seized and taken to the palace, and beaten to death secretly."

W. B.

In art this saint is generally represented almost nude, tied to a stake, and pierced all over with arrows. According to his biographies, however, he recovered from his wounds under the care of St. Irene, a widow, and was finally put to death by blows with a club. L. L. K.

St. Sebastian was beaten to death by clubs by order of the Emperor Diocletian. His body was thrown into the Cloaca Maxima, whence it was rescued by a lady named Lucina, and buried in the catacombs near St. Peter and St. Paul.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

Information regarding the death of St. Sebastian might be obtained from the following works : 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' vol. xxiv.; 'Acta Sanctorum,' Jan. ii. 257-296; 'Bibliotheca Hagiographica Latina' (Brussels, 1899), n. 7543-9; A. Bell, 'Lives and Legends of the Evangelists, Apostles, and Other Early Saints' (London, 1901), pp. 238-40. E. E. BARKER.

RICHARD WILSON, M.P. (12 S. i. 90, 158, 213, 277, 437, 516; ii. 34, 55, 74, 156).—Though I have already had two turns at this topic, perhaps I may be allowed a third, mainly in order to reply to W. R. W.'s communication at the last reference.

1. The M.P. for Ipswich 1806-7 cannot have been the Richard Wilson (son of Dr. Christopher Wilson) who was admitted to Lincoln's Inn in 1771, and who seems to have been called to the bar in 1779, for that Richard Wilson died on June 14, 1787 (*Gentleman's Magazine*, lvii. i. 549). His father had become Bishop of Bristol in 1783; his mother was a daughter of Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London ('D.N.B.,' xxi. 274); and his wife, who had died on Jan. 10, 1786 (*Gentleman's Magazine*, lvi. i. 84), was a daughter of Dr. John Fountayne, Dean of York ('D.N.B.,' xx. 78). For further information see Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' i. 436 (edition of 1847), under 'Fountayne-Wilson of Melton.'

2. The M.P. for Ipswich is described in the 'Royal Calendar' for 1807 as "principal secretary to the lord chancellor and a commissioner of bankrupts" (p. 50), and also as being of Lincoln's Inn Fields (p. 88). The reasonable inference, therefore, is that he was Richard Wilson, the attorney who died on June 7, 1834, and who is described in the 'Annual Register' for 1834 as "many years an eminent solicitor in Lincolns-inn-fields, and formerly secretary to lord Eldon."

3. W. R. W. is correct in saying that the attorney was of No. 47 Lincoln's Inn Fields. But so, too, was I in saying (at the ninth reference) that he was of No. 35. The change from No. 47 to No. 35 seems to have occurred during 1832. See the 'Law Lists.'

4. W. R. W. says that it is clear to him that the M.P. for Barnstaple 1796-1802 was the attorney. That, with deference, seems a strange conclusion to reach as the result of a correspondence which has elicited the following facts :—

(i.) The M.P. for Barnstaple had for his country address "Datchworth Lodge, Herts." See the 'Royal Calendars,' 1799 to 1802.

(ii.) Datchworth Lodge belonged from 1792 to 1802 to the Irishman Richard Wilson of Tyrone, who married the Hon. Anne Townshend, and was capsized in a sea of matrimonial troubles. See Clutterbuck's 'Hertfordshire,' ii. 314-5. It was the *locus* of his wife's alleged infidelity. See 'House of Lords' Journals,' xli. 550.

(iii.) Deeming it a hardship that he could not obtain an Act of Parliament freeing him

from his wife and allowing him to marry his mistress, he vented his feelings in pamphlets. In two of them—those printed in 1808 and 1813—he stated that he had formerly been a member of the British Parliament. See the communications (at the third and seventh references) from Editor 'Irish Book Lover' and Mr. A. Albert Campbell.

(iv.) With these facts to hand, is it not tolerably certain that Richard Wilson of Tyrone was the M.P. for Barnstaple?

5. Mr. Horace Bleackley mentioned (at the third reference) that there was a Richard Wilson who was "a proprietor of Drury Lane Theatre." The theatre was burnt down on Feb. 24, 1809, and on that evening

"Mr. Richard Wilson gave a dinner to the principal actors and officers of Drury Lane Theatre, at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields. All was mirth and glee; it was about 11 o'clock when Mr. Wilson rose and drank 'Prosperity and Success to Drury Lane Theatre.' We filled a bumper to the toast; and at the very moment when we were raising the glasses to our lips, repeating 'Success to Drury Lane Theatre,' in rushed the younger Miss Wilson, and screamed out, 'Drury Lane Theatre is in flames!' We ran into the square and saw the dreadful sight. The fire raged with such fury that it perfectly illuminated Lincoln's Inn Fields with the brightness of day."

I copy the above quotation, not from its original source, 'Reminiscences of Michael Kelly' (ii. 281), but from Mr. A. M. W. Stirling's 'Letter-Bag of Lady Elizabeth Spencer Stanhope' (i. 173). It appears to give us an anecdote about the attorney.

6. His interests were not limited to law, politics, and the drama. Mr. J. C. Hodgson said of him (at the ninth reference) that "he made some name for himself as a breeder of blood horses." Was he then the "Mr. Wilson" who is enshrined in 'Ruff's Guide' as owner of "Champion (out of Pot8os)," the horse which won the Derby and the St. Leger in 1800? H. C.

Mackenzie Family (12 S. ii. 171).—There was undoubtedly a near connexion in 1745 between the Earls of Cromartie and the Mackenzies of Langwell (Lochbroom). 'The New Statist. Acc. of Scotland' (1845) tells the story (vol. xiv. p. 82) of the raid of English soldiers, soon after the Battle of Culloden, on the house of Mr. McKenzie of Langwell, "who was married to a near relative of Earl George of Cromarty [the third Earl]." I cannot trace the exact connexion, for the Langwell family is not included in Mackenzie's great 'History of the Mackenzies' (1894), as far as I can ascertain. In 1794 four out of the five landowners in Lochbroom parish were Mackenzies, viz., Mackenzie of Cromartie, of Dundonnell (the only resident proprietor), of Coul, and of Achitly. D. O. Hunter Blair.

Fort Augustus.

House and Garden Superstitions (12 S. ii. 89, 138, 159).—2. In Tyndall's 'Lectures on Sound,' viii. 332 (1867), it was said:—

"If two clocks.....with pendulums of the same period of vibration be placed against the same wall, and if one of the clocks be set going and the other not, the ticks of the moving clock, transmitted through the wall, will start its neighbour. The pendulum, moved by a single tick, swings through an extremely minute arc, but it returns to the limit of its swing just in time to receive another impulse. By the continuance of this process, the impulses so add themselves together as finally to set the clock a-going."

I think one of the Brownings makes poetry out of this fact.

5. The topsy-turvy primrose was long ago a theme in 'N. & Q.' St. Swithin.

Mundy: Alstonfield (12 S. ii. 129).—Vincent Mundy was the Lord of the Manor of Alstonfield. It was forfeited by attainder for his murder (Duchy of Lancaster—Calendar of Pleadings, *temp.* Elizabeth.)

Vincent Mundy of Islington, in the county of Middlesex, esquire, "sicke of bodie but of whole mynde, all praise therefore be vnto God, and of p'fitt remembraunce," made his testament and last will May 30, 1571. After the payment of debts and legacies, his daughter, Dorothy Mundy, was to enjoy all the tithes of corn of Marketon, Mackworth, and Alestrie, in the county of Derby, towards her preferment in marriage and come to the age of 19 years. The rest of his goods and chattels he gave to his son Edward Mundy, sole executor. And he desired the worshipful and his very true friend Richard Harpur, esquire, one of the Queen's Justices of Common Pleas, to be the supervisor of his will, and gave him 10*l.*

This will was proved in London, Oct. 23, 1573. Where does any suggestion of his having been murdered by his youngest son, Henry, come in? (See Nichols's 'History of Leicestershire.') Yet in the year 19 of Elizabeth (Pleas of Duchy of Lancaster) reference is made, in connexion with Alstonfield, to the attainder of Henry Mundy. In the year 1527 a Robert Mundi of Ashby-de-la-Zouch gave property there for the perpetual sustenance of an obit in the church of St. Helen, which was afterwards appropriated to the founding of the Free Grammar

School. Mundy's incised slab of alabaster was found in the floor of the church when it was repewed in 1829, whereon he was represented with his two wives ('Ancient Monument in the Parish Church of Ashby-de-la-Zouch,' by the late Rev. John Marmaduke Gresley, M.A.). A. J. M.

Sem, Caricaturist (12 S. ii. 49).—I know of only one "Sem," the well-known French caricaturist, who is still very much alive. His full name is Marie Joseph Georges Goursat, and he is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He was born in 1863, so cannot be the "Sem" who, Mr. John Lane says, was doing caricatures as far back as 1850. Possibly that may have been his father. There was a long article about "Sem" in *The World* of June 7, 1910, in which year he drew sundry cartoons for that paper.

Willoughby Maycock.

Calverley's Charades (12 S. ii. 128, 178).—The answers to the complete set are as follows: i. pierglass; ii. target; iii. outlaw; iv. drugget; v. marrowbones; vi. coal-scuttle. I have often wondered why Sir Walter Sendall did not give them in his collection of Calverley's 'Complete Works,' published in 1901. Willoughby Maycock.

[Mr. Brien Cokayne, G. W. E. R., and a Godalming correspondent thanked for similar replies.]

A Stewart Ring: the Hon. Alexander John Stewart (12 S. ii. 171).—The following will serve as a first identification:—

"Mr. Stewart mi. Alexander John, Lieut. R.N.; brother of late Marquis of Londonderry, d. 1800."—'The Eton School Lists from 1791 to 1850,' by H. E. C. Stapylton, 2nd edit., 1864, p. 9.

This is in the List of 1791. The said Stewart appears in the "First Form." His name does not occur in the next given List, viz., 1793. On reference to Debrett's 'Peerage' of 1820 I find that he was born Feb. 28, 1783, and died Nov. 14, 1800.

Taking into account his age, 8 years, when the 1791 List was made up, he was in his right place at Eton, *i.e.*, in the lowest form.

In the same List his "major" (elder brother), Charles William, afterwards third Marquis of Londonderry, appears (p. 5) in the Fourth Form, and (p. 12) in the 1793 List in the Fifth Form, Upper Division.

It will be seen that Mr. Stewart minor was at Eton for a very short time. Midshipmen in those days began very young. I need scarcely say that in the Eton School Lists "Mr." means "The Honourable."

The first Marquis of Londonderry married twice. He was succeeded by his son by his first marriage, Viscount Castlereagh. By the second marriage with Frances, first daughter of Charles (Pratt), 1st Earl Camden, there were, with other children, Charles William, eventually 3rd Marquis, and, secondly, Alexander John. See Debrett's 'Peerage' of 1820, and G. E. C.'s 'Complete Peerage.' When Alexander John died his father was Earl of Londonderry.

Robert Pierpoint.

The Hon. Alexander John Stewart, who was born Feb. 28, 1783, and died Nov. 14, 1800, was the second son of Robert Stewart, 1st Earl of Londonderry, subsequently (Jan. 13, 1816) created Marquis of Londonderry, by his second wife, Lady Frances Pratt, and consequently was half-brother to the renowned Viscount Castlereagh.

F. de H. L.

[G. W. E. R. and W. R. W. thanked for replies.]

'The Order of a Campe': Harl. MS (12 S. ii. 110).—There is an 'Order of the Campe,' by Sir Robert Constable, Knight, in Harl. MS. 847. The date of the "Order" is 1578. L. L. K.

Mrs. Anne Dutton (12 S. ii. 147, 197).—Mrs. Anne Dutton resided successively at Northampton, London, Warwick, Wellingboro', and Whittlesea.

Mrs. Dutton was born at Northampton "somewhat *about* the year 1695"; she removed to London about 1717. In her memoir she states:—

"The next providence I shall give some hints of, relates to the Lord's removing my habitation from *Northampton* to *London*; which was occasioned by my entering into the marriage state when I was *twenty-two* years of age."

Mr. J. A. Jones says, in 1833, p. xiii:—

"She was married to Mr. Benjamin Dutton, who, after living some time in London, removed to *Eversholl* in Northamptonshire, and from thence in 1733 to *Great Gransden* in Huntingdonshire";

and at p. xxvi:—

"Thus this truly eminent, godly woman finished her course at Great Gransden, Huntingdonshire, on Monday, the 17th of November, 1765, aged about 70 years."

Another author, the late Rev. A. J. Edmonds, Vicar of Great Gransden, states: "Mr. Benjamin Dutton came here from Eversholt, and commenced his ministry in June, 1732." Mr. Dutton in 1743 crossed the Atlantic on a visit to the Baptist churches in America, where he stayed several years, but the poor minister was fated never to see Gransden again, being drowned on the voyage home, at the age of 56, in 1748.

Mrs. Dutton continued to reside at Gransden after her husband's death, and occupied herself chiefly in writing and publishing a large number of religious books.

She died Nov. 18, 1765, and was buriedin the Old Burying-Ground at Gransden. A tombstone was erected to her memory by Mr. Christopher Golding of London in 1822, which was replaced in 1887 by a new stone, bearing the following inscription:—

In Memory of
ANNE DUTTON,

Relict of Benjamin Dutton, many years Pastor of the Baptist Church in this place. She resided 34 years in this parish, spent her life in the cause of God, was the Author of 25 Volumes of Choice Letters and 38 smaller works, and generously left an Endowment for the preaching of the Gospel in this Village. She entered into rest Nov. 18th, 1765, Aged 73 years.

"The Memory of the Just is blessed."

I understand Lieut. Whitebrook has "quite a complete list of her works." The sixty-three works alluded to above, with the later editions by other editors, should make a good bibliography, interesting to Dissenters.

The identification of Mr. Sk—p seems easy. He was, I think, Mr. John Skepp, member of the church at Cambridge. He became pastor of the Baptist Church meeting in Curriers' Hall, Cripplegate, about 1715, and died in 1721. Mrs. Dutton says: "and upon my being fixed in London under the ministry of the late *Mr. Skepp*, I soon found the truth thereof."

Some further particulars of Mrs. Dutton's career may be found in a memoir, pp. vii-xxvii in J. A. Jones's new edition (1833) of 'A Narration of the Wonders of Grace in Six Parts,' having a frontispiece portrait by Hopwood (sculpt.) dated June 1, 1815; and also in 'A History of Great Gransden in the County of Huntingdon,' by the present vicar of that parish, in monthly parts, 1892, one hundred printed.

Herbert E. Norris.

Cirencester.

Folk-Lore: Chime-Hours (12 S. i. 329, 417; ii. 136, 194).—Some portion of the interest attaching to the superstitions connected with chime-hours is to be found in the apparent modernity of origin of the beliefs. The accumulation of these beliefs must be recent, if mechanical chimes are those intended, inasmuch as mechanical chimes are themselves modern. That clairvoyancy follows birth at midnight chiming would, therefore, be a superstition later than the introduction of chiming clocks to country parishes.

But what are chime-hours? Clocks chime every hour or at no hours. The phrase suggests some particular hours at which bell-ringing took place prior to the introduction of clockwork chiming. If these hours are, as I gather, morning and evening Angelus and Curfew, the bell-ringing at all these times, save midnight, is easily explicable and of ancient origin. But for what cause have chimes been associated with midnight, and what sounding of a bell habitually took place at midnight in the days when beliefs such as have been mentioned originated?

Margaret W.

Musical Queries (12 S. ii. 49, 113).—1. Handel flourished when the old ecclesiastical modes were gradually giving place to our major and minor keys. The association of the latter with cheerfulness and sadness respectively has, therefore, also been of gradual growth. Hence we are not surprised to find the air "Come and trip it as you go" in Handel's 'L'Allegro' in the key of C minor, or "He was despised" in E flat major. In the latter there are poignant harmonies, and all the more impressive in that they are specially reserved for the words "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief."

As to "another example" of a Dead March in a major key, it is soon found. It is the March Handel wrote for 'Samson,' for which the 'Dead March' in 'Saul' was, however, soon substituted as the more striking of the two.

J. S. S.

The First English Provincial Newspaper (12 S. ii. 81, 155).—It was not my intention to start a controversy by setting out a number of forgotten facts, but I cannot permit Mr. Chope to describe my "find" of Bliss's first paper as merely an "apparent" discovery. My discovery is a very real one. I first drew attention to *Jos. Bliss's Exeter Post-Boy* of 1707 in 1912, in the "Printing Number" of *The Times*.

The term "apparent discovery" is all the more unfortunate in preceding a misstatement of Dr. Oliver's error about Bliss. Dr. Oliver's error lay in the assumption that Bliss's *The Protestant Mercury; or, Exeter Post-Boy*, which appeared in 1715, was the *first* title of the paper started by Bliss. Dr. Oliver was ignorant of *Jos. Bliss's Exeter Post-Boy* of 1707. If to term this an "error" be to "asperse" Dr. Oliver, then I must plead guilty, and repeat that it is not Dr. Oliver's only error about the early Exeter press.

I had also noticed Dr. Brushfield's paper. It is not a satisfactory performance. For instance, Dr. Brushfield quotes from Mr. Allnutt's preliminary article in 'N. & Q.' (5 S. ix. 12), apropos of Dr. Tanner's letter, and remarks :—

"How far the hearsay report [of Dr. Tanner] was correct we have no means of ascertaining. No other contemporary writer alludes to it."

It is surely misdescriptive to write down as "hearsay" the report of a learned antiquary made after inquiry ; and, as for allusions by contemporary writers of the early eighteenth and seventeenth centuries to the periodicals of their times, the trouble is always to find any writer who does so allude. I can speak feelingly on this subject, after many years' research. Dr. Brushfield then goes on, aided by Dr. Oliver, to identify one printer as the printer of another man's paper :—

"Samuel Farley has been termed by one of his descendants 'the father of journalism in the West of England.' The history of the known Exeter press certainly commences with him. His first newspaper venture was *The Bristol Postman* [*sic*] in 1713. On September 24th, 1714, he started his first Exeter newspaper, with the following title :

"'Numb. 1. *The Exeter Mercury* ..... Printed by Philip Bishop at his Printing Office in St. Peter's Churchyard. 1714.'....."

I quite fail to see why the proof given afterwards that Farley and Bishop in 1715 (the following year) agreed for the latter always to print the news becomes proof that Bishop's paper of 1714 really was Farley's, Dr. Oliver to the contrary notwithstanding.

The history of the Farley family, both at Bristol and at Exeter, is undoubtedly important ; but since Bliss was printing a paper in 1707, his life-story should prove very much more so for the latter place, as I hope to demonstrate shortly in a further article in 'N. & Q.' J. B. Williams.

St. Peter as the Gate-Keeper of Heaven (12 S. ii. 90, 177).—The story of the Irish fishermen reminds me of one told me by an Italian.

A fisherman who lost his life at sea applied for entrance. St. Peter asked him if he had received absolution. The fisherman replied no ; he was lost at sea, and no priest was there. "Very well," said St. Peter, "you sit down outside, and the next priest that comes in shall absolve you." This happened in the fourteenth century, but the fisherman is still sitting outside.

H. A. C. Saunders.

111 Grosvenor Road, Highbury New Park, N.

"Consumption" and "Lethargy": their Meaning in the Seventeenth Century (12 S. i. 489 ; ii. 35).—Mr. Hill should consult

"Morbus Anglicus : or the Anatomy of Consumptions.....to which are added some brief discourses of melancholy, madness, and distraction occasioned by love. By Gideon Harvey, M.D. 1672."

Chap. ii. deals with 'The Various Acceptions of Consumptions' ; chap. viii. 'Of an Hypochondriack Consumption' ; chap. ix. 'Of an Amorous Consumption' ; chap. xiv. 'Of a Dolorous Consumption.' There are thirty-six chapters in all.

A. L. Humphreys.

Common Garden=Covent Garden (12 S. ii. 89, 157).—In J. T. Smith's 'Book for a Rainy Day' there is an amusing anecdote told of a mock knight known as "Sir" Harry Dinsdale (or sometimes Dimsdale). He was an itinerant muffin-man, and his portrait was engraved and published by Evans, the famous dealer of Great Queen Street and later of the Strand. "Sir" Harry was charged with unruly conduct. He was a short, feeble little man :—

"'What have you, Sir Harry, to say to all this?' asked the justice. The 'knight,' who had been roughly handled, began, like a true orator, in a low tone of voice, 'May it please ye, my magistrate, I am not drunk ; it is *languor*. A parcel of "bloods" of the Garden have treated me cruelly, because I would not treat them. This day, sir, I was sent for by Mr. Sheridan to make my speech upon the table at the Shakespeare Tavern in Common Garden ; he wrote the speech for me, and always gives me half a guinea when he sends for me to the tavern,'" &c.

A. L. Humphreys.

187 Piccadilly, W.

Cromwell : St. John (12 S. ii. 171).—Oliver St. John (1598 ?-1673), Chief Justice, was married thrice : (1) to Johanna, daughter of Sir James Altham of Marks Hall, Latton, Essex, and of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Barrington. Elizabeth Barrington's mother was Joan, daughter of Sir Henry Cromwell of Hinchinbroke, aunt both to the Protector Cromwell and to John Hampden. For St. John's four children by his first wife see Noble's 'House of Cromwell,' ii. 24-9, and 'D.N.B.,' l. 156.

(2) On Jan. 21, 1638, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Cromwell of Upwood, the Protector's uncle. Henry Cromwell, B.C.L., and Fellow of St. John's College, Oxon, in 1588, aged 22, was a J.P. and M.P. for the borough of Huntingdon in James I.'s first Parliament. He was an adventurer in the Virginia Company, and died in 1630,

leaving a son Richard, who died without male issue. By his second wife St. John had two children: (1) Oliver, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Hammond; (2) Elizabeth, who married on Feb. 26, 1655/6, John Bernard of Huntingdon.

A. R. Bayley.

The Cromwells had property at Hursley in Hampshire, and the St. Johns at Farley Chamberlayne (sometimes called Farley St. John), the adjoining parish. I do not know for certain whether Oliver Cromwell was of Hursley. His son, I believe, certainly was. There were several Oliver St. Johns, lords of the manor of Farley see an article by Mrs. Suckling on 'Lords of the Manor of Farley' in the *Proceedings* of the Hampshire Field Club). It is possible that some clue may be found here as to the connexion spoken of. C. H. S. M.

Oliver St. John, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, married (as his second wife, on Jan. 21, 1638) Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Cromwell of Upwood, co. Huntingdon, the Protector's uncle. By her he had two children: (1) Oliver, who married (Aug. 6, 1680) Elizabeth, daughter of William Hammond of Nunnington, co. Kent; and (2) Elizabeth, who married (Feb. 26, 1656) John Bernard of Huntingdon.

A biography of the Chief Justice appears in the 'Dictionary of National Biography'; and Cromwell's close friendship with his cousin Mrs. St. John is referred to therein.

Alfred T. Everitt.

[Mr. T. Craib and Mr. W. D. Pink also thanked for replies.]

Fact or Fancy? (12 S. i. 509; ii. 17, 59.)—1. "That an Englishman's house is his castle."—On May 10, 1880, Mr. John J. Ingalls of Kansas said in the U.S. Senate: "There is an old saying that an Englishman's house is his castle"; and he added:—

"I think some orator commenting upon that fact said that, though the winds of heaven might whistle around an Englishman's cottage, the King of England could not."—*Cong. Record*, p. 3170/1.

An odd way of stating the proposition!

Richard H. Thornton.

The Grave of Margaret Godolphin (12 S. ii. 129, 176).—The epitaph given by Mr. Bayley at the latter reference is probably what Evelyn at first *intended* for his friend's coffin. The plate on it when taken up in 1891 bore the same words as that on the altar, the inscription being entirely in Latin, and, like the other, signed "J. E."

Ygrec.

"One's place in the sun" (12 S. ii. 170).—I have verified Pascal's phrase on the original scrap of paper; it was really written as always printed: "Ce chien est à moi, disaient ces pauvres enfants; c'est là ma place au soleil." But, when analyzed, those words are absurd. *Several* children cannot say, "That dog is *mine*," nor can they claim *together* a place in the sun, which would be the beginning of communistic propriety, not of usurpation. So Pascal must have intended to write: "disait l'un de ces pauvres enfants," and make another one claim a place in the sun. But as there is no indication whatever of the latter claim, a second difficulty arises. "C'est là," in the text as it stands, can only apply to the dog! I have thought, years ago, of reading *coin* (corner) instead of *chien*, in spite of the manuscript, so that a translation might read as follows:—

"'This corner is mine,' said one of those poor children; 'that is my place in the sun.' Such is the beginning and image of the usurpation of the whole earth."

In fact, as Pascal deals with the origin of individual possession of land ("usurpation de toute la terre"), the mention of a corner is more to the point than that of a dog. But I frankly admit that such tampering with Pascal's notes is dangerous; the fact remains that the text, as it stands, is unintelligible to me. S. Reinach.

Boulogne-sur-Seine.

Eighteenth-Century Dentists (12 S. ii. 64, 115, 194).—Chamberlayne's 'Present State' for 1727 gives in the list of Court officials: "Operator for the Teeth, Mr. Pet. Hemmet," and for 1755 Mr. William Green; and from the 'Court and City Register,' &c., the following names appear as holding the same position: In 1750 and 1753, Peter Hemet; in 1759 and 1765, William Green; in 1766 and 1783, Operators for the Teeth, Thomas Berdmore, James Spence ("All in Gift of Lord Chamberlain"); in 1784 and 1786, T. Berdmore, T. R. Spence; in 1787 and 1792, T. R. Spence, Tho. Normansell; in 1793 and 1806, Dentist in ordinary, Geo. Spence, Esq.; Dentists extraordinary, T. R. Spence, Tho. Normansell, Esqs. In 1800, however, George Spence's name also appears as Dentist to the Queen's Household; in 1800 and 1806, Surgeon Dentists to the Prince of Wales and to the Duke of Sussex, Chevalier B. Ruspini & Son; Dentist to the same, Mr. Dumergue. The Duke and Duchess of York had also a dentist apiece, as had likewise the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, and Cumberland. W. R. W.

Notes on Books.

European and other Race Origins. By Herbert Bruce Hannay. (Sampson Low & Co., 1*l.* 1*s.* net.)

This work may fairly be called "immense." Immense is the industry to which it testifies; immense the boldness and the accumulative power of the writer's imagination; immense the confidence with which he presents the results of his mingled learning and imagination as indisputably correct. We fear, nevertheless, that his work will not command the adhesion of many serious scholars. It might, no doubt, be a pleasure to some of us to feel that we had no sort of kinship with the Germans; it may possibly be to many people as satisfactory as it is wonderful to believe that the ancient Greeks were derived from the Hebrews; and we know that the lost Atlantis and the theory of the seven root-races connected with that legend have furnished forth speculations which have fascinated many minds. It is among people of that turn of thinking—who handle evidence and estimate its value on principles peculiar to themselves, often cleverly enough, but not in correspondence with the accepted principles of ordinary historical study—that these pages will find their public. We cannot here discuss the differences between this account of the origins of the European nations and those which ordinary history supports as, at any rate, the least doubtfully authenticated: such a discussion would far overrun our space; but we are not speaking ironically when we say that the constructive activity of which this book is the outcome did in itself, perversely though it seemed to us employed, impress us considerably.

A Record of a Mediæval House. (Folkestone, F. J. Parsons, 1*s.*)

This little brochure is well worth an archæologist's attention. The mediæval house in question was known during the last period of its existence as Nos. 31 and 33 The Bayle, Folkestone. It had been so greatly altered, and had had so many of its most interesting and characteristic features transformed, obliterated, or at any rate hidden away, that, when it was decided to demolish it, no one realized that to do this was to commit a minor act of vandalism, though in any case a house which has stood since the fourteenth century can put in a strong claim to stand still longer, even apart from questions of beauty, convenience, or instructive archæological detail. However, it seems the possibility of such a claim in this instance displayed itself too late to be taken advantage of, and we gather that these careful pages, with their numerous illustrations and their minute description, now represent the only mode in which it will survive.

Mr. W. H. Elgar seems to have put together the main part of the work; with Mr. N. E. Toke to afford assistance in the way of historical notes, and Mr. A. H. Payne and Mr. I. N. T. Vachell in the way of photographs. There are also several good plans and drawings which contribute as much as anything to elucidating the plan of the house. As Folkestone of our day knew it, it was a rather dreary place; but not only—in the course of demolition—have beautiful old fireplaces, details of fine mouldings, and traces of scrollwork and other ornamentation been discovered, but it became clear that, in the sixteenth century, there had been a rather charming garden front, with a bay window both to the "bower" on the ground floor and the "best chamber" above it.

The finds on pulling down the house were neither numerous nor striking, if we except the unearthing of an adult skeleton lying about three feet in front of the kitchen fireplace and about four feet below the level of the kitchen floor. This, we are told, is not an uncommon discovery to make on The Bayle—and, indeed, the like has been often recorded in other places—but it is none the less arresting to the imagination.

The details of the construction of the house have been very well worked out; and we should certainly hope for more work of this kind from the author.

The Fortnightly Review contains one article which readers of 'N. & Q.' will like to make a note of as belonging to their own field: Sir Edward Brabrook's careful and abundantly documented justification of the use of the expression Lord Chief Justice of England as sound and historical. We do not see how it can easily be called in question again. Miss Eleanor Hull writes with insight and sympathy on the late Stopford Brooke. We much enjoyed Mrs. Archibald Little's description of Salonica—it should prove a really useful piece of popular writing. Miss May Bateman's article on 'War and Pain' will, we imagine, be welcome to many readers. It is an attempt to state the Catholic theory of suffering, and though it is marred by some lapses into sentimentality, it sets out with eloquence the essential Catholic attitude in regard to the problem. Paul Hyacinthe Loyson's concentrated and fiery lines 'Pour un Chiffon de Papier' are given us, both in the original and in a translation by Sir J. G. Frazer. For

> Pourquoi.....
> Ce tourbillonnement d'armées
> Par mille milliers de milliers ?
> —C'est pour un chiffon de papier,

the translator has:—

> Why march embattled millions, to death or victory sworn ?
> Why gape yon lanes of carnage by red artillery torn ?
> For a scrap of paper, for a scrap of paper, nothing more !

with the rest to correspond. The only reason we can think of for this is that Sir James Frazer was working to a tune. The rest of the number contains articles on the war—and good ones, too: though we think that as much as can be put into words about the patriotism of France has already been done, and we are a little doubtful about Miss Winifred Stephens's account of *patrie*.

The Nineteenth Century for September keeps us almost without exception strictly to the problems and facts of our own time. Sir Francis Piggott contributes the first instalment of a study entitled 'Belligerent and Neutral from 1756 to 1915,' and into this, it is true, the historical element enters. Mr. Norman Pearson invites us to contemplate, and more or less to believe in, the existence of fairies, mermaids, and such like creatures—a line of thought which will be refreshing and amusing or disturbing according to the reader's temperament and preconceived ideas. For ourselves we incline to think that a priori there is indeed more to be said for than against the reality of "subhuman

consciousness," but we do not think very cogent the reasons urged by Mr. Pearson in its favour from evolution. Mr. Christopher Turnor in 'The Anti-Small Holdings Mania' (a paper which is well worth consideration) quotes from an Australian a very neat illustration of the difference between the English and the Australian attitude towards the man who wants a holding of his own. Mr. W. S. Weatherley gives some good advice as to the sort of memorials to erect to our soldiers, but we think this is too largely concerned with minutiæ and externals; to get a satisfactory memorial—even if it be but a simple one—Art must go down a little deeper than he has chosen to go. Bishop Bury's 'Recent Experiences in Russia' are interesting, picturesque—in more than one passage touching. The other papers are concerned either with the management of the war, or with politics, or with burning questions, the most important of these last being Father Vaughan's strenuous and admonitory 'England's Empty Cradles.'

The Cornhill Magazine is an unequal number. 'The Kaiser as his Friends knew Him,' by a Neutral Diplomat, and 'A German Business Mind,' contributed by Sir John Wolfe Barry, are both—and especially the latter—of some importance as well as of great interest. Sir Herbert Maxwell's 'Army Uniforms, Past and Present,' again, is well worth having—plenty of information and also plenty of entertainment in it. And the stories and sketches about the war—especially Mr. Bennet Copplestone's 'The Lost Naval Papers'—are all lively reading. But we cannot think what we are meant to gather from 'The New Temptation of St. Anthony'—a piece of crude and puerile sentimentality, in which the woman who is supposed to impersonate France is but a poor compliment to our Ally—would, indeed, but for the label, fail altogether to suggest her; and in which the travesty of the underlying significance of "St. Anthony" seems nowadays old-fashioned. Dr. A. C. Benson's counsels about the memorials to those who have fallen are not very concrete, but they may serve to give the keynote for the active performers—to use a metaphor from another art—and perhaps that was all they were intended to achieve.

'L'INTERMÉDIAIRE.'

L'Intermédiaire for August is a very interesting number. It contains the full text of 'Le Soldat par Chagrin,' by Gérard de Nerval, which we think some of our readers may be glad to have:—

I.

Je me suis engagé (bis)
Pour l'amour d'une blonde, (bis)
Pas pour mon anneau d'or
Qu'à d'autre elle a donné,
Mais c'est pour un baiser
Qu'elle m'a refusé.

II.

Je me suis engagé (bis)
Dans l'régiment de France (bis)
Là où' que j'ai logé,
On m'y a conseillé,
De prendre mon congé,
Par-dessous mes souliers.

III.

Dans mon chemin faisant, (bis)
J'rencont' mon capitaine, (bis)
Mon capitain' me dit:
"Où vas-tu, Sans-souci?"
"J'm'en vas dans le vallon,
Rejoind' mon bataillon."

IV.

"Soldat, t'as du chagrin, (bis)
Par l'abandon de ta blonde (bis)
Ell' n'est pas dign' de toi,
La preuve est à mon doigt:
Tu vois bien clairement,
Que je suis son amant."

V.

Là-bas, dans le vallon, (bis)
Coule claire fontaine; (bis)
J'ai mis mon habit bas,
Mon sabre au bout d'mon bras,
Et je me suis battu,
Comme un vaillant soldat.

VI.

Du premier coup portant, (bis)
J'ai tué mon capitaine, (bis)
Mon capitaine est mort,
Et moi, je vis-t-encor,
Mais dans quarante jours,
Ça sera-t-à mon tour.

VII.

Celui qui me tuera, (bis)
Ça s'ra mon camarade; (bis)
Il me band'ra les yeux
Avec un mouchoir bleu,
Et me fera mourir,
Sans me faire souffrir.

VIII.

"Que l'on mette mon cœur (bis)
Dans une serviette blanche, (bis)
Qu'on le porte à ma mi,
Qui demeure au pays,
En disant: c'est le cœur
De votre serviteur.

IX.

"Soldats de mon pays, (bis)
N'le dit' pas à ma mère, (bis)
Mais dites-lui plutôt,
Que je suis-t-à Bordeaux,
Prisonnier des Anglais,
Qu'a n'me r'verra jamais."

Notices to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS who send letters to be forwarded to other contributors should put on the top left-hand corner of their envelopes the number of the page of 'N. & Q.' to which their letters refer, so that the contributor may be readily identified.

CORRIGENDUM.—'Statues and Memorials,' *ante*, p. 168, col. 2, l. 27, for "Dec." read *Sept.*

G. B. and Y. T.—Forwarded.

MR. CECIL CLARKE.—Many thanks. You are not a delinquent.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 38.

NOTES :—The Chaplains of Fromond's Chantry at Winchester, 221—Materials for a History of the Watts Family of Southampton, 224—Samuel Wesley the elder : his Poetic Activities, 226—"Communiqué," 227.

QUERIES :—Sir Alexander Fraser, Physician to Charles II. —Cloth Industry at Ayr in the Seventeenth Century—"Don't be longer than you can help"—Robert William Elliston—Rev Ward Maule, 227—Marseilles Harbour Frozen—"Great-cousin"—"The freedom of a city in a gold box"—'The Comic Aldrich'—Acco—St. Newlyn East —A Mediæval Hymn—Tinsel Pictures, 228—Arnold of Rugby and Hebrew—Old MS. Verses—Moone of Breda : Jackson—Osbert Salvin, Naturalist—Dr. Thomas Frewen —Author Wanted, 229.

REPLIES :—An English Army List of 1740, 229—"Watch House," Ewell, Surrey, 233—Marshals of France—Uncut Paper—Snob and Ghost—Capt. Arthur Conolly, 235—Cromwell : St. John—The Actor-Martyr—Richard Duke, 236—'Sabrinæ Corolla'—Caldecott—The Removal of Memorials in Westminster Abbey—The Horse Chestnut, 237—Sir John Maynard, 1592-1658—John Evans, Astrologer, of Wales—Authors Wanted—St. George's, Hart Street, Bloomsbury—The Custody of Corporate Seals, 238 —St. Luke's, Old Street : Bibliography—Folk-Lore : Red Hair—Perpetuation of Printed Errors—Ching: Cornish or Chinese? 239.

NOTES ON BOOKS :—'The Ancient Cross Shafts at Bewcastle and Ruthwell'—'Sir William Butt, M.D.'—'The Burlington Magazine.'

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

THE CHAPLAINS OF FROMOND'S CHANTRY AT WINCHESTER.

The subjoined list of the Chaplains of John Fromond's Chantry at Winchester College is offered as a supplement to the list of the College Chaplains (1417-1542) which was printed at 11 S. x. 201, 221.

As has been indicated already at 11 S. xii. 294, 433, Fromond's Chantry-Chapel was built after his death by his executors. Robert Thurbern, who was Warden of the College from 1413 to 1450, was one of these executors, and the building may justly be regarded as his chief work at Winchester. Following Fromond's example, he left the building of his own Chantry-Chapel to others, and Dr. John Baker was consequently engaged between (say) 1473 and 1487 in building Thurbern's Chapel and in rearing a belfry tower above it.

The moneys needed for the erection of Fromond's Chapel were obtained mainly by the selling of his landed estates. These had been conveyed by him on Nov. 13, 1420 (the day before he made his will), to John Harryes, Richard Wallop, and Richard Seman, and their heirs, without mention of the trusts intended, because of the great confidence which he had in the feoffees. What the trusts really were can be learnt from the Chancery proceedings which Thurbern and John Halle (another of Fromond's executors) had to bring against Wallop and Seman in or about the year 1430, when Harryes, the other feoffee, was dead. For the bill of complaint, the subpœna to Seman (who was an executor as well as a feoffee), and Seman's depositions, see 'Early Chancery Proceedings,' P.R.O., bundle 8, Nos. 17-19 ; see also the petition of Thurbern and Halle to Cardinal Beaufort, telling the like story, but with some variations of detail, a copy of which is preserved at the College. These documents show that Fromond had intended that all his estates, other than those expressly disposed of by his will, should be sold by the feoffees under directions from the executors, and that the executors should expend the proceeds in the building of a chapel over Fromond's grave in the centre of the College Cloisters. The occasion of the litigation in Chancery was an alleged attempt by Wallop to secure two of Fromond's properties, the manor of Fernhill and some lands at Alverstoke, for his own son, Richard Wallop junior, without any payment being made for them. Wallop senior was Fromond's successor as Steward of the College lands, but he vacated the office shortly before the litigation began. (Cf. 12 S. i. 362, No. 27.) The upshot was that the manor of Fernhill eventually came to the College as an additional endowment for the Chantry.

By the deed of Nov. 13, 1420, Fromond divided his estates into no fewer than seventeen parcels. He disposed of only three of them by his will :—

1. He directed that, after his wife's death, what may be called his home property (the manor of Sparsholt, &c.), which he had inherited from his grandfather, Richard Fromond, should go to John Esteney and his heirs, but on the terms that a chaplain should be provided at St. Stephen's Church, Sparsholt, to celebrate daily at St. Katherine's altar for the souls of Fromond and his wife and certain of their relatives and ancestors. This property was duly conveyed upon these terms, by Harryes, Wallop, and Seman, to Esteney by a deed dated Tuesday next before the feast of St. George the Martyr, 10 H. V. (*i.e.*, April 21, 1422), a copy of which was entered in our 'Registrum rubrum,' fol. 126. As Fromond's widow,

who had a life interest in the property, is not mentioned in the deed, it may be presumed that she was then already dead. According to Seman's depositions, Esteney was Fromond's kinsman.

2. Fromond left to the College his tenements and rents in the city and soke of Winchester for the buying of clothes for the Quiristers in perpetuity.

3. The College was also to have, after his wife's death, his moiety of the manor of Allington for the following purposes :—

(i.) For their anniversary to be kept annually at the College. Each Fellow or Chaplain celebrating it was to receive 2*s.*, and the Warden 40*d.*, and each Clerk or Scholar, if present, 2*d.* There was to be a pittance, "pietancia eodem die in prandio per totam aulam ad valenciam xiiis. iiiid."

(ii.) For the maintenance of a special Chaplain, "Capellanum idoneum celebrantem pro animabus nostris ubi corpora nostra quiescent," to be paid 10 marks (6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) a year. He was to come

"ad servicium et horas canonicas in choro collegii ad legendum et psallandum secundum quod custos et socii ei assignaverint si expediens eis videatur."

He was to hold office at the pleasure of the Warden and Fellows, and if the office remained vacant through their default for a month, the appointment was to lapse to the Bishop of Winchester.

(iii.) Any residue from the Allington income was to go towards the Quiristers' clothes, if the Winchester income should prove insufficient. Each Quirister was to receive annually for livery at least three yards of broad cloth of a colour different from that worn by the Scholars. It is stated in Thurbern and Halle's petition to Beaufort that each Quirister had to be supplied with "une hopelond et un chapron." The hopelond was a tunic with a long skirt, and the chapron was a hood. See the 'N.E.D.' under "Houpland" and "Chaperon."

Fromond left the residue of his personal estate, not specifically bequeathed, to his executors :—

"Ut ipsi inde disponant in operibus caritatis ad laudem et honorem Dei pro salute animarum mee et Matildis uxoris mee patrum ac matrum parentum amicorum et benefactorum nostrorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum sicut in die judicii respondere voluerint."

But, according to the petition I have just mentioned, there was no such residue, and for that reason (the lack of ready money to meet expenses) Wallop, who had been named as one of the executors, declined to join in the application for probate. If he had any plausible defence to the charge brought against him with regard to Fernhill, it is a pity that it has not come down to us. The proceedings were probably compromised or settled out of Court; for our Account-roll of 1437-8 contains the following entries under 'Custus pro litibus defendendis' :—

"In solutis Haydoke pro ii brevibus vocatis subpena directis a cancellaria domini Regis Custodi et Ricardo Seman pro dotacione Cantarie Johannis Fromond, xiid. In datis Ricardo Walopp equitanti cum Custode ad Dogmershfylde xii die mensis Augusti ad testificandum coram cancellaria domini Regis de fine placiti inter eundem Ricardum et executores Johannis Fromund de manerio de Farnhyll cum xiid. datis famulo eiusdem, viis. viiid.....Et in expensis Ricardi Barett equitantis ad Ricardum Walopp ad rogandum ipsum interesse coram cancellaria domini Regis cum Custode xii die mensis Augusti pro materia concernente executores Johannis Fromund cum vid. solutis pro i equo conducto pro eodem Ricardo, xxiid."

In the deed-poll of June 20, 1446, whereby the College accepted Fromond's benefactions with the conditions attached to them, it is stated that he died on Nov. 20, 1420. According to the Account-rolls of 1542-3 and 1543-4, where the dates of the various obits kept by the College are noted, Fromond's anniversary was then being kept on Nov. 19. Kirby's "9 November" ('Annals,' 166, 265) is a misprint.

In the following list of Fromond's Chaplains I use the same abbreviations as I have used on previous occasions :—

1. Dom. William Clyff, the original Chaplain and the only one of whom there is any known record before the above-mentioned deed of June 20, 1446. Died March 24, 1433 (? 1433/4).

"Orate pro anima domini Willelmi Clyff primi capellani istius capelle qui obiit xxiiii° die mensis marcii anno domini m° cccc° xxxiii° cuius anime propicietur deus. Amen."

Brass, now in the Chantry on the north wall, but formerly (before 1898) on the west wall of the Cloisters. His stipend was not paid by the College, but he may have received it from Fromond's executors.

2. Dom. William Wyke, 1447 (?)-62. The Account-roll of 1447-8 (the earliest roll with items under 'Obitus Fromonde cum stipendio capellani sui') records his receipt of the Chaplain's stipend "pro medietate anni ultimi lxvis. viiid. solut. per manus magistri Johannis Parke," who had been Bursar in 1446-7. Last paid for half of 1461-2. Fellow of the College, adm. April, 5 H. V.

(1417), as "de Wyke in com. Dors." (Reg., L.A.); resigned Fellowship shortly before Aug. 8, 1445, when Dom. John Robert became Fellow in his stead (Reg. O.; and A.R. 1444-5, under "stipendia sociorum"); "recessit ad obsequium in hospitali sancti Johannis Baptiste Wynton et habuit cantariam perpetuam Johannis Fromond in claustro collegii nostri."—Reg., L.A.

3. Mr. John Gynnor, *alias* Chynnor, 1462-1492. First paid for half of 1461-2, and last paid for unspecified part of 1491-2. Scholar of the College, adm. in 1434 as "de Castell Eton in com. Wilts." (Reg.). Scholar and Fellow (1441) of New College, Oxford, as "de par. de Heyworth, Sar. dioc."; "Art. Mr. et S. Theologiæ Scholaris" (Liber Succ. et Dign.). Donor to New College Library (Coxe, 'Cat. Cod. MSS. Coll. et Aul. Oxon.'). Fellow of Winchester College, adm. Oct. 5, 1452, as "de parochia de Eton Meysey in com. Wilch." (Reg. O); resigned Fellowship to become Fromond's Chaplain on or about March 27, 1462 (the date when his accounts as Bursar ended). Founded an obit for himself, which was first kept at the College in 1492-3, and was kept annually on Feb. 21 (see A.R. 1542-3).

4. Mr. John Dogood, 1492-9. First paid for unspecified part of 1491-2, and last paid for whole of 1498-9. Scholar of the College, adm. in 1458 as "filius tenentis de Downton in com. Wylts."; "recessit ad Coll. Oxon. A° dni. mcccclxi° xii° die Febr." (Reg.). Scholar and Fellow (Feb. 10, 1463/4) of New College, Oxford, as "de par. S. Edmundi in Sar., com. Wilts"; vacated in 1474, M.A. (Liber S. et D.). Fellow of Winchester College, adm. in 1474, 14 E. IV. (Reg., L.A.); vacated on being presented by the College, Nov. 15, 1485, to Andover Vicarage, then vacant by the death of Mr. John Hall (L.A., f. 94*d.*); resigned Andover before May 29, 1489, when Mr. William Gresley was presented (*ibid.*). Fellow again, "2° admissus," May 8, 1490, and 6 H. VII. (Reg., L.A., and Reg. O; but the 6 H. VII. did not begin until Aug. 22, 1490); vacated upon becoming Fromond's Chaplain, January, 1491/2 (see A.R. 1491-2). Appointed by the College in 1498 as Chaplain of Andrew Huls' or Holes' Chantry in St. Mary Magdalene Chapel in Salisbury Cathedral in succession to Dom. Simon Brenfyre, *alias* Bowyar (the original Chaplain there), with annual stipend of 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, last paid to him in 1500-1. Will, dated Sept. 4, 1501 (witnesses, Mr. John Phyppis, M.A., Mr. Robert Parker, B. Can. L., and Dom. Roger Philpotte), proved Jan. 4, 1501/2, by Dom. John Webbe, the executor, P.C.C., 6 Blamyr. "De legatione bone memorie mri. Johannis Dogood hoc anno, liiis. iiiid." (A.R. 1501-2, under 'Receptio forinceca'). Confused by Walcott ('Wykeham and his Colleges,' 393) with John Dogget, Chancellor of Salisbury (1486), and Provost of King's College, Cambridge (1499), as to whom see Jones, 'Fasti Eccles. Sarisb.,' 339; 'D.N.B.,' xv. 183.

5. Dom. John Hayward, 1499-1507. First paid for whole of 1499-1500, and last paid for first quarter of 1507-8. Apparently never a Fellow of the College; but perhaps identical with a Scholar admitted in 1460 as "Johannes Hayward de Romford in com. Essex: recessit ad Coll. Oxon." (Reg.); Scholar and Fellow (1467) of New College, Oxford; vacated 1468 (Liber S. et D.).

6. Dom. John Curteys, 1508-10. First paid for last three quarters of 1507-8, and last paid for unspecified part of 1509-10. Scholar of the College, adm. 1469. The Register this year, instead of stating the places of birth, brackets thirteen names (including his) against the word "vigent," short for "de locis ubi bona vigent," *i.e.*, places where one or other of Wykeham's Colleges had property (see the College Statutes of 1400, rubric 2). Of St. Mary's parish, Bath, Somerset, "filius tenentis de Colerne" (Reg. O, under date Sept. 28, 1471, when he took the Scholar's oath). Scholar and Fellow (July 10, 1476) of New College, Oxford; vacated 1480, B.A. (Liber S. et D.). Fellow of Winchester College, adm. Oct. 7, 1480 (Reg. O); vacated upon becoming Fromond's Chaplain. Died Jan. 30, 1509/10. Brass on west wall of the Cloisters. Bequeathed to the College 6*l.*, "si bona sua ad tantum extendent" (MS. note by Charles Blackstone).

7. Dom. John Clere, 1510-21. First paid for unspecified part of 1509-10, and last paid for first quarter of 1521-2. Apparently never a Fellow of the College; but possibly identical with a Scholar of 1454:—

"Johannes Clere de parochia sci. Johannis in Suburbio Winton in com. Suth.: recessit ad Coll. Oxon. a° r.r. Edwardi IIII^ti primo."—Reg.

Scholar and Fellow (May 28, 1461) of New College, Oxford; vacated 1464 (Liber S. et D.).

8. Dom. Richard Dunstall, 1522-4 (?). First paid for last three quarters of 1521-2, and last paid by name for whole of 1523-4. The Account-rolls of 1524-5 and 1525-6 do not name the Chaplain paid for these years. Scholar of the College, adm. 1506 as "de Wydynstrete, Northampton, filius

tenentis Winton, xiiii annorum in festo Nat. domini preterito" (Reg.). Scholar and Fellow (July 24, 1511) of New College, Oxford, as "de villa de Wedonbrika in com. Northampt.," *i.e.*, Weedon-Beck or Weedon-on-the-Street; vacated 1514, civilista (Liber S. et D.). Fellow of Winchester College, probably admitted in 1514, but the date of his admission is recorded neither in Reg. O nor in the 'Liber Albus,' and the Account-roll of 1513-4 is missing. He accompanied the Warden on several journeys during 1514-5. Vacated Fellowship upon appointment as Fromond's Chaplain. Appointed as Huls' Chaplain in Salisbury Cathedral, Jan. 7, 1529/30 (L.A., f. 62), and was still acting there in 1545-6, when Huls' obit was kept for the last time.

In an inventory of 1556, relating to "ye Stuffe that Mr. Warden hath in hys custodye of the College," the following entry occurs :—

"Item in Dunstones Chamber [one standynge bedstede, *struck out*], v cortaynes of yellow and redde sylke, iii fether beddes, ii bowlsters, one mattryes, a payre of fustyan blankettes, one standinge cowberde & olde hangynges of stayned clothes."

I cannot say whether this chamber took its name from St. Dunstan or from Richard Dunstall. Possibly it took it from neither of them, but from Mr. John Durston, who became a Fellow on July 22, 1553, and resigned before May 6, 1554.

9. Dom. Richard Phyllyps, 1524 (?)-46. First paid by name in 1526-7. Probably identical with a Scholar admitted in 1491 as "Ricardus Philype de Eston, filius tenentis in soka Winton, xi annorum in festo Annunciationis preterito." Cf. will of Elizabeth Fylip, 1508 (Bishop's Court), who desired to be buried at Eston (Easton, Hants), and mentioned "Sir Richard my son" (ex rel. Mr. J. Challenor Smith). Apparently not a Fellow at either of Wykeham's Colleges. Rector of St. Swithun-upon-Kingsgate, Winchester, in 1535 ('Valor Eccles.'), being Rector there as early as 1520 and as late as 1555 ('Archdeacon's Visitation Book,' ex rel. Dr. S. Andrews). Remained Fromond's Chaplain until the suppression of the Chantry under the 37 H. VIII. c. 4 and the 1 E. VI. c. 14. The Account-roll of 1546-7 contains, under 'Custus Capelle,' the somewhat obscure entry, "Item pro obfuscatione fenestre capelle fromonde, *xd.*"

Payment of the Chaplain's stipend was revived in 1550-1, but the recipient is not named. It was paid for the last time in respect of the third quarter of 1558-9, but was paid on that occasion to the Fellows and Chaplains of the College: "item solut. decem sociis et capellanis celebrantibus in capella fromond hoc termino, xxxiiis. iiiid." ('Stipendia Capellanorum'). H. C.

Winchester College.

MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF THE WATTS FAMILY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

(See *ante*, pp. 101, 161.)

3. *Isaac Watts, D.D.*

Isaac Watts, the eminent Nonconformist minister and hymn-writer, and the eldest son of the foregoing, was born July 17, 1674, at Southampton (house now called 22 French Street), and baptized at the Above Bar Chapel, Southampton, about September of that year.

From 1680 to 1690 he was educated at the Southampton Grammar School under the Rev. John Pinhorne.

Finishing his education in an academy near London under Mr. Rowe, he became at the age of 22 tutor to the son of Sir John Hartopp at Newington.

In 1698 he was chosen assistant to Dr. Chauncey, whom on Jan. 15, 1701/2, he succeeded in his Meeting.

He then went to live with Sir Thomas Abney, of Newington, and continued in that family till his death in 1748. As we have already seen, he was mentioned in his father's will, 1735.

On July 23, 1746, he made his will, which was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (384 Strahan) in 1748 by his brother Enoch Watts and Nathaniel Neal of London, the executors.

He died unmarried on Nov. 25, 1748, and was buried at Bunhill Fields. A handsome tomb was erected over his grave by Lady Abney and Sir John Hartopp.

For further particulars see his many biographies.

4. *Richard Watts, Brother of Dr. Isaac Watts.*

He was born Feb. 10, 1675/6, and baptized about May of that year at the Above Bar Chapel, Southampton. In 1735, as we have seen, he was mentioned in his father's will as having received a considerable sum of money as a marriage portion.

His wife, Mary ——, is also mentioned in that will. She survived her husband.

Richard Watts died April 14, 1750. His will is dated Nov. 27, 1746, and was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury

(132 Greenly) in 1750. From this we see that he was a physician. He left his widow his salt works at Lymington, Hants. Edmund Calamy (1697 ?-1755) was appointed his trustee. The witnesses to his will were Jos. Williams, Hugh Hardy, and John Martin. It is interesting to note that Edmund Calamy (1671-1739), father of the trustee, married first, Dec. 19, 1695, Mary (died 1713), daughter of a Michael Watts, a cloth merchant and haberdasher (d. Feb. 3, 1708, aged 72)—no relation that I can discover.

The following extract from Dr. Munk's Roll of the Royal College of Physicians was courteously supplied by Dr. Edward Liveing, the Registrar of the College, on Dec. 19, 1908 :—

"Richard Watts, M.D., a native of Hampshire, then practising at Lymington, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate * of the College June 26, 1703. A few years afterwards, removing to London, he presented himself at the Censors' Board, and on Sept. 30, 1710, after the usual examinations, was admitted a Licentiate.†

"He was created doctor of medicine at Cambridge June 15, 1728; on Sept. 30 following was admitted a candidate‡ of the College; and on Sept. 30, 1729, a Fellow."

His only child, Mary Watts, married James Brackstone, a bookseller. As Mary's aunt, Sarah Watts, married Joseph Brackstone, it is possible that James Brackstone and his wife were cousins.

5. *Enoch Watts, Brother of Dr. Isaac Watts.*

He was born March 11, 1678/9, and baptized about November of that year at the Above Bar Chapel, Southampton. He is said to have been a sailor, but his will describes him as "gent."

In 1735 he is mentioned in his father's will, which he proved in 1736/7.

From his own will, dated Jan. 27, 1755, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (301 Paul), Nov. 6, 1755, it is clear that he was either a bachelor or a widower without surviving children.

He describes himself as of Southampton, gent., and leaves all he possesses to his sister, Mrs. Brackstone, her three daughters, and his nephew Joseph Brackstone of Covent Garden, London.

He mentions a lease of the Custom House, Southampton, "given me by the will of my kinsman Richard Taunton, Esq., lately deceased."

6. *Thomas Watts, Brother of Dr. Isaac Watts.*

He was born Jan. 20, 1679/80, and baptized about March of that year at the Above Bar Chapel, Southampton. As he is not mentioned in his father's will, we may presume that he died before Sept. 16, 1735.

I have not found his will or any grant of letters of administration.

We may expect to find his marriage between the years 1700 and 1712.

He had only two children :—

1. Mary Watts, who married before Sept. 16, 1735, John Chaldecott. Her grandfather, Isaac Watts, in 1735 left her 50*l.* to be paid to her when her brother Thomas Watts reached the age of 23.

Her children were :—

(i.) John Chaldecott, mentioned in the will of his uncle, Thomas Watts, which will he proved on Dec. 15, 1773.

(ii.) Charles Chaldecott, mentioned in the will of his uncle, Thomas Watts.

(iii.) Richard Taunton Chaldecott, mentioned as being under 22 years of age in the will of his uncle, Thomas Watts, and mentioned again in the codicil of that will dated Feb. 27, 1772.

2. Thomas Watts, born after 1712, as under 23 years of age in 1735 when his grandfather, Isaac Watts, left him the sum of 100*l.*

His will, dated Nov. 16, 1770 (codicil dated Feb. 27, 1772), was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on Dec. 15, 1773 (497 Stevens). In it he describes himself as of Chichester, Sussex, gent., and mentions his wife Anna, leaving her property at Chichester and Selsey in Sussex, and at Kingston in Surrey. He appoints his nephew John Chaldecott his executor. He leaves 100*l.* to each of his wife's sisters, viz.: Susanna, the wife of John Vernon Penfold, and Mary, the wife of John Longman. To his kinsman Joseph Brackstone of York Street, Covent Garden, he leaves 100*l.*, but revokes this legacy in the codicil as "he is now dead." He refers to a legacy of Herring Fishery stock left to him by "my good friend and relation Richard Taunton, late of the town and county of Southampton, Esq., deceased." The property in Chichester left, as stated above, to his wife is to go after her death to his said nephew John Chaldecott. If he dies without issue, then

* "Extra-urbem" Licentiate, one licensed to practise outside the 7-mile radius from London City.

† Licensed to practise in London and within the 7-mile radius.

‡ Probationers for a year after obtaining their University degrees before admission to the Fellowship. Fellows only are members of the Corporation.

to his other nephews, Charles Chaldecott and Richard Taunton Chaldecott.

It is clear from the above will that Thomas Watts, senior, has no Watts descendants.

7. Sarah Brackstone, Sister of Dr. Isaac Watts.

Sarah Watts was born on Oct. 31, 1681, and baptized at the Above Bar Chapel, Southampton, about December of that year.

She was living a widow on Jan. 27, 1755, but died before Jan. 27, 1771.

In February, 1707/8, she married Joseph Brackstone of Southampton. He was living on Sept. 16, 1735, but died before Jan. 27 1755.

Their children were :—

1. Joseph Brackstone, of York Street, Covent Garden, who died between Nov. 16, 1770, and Feb. 27, 1772. He had issue.

2. Mary, living unmarried Jan. 27, 1755.

3. Sarah, of Southampton. She died unmarried. Her will, dated Jan. 27, 1771, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (48 Trevor), Feb. 23, 1771.

4. Martha, of Southampton. Living unmarried Jan. 27, 1755, and Jan. 27, 1771.

From the above notes it is clear that nobody now living of the surname Watts can trace descent from the father of Dr. Isaac Watts. Any one descended from him must prove his ancestry through the Brackstones or Chaldecotts. WILLIAM BULL.

(*To be continued.*)

SAMUEL WESLEY THE ELDER: HIS POETIC ACTIVITIES.—At 8 S. ix. 21; xi. 506, I gave, about twenty years ago, an account, under his own hand, of the political trials of the Rev. Samuel Wesley the elder, father of the founder of Methodism. It may prove interesting to try to add some information from contemporary sources about his poetical activities, thus alluded to in an incidental mention at the latter reference, to be found in *Dyer's News Letter*, under date

"1705, July 17, London.—Mr. Wesley, a beneficed minister in Lincolnshire, who formerly wrote the Life of Christ, which he dedicated to Queen Mary, but lately unhappily writing against the Dissenters."

The date of this poem's publication thus is placed before December, 1694, when Queen Mary II. died, but the work was one of which its author was obviously very proud, and not long before King William III. passed away, just over seven years later, it was being "boomed" freely. It was advertised in *The Post Man* of Aug. 14-16, 1701, that

"This day is published The Post Angel; Or, Universal Entertainment for July. The Contents are these. 1st, A brief Account of the Life and Writings of Mr. Samuel Wesley, Author of the Heroick Poem on the Life of Christ."

There were nineteen other items in the table of contents of a singularly varied character, and two of them of a type dealing with subjects not usually referred to openly in these more delicate days.

Later in the same year we have the poem advertised again, but now in connexion with a fresh effort in verse, thus :—

"The History of the new Testament, Representing the Actions and Miracles of our blessed Saviour and his Apostles, attempted in Verse, and adorn'd with 52 Sculptures. Written by Samuel Westly, A.M. Chaplain to the most Honourable the Lord Marquess of Normanby, and Author of the Life of Christ, an Heroic Poem. The Cuts done by J. Sturt. Printed for Cha. Harper at the Flower de Luce over against St. Dunstans Church in Fleet-street. Where is also Printed and sold the Life of Christ, an Heroick Poem, with 60 Copper Plates in Fol. the 2d. Impression price 20*s.* and a Treatise on the Sacrament, in 12o. price 2*s.* both writ by Samuel Westly, A.M."

This advertisement appeared in *The Post Man* of Dec. 9-11, 1701; and, a little more than thirteen years later, the following, carrying on the succession, was to be found in *The Post Boy* of Feb. 1-3, 1715, when George I. had come to the throne :—

"Just publish'd, The History of the Old and New Testament, attempted in Verse, and adorn'd with 332 Sculptures, in 3 Vols. By Sam. Wesley, A.M. Chaplain to his Grace John Duke of Buckingham, and Author of the Life of Christ; an Heroic Poem. The Cutts by J. Sturt. Printed for Ben Cowse, at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard; and John Hooke, at the Flower-de-Luce against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street. Pr. 10*s.*"

Are there extant any contemporary criticisms of these poetic efforts, and have they in recent times been reprinted?

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

VOLTAIRE ON POLAND AND TURKEY.—The dissolution of the Turkish Empire and the reconstruction of the Kingdom of Poland will probably be two of the results of the present war. Voltaire predicted the great political mistake of the eighteenth century :—

"Certainement [he wrote on Nov. 2, 1772, concerning the Empress Catherine of Russia and the Empress Marie Thérèse of Austria], puisque ces deux braves dames se sont si bien entendues pour changer la face de la Pologne, elles s'entendront encore mieux pour changer celle de la Turquie."

If the great French philosopher's advice had been followed, many subsequent wars, including the present one, might have been avoided. ANDREW DE TERNANT.

36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

"COMMUNIQUÉ."—Here is another word frequently used in our own newspapers when conveying intelligence from the seat of war. But why annex it when we have the more suitable equivalents "dispatch," "report," and so forth? "German *communiqués*," a term also employed, is surely quite an inexcusable combination. CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

SIR ALEXANDER FRASER, PHYSICIAN TO CHARLES II.—This rather pompous personage (inadequately accounted for in the 'D.N.B.') belonged to the Frasers of Durris. I have just seen an old catalogue which quotes a letter by him, written on Aug. 22, 1663, in which he implores speedy justice upon

"a gentilman of the name of Gordon, who hath killed most inhumanly my uncle, Alexander Lindsay, who married my aunt the Lady Barras: I entreat your Lordship not to suffer so barbarous a murther of an old gentleman of 72 yeares, without arms, to passe unpunished."

What does this murder refer to? The only aunt of Fraser I know of, Mary Fraser, married the Rev. Andrew Ramsay, father of Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall.

J. M. BULLOCH.

123 Pall Mall, S.W.

CLOTH INDUSTRY AT AYR IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—A member of my family—Abraham del Court (born 1623), a Huguenot—after a preliminary visit to Scotland in 1650, settled at Ayr about 1660. His brother Jacob, at Amsterdam on June 12, 1663, signs before Notary Public Donckerts a contract with a servant who is to take Abraham del Court's children to Ayr in Scotland. This proves that he intended establishing himself in that country.

Abraham del Court's relatives were at that time at the head of that famous cloth industry of Amsterdam which is now entirely extinct. Abraham del Court had presumably been invited to come over to Scotland to found an industry that at that period, except for the manufacturing of plaids, could hardly be said to exist in North Britain. He was a man of importance. A look at the magnificent full-length portrait group of himself and his wife by Van der Helst in the Museum Boijmans at Rotterdam shows it at a glance.

Can any reader give me information concerning the cloth industry at Ayr besides what Prof. W. R. Scott mentions in his 'New Mills Records,' Scottish Historical Society, vol. xxxiv., and in his book on Companies, vol. iii.? The least detail concerning the textile industry of Ayr of any period—but preferably of the seventeenth century—will be welcome.

W. DEL COURT.

47 Blenheim Crescent, W.

"DON'T BE LONGER THAN YOU CAN HELP."—Why is this phrase used? It plainly should be: "Don't be longer than you can *not* help." It means "Do not be longer than avoidable." The time "avoidable" is the time you can *not* help taking.

This question I find among the notes of my late brother, William Whitebrook, for many years one of your occasional querists. I do not see any easy solution to the difficulty suggested. The extent of use of the phrase is also unknown to me. I have heard it in London, from persons habituated to accuracy of speech. J. C. W.

ROBERT WILLIAM ELLISTON.—I should be greatly obliged if some Latin scholar would give the correct translation of these lines, which appear on the monument of the above actor in St. John's, Waterloo Bridge Road:

Dum pia Melpomene, nato pereunte querelas
Fundit, et ante alias orba Thalia gemit;
Non minus in fletus fidi solvuntur amici,
Non minus egregii pignora chara tori:
Æquum, et propositi deplorant grande tenacem
Eximiæ fidei justitiæque virum.

G. S. PARRY.

[While, as her son dies, leal Melpomene her plaints
Pours, and Thalia wails beyond her sisters lorn,
No less his friends true-hearted into weeping break,
No less the pledges dear of his proud marriage-bed:
They mourn a man fair-minded, that which he had set him
Full strong to hold to, of high honour and righteousness.]

THE REV. WARD MAULE.—I shall be much obliged if any of your readers can give me further information about this clergyman than I possess at present. He was appointed by the Bishop and the committee of the Additional Clergy Society of Madras to the incumbency of Christ Church, Nagpore, in 1856; and in the following year to the incumbency of Christ Church, Nellore. He returned to England in 1859. I cannot

find his name in any Clergy List of the period. I shall be glad to know about his university, college, degree, and employment after he left India. FRANK PENNY.

3 Park Hill, Ealing, W.

MARSEILLES HARBOUR FROZEN.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly inform me if there is any record of the harbour at Marseilles having been frozen some time during the eighteenth century? To me it seems incredible. A. T. CROSSE.

Arthur's, St. James's Street, S.W.

"GREAT-COUSIN."—Your readers have always been so kindly encouraged to note any new or uncommon words that I hope I may ask if the word given in *The Times* of Sept. 4 is known beyond the North of England.

In a paragraph concerning the will of a Blackburn lady we read that she left a legacy to her "great-cousin." I am fairly conversant with family records, but I never saw this word before.

I should be grateful to any one who could inform me whether it refers to the third or fourth generation, *i.e.*, whether the ladies descended from a couple who were their grandparents or their great-grandparents.

Y. T.

"THE FREEDOM OF A CITY IN A GOLD BOX."—What are the earliest records of the presentation of the freedom of a city in the now accustomed "gold box"? *The London Gazette* of July 7-10, 1679, contained the following:—

"Edenburg, July 3. This evening his Grace the Duke of Bucclugh and Monmouth was Treated by the City at a very noble Collection of Meats and Fruits, after which the Lord Provost presented his Grace with the Freedom of this City, the Letters being in a large Gold Box."

Horace Walpole's famous reference to the elder Pitt, "For some weeks it rained gold boxes," suggests how firmly this practice, when freedoms were presented, had become rooted by the middle of the eighteenth century. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

'THE COMIC ALDRICH.'—This was an Oxford skit published in 1866, and addressed to undergraduates as an invitation "to chop Logic instead of cutting it." The author is doubtless the late H. D. Traill, who describes himself as "the Angelic Doctor." The illustrations by "the Subtle Ditto" leave greater room for doubt. They may have been by Sidney Hall, who was Traill's friend and contemporary at Oxford. Presumably many of the personages are real, for Dean Mansel is plainly and Prof. Wall vaguely recognizable. Can any of your readers give information, especially on the identity of "the Subtle Ditto"? The illustrator seems to have been gifted with prophetic powers, for in one sketch a lady in the garb of the present day is seen working in the field.

L. G. R.

Bournemouth.

ACCO.—Can any one tell me something of Acco? I met her in my childhood in the 'Heathen Mythology' section of 'Mangnall's Questions,' and, as far as I can remember, have never found her elsewhere. She was introduced as being "an old woman remarkable for talking to herself at the glass, and refusing what she most wished for."

ST. SWITHIN.

ST. NEWLYN EAST.—In the churchyard of this Cornish parish there is a cross bearing the inscription: "God's visitation of Newlyn 1880. Psalms 130-134." I have heard that an epidemic raged in Newlyn in 1880, and shall be obliged to any correspondent who will kindly give me full details. The cross is not of the usual Cornish pattern, and appears to be an old one restored.

F. GODFERY.

Larnaca, Argyll Road, Boscombe, Hants.

A MEDIÆVAL HYMN.—In a book on stained glass in Rouen which was published in 1832, Langlois, a French author, describes a panel representing the Annunciation (formerly in St. Leu Church, Paris) as one of the joys of the Blessed Virgin, and quotes one strophe from an ancient hymn which he attributes, I do not know why, to St. Thomas à Becket:—

Gaude, Virgo, mater Christi,
Quæ per aurem concepisti,
Gabriele nuntio.

I should be pleased to know if the other strophes are to be found. What about the date and attribution to St. Thomas? It seems to be very improbable.

PIERRE TURPIN.

TINSEL PICTURES.—Being interested in old tinselled portraits of actors and actresses, I should be pleased to learn the name of the publisher of theatrical prints who first introduced and supplied the tinsel foil ornaments for the embellishment of the same. I should also be glad to know if there is any collection of these old tinselled portraits in any public gallery or museum in the country. I have seen those in the London Museum. ANDREW J. GRAY.

138 Durham Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

ARNOLD OF RUGBY AND HEBREW.—In a letter to Whately which Arnold wrote in 1835 occurs a very interesting passage about a Hebrew scholar

"of whom I took a few lessons, and who was learned in the writings of the Rabbis, but totally ignorant of all the literature of the West, ancient and modern."

Can any one tell me who this person was?

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

OLD MS. VERSES.—I have lying before me a collection of verse in early eighteenth-century writing. I wish to know if the matter in it is original, or whether the poems and *jeu d'esprit* in it are copies. It contains amongst other things:—

Dr. Lappeworth to the worthiest Dr. Budden.
On the chess-play.
Dr. Corbett to the Lord Mordant.
In obitum Ro. Cecilii.
To the Comedians of Cambridge.
On young Tom of C. C. Dr. Corbett.
Dr. Donne on his departure from his loue.

I transcribe the following; they may be well known, but I have not come across them:—

J. Stone's Epitaph on himselfe whilst he lay sicke.

Lo here I lie strecht out both hands and feete
My Bed my graue, my shirt my winding sheete
You neede not carue a Tomb-stone out for me
A Tombe-Stone I unto myselfe will be.

Another.

Jerusalem's curse shall never light on me
For here a stone upon a stone you see.

On the remove of Queen Elizabeths bodie from Richmond to Whitehall by water.

The Queene was brought by water to Whitehall
At everie stroake teares from the oares did fall
More clung about the barge; fish under water
Wept out their eyes of pearle and swam blind after
I thinke the bargman might w^th^ easier thighes
Have rowed her thither through the peoples eyes
For howsoever thus my thoughts have scan'd
Sh' had come by water had she come by land.

On Queene Anne who dying in March, was kept unburied till Aprill and interred in May

March w^th^ his winds hath strucke a Cedar tall
And weeping Aprill mournes the Cedar's fall
And May intends her month no flowers shall bring
Since she hath lost the flower of the spring:
Thus Marches winds have caused Aprill showers
And yet sad May must loose her flower of flowers.

J. HAMBLEY ROWE, M.B.

[Is the poem by Donne Elegie XIIII., which first appeared in the 1635 edition of his poems?]

MOONE OF BREDA: JACKSON.—It is stated in Burke's 'Extinct Baronetage' that Sir Abraham Cullen, the first baronet's father, married Mrs. Abigail Moone, of a noble house in Brabant; and the Cullen family were also an ancient family of Breda in the Duchy of Brabant.

Was there any relationship between this Moone family and Sir Anthony Jackson, who was knighted at Breda in Holland in 1650?

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

OSBERT SALVIN, NATURALIST.—I should be glad to learn the name of his mother, and the date of her marriage. The 'D.N.B.', First Supp. iii. 335, does not mention her.

G. F. R. B.

DR. THOMAS FREWEN practised at Rye and afterwards at Lewes, and died at Northiam, June 14, 1791. See 'D.N.B.,' xx. 274. I should be glad to ascertain particulars of his parentage and the place of his birth.

G. F. R. B.

AUTHOR WANTED.—

Etsi inopis non ingrata munuscula dextræ.

F. P. B.

Replies.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(12 S. ii. 3, 43, 75, 84, 122, 129, 151, 163, 191, 204.)

[IT has been suggested that this Army List, when completed in the columns of 'N. & Q.,' should be reprinted in book-form, embodying the "replies" contributed, and furnished with an Index of Names. If the volume should run to about 96 pp., an edition, say, of 100 copies might be sold at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, the price per copy being much lower if a larger number were disposed of. Before coming to a decision it is necessary to consider the question of the number of copies for which a sale might with fair certainty be expected. Will readers, therefore, let us know if they would be prepared to purchase copies? Such intimation involves no obligation, and is only asked for in order to ascertain whether there is in fact any demand for such a reprint.]

First Regiment of Foot Guards (*ante*, p. 163).

Charles Frampton, colonel of 30th Foot, April 1, 1743, to his death; lieutenant-general, September, 1747; d. Sept. 23, 1749.

Wm. Merrick, major-general, 1745; d. Sept. 8, 1747.

Richard Ingoldsby, brigadier-general, 1744; d. Dec. 8, 1759.

Richard Pierson, colonel Foot Guards, d. Jan. 3, 1743.

Inwood, colonel Foot Guards, d. March 25, 1747.

Daniel Houghton, colonel of 45th Foot, Jan. 11, 1741, to 1745, and of 24th Foot, Jan. 22, 1745, to Dec. 5, 1747; brigadier-general, 1745.

James Long, colonel of 44th Foot, Jan. 7, 1741, to March, 1743; d. July, 1744.

Col. Brackley, d. Church, Cobham, Surrey, Jan. 3, 1758.

Alexander Dury, major-general, d. 1757.

Wm. Herbert, fifth son of 8th Earl of Pembroke; he was M.P. for Wilton 1734 to his death; colonel of 14th Foot, Dec. 1, 1747, to Jan. 27, 1753; and of 2nd Dragoon Guards, Jan. 27, 1753, to his death, March 31, 1757; major-general, Feb. 21, 1755.

Littler, colonel in the Guards, d. Feb. 13, 1742.

Rambouillet, colonel Foot Guards, d. November, 1747.

Sir Edward Bettenson succeeded his cousin Oct. 17, 1733; and d. Nov. 24, 1762.

Edward Carr, lieutenant-general, Feb. 22, 1760; colonel of 50th Foot, May 5, 1760, to his death about August, 1764.

A Wm. Daffy d. Weald, Essex, Aug. 3, 1771, aged 77.

John Parker, colonel of 41st Foot, Sept. 6, 1765, to death; lieutenant-general, April 30, 1770; d. Twickenham, Dec. 10, 1770.

James Durand, colonel of 56th Foot, June 12, 1765, to May 22, 1766; lieutenant-general, Feb. 22, 1760.

James Baker, captain in the Guards, d. April 21, 1744.

John Parslow, colonel of 70th Foot, April 28, 1758, to July 10, 1760; colonel of 54th Foot, Sept. 11, 1767, to April 30, 1770; and of 30th Foot, April 30, 1770, to death; Commandant of Gibraltar, 1761-2; general, Nov. 20, 1782; d. Nov. 15, 1786.

George Boscawen, third son of 1st Viscount Falmouth, b. Dec. 1, 1712; M.P. for Penryn, 1743-61, and for Truro, 1761-4; colonel of 29th Foot, March 4, 1752, to Jan. 16, 1761, and of 23rd Foot, Jan. 16, 1761, to death; lieutenant-general, Feb. 22, 1760; served at Dettingen and Fontenoy; d. May 3, 1775.

John Waldegrave, b. April 28, 1718; ensign 1st Foot Guards, May 13, 1735; lieutenant, Jan. 8, 1739; captain-lieutenant 3rd Foot Guards, April 11, 1743; first major, May 9, 1749; M.P. for Oxford, 1747-54, and for Newcastle-under-Lyme, 1754 and 1761-3; colonel of 9th Foot, Jan. 26, 1751, to Jan. 22, 1755; of 8th Dragoons, Jan. 22, 1755, to Oct. 23, 1758; of 5th Dragoon Guards, Oct. 23, 1758, to Sept. 10, 1759; of 2nd Dragoon Guards, Sept. 10, 1759, to July 15, 1773; and of Coldstream Guards, July 15, 1773, to death; succeeded his brother as 3rd Earl Waldegrave, April 28, 1763; general, May 26, 1772; d. of apoplexy in his carriage near Reading, Oct. 15, 1784; greatly distinguished himself at battle of Minden, Aug. 1, 1759.

Robert Rich, b. 1714; ensign Grenadier Guards, July 5, 1735; lieutenant, July 9, 1739; sold out, June, 1744; lieutenant-colonel 4th Foot, 1745, and colonel of it, Aug. 22, 1749, to May 12, 1756; severely wounded at battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746; Governor of Londonderry, April 24, 1756, to 1774; lieutenant-general, Dec. 10, 1760; succeeded his father as 5th Bart., Feb. 1, 1768; involved in a dispute with the Government, 1768, which resulted in his dismissal from the army, Oct. 3, 1774; d. Bath, May 19, 1785.

Studholm Hodgson, lieutenant 1st Foot Guards, Feb. 3, 1741, and captain, 1747; served at battles of Fontenoy and Culloden; raised the 50th Foot, December, 1755; colonel of it, May 20, 1756, to Oct. 23, 1759; colonel of 5th Foot, Oct. 24, 1759, to Nov. 7, 1768; colonel of 4th Foot, Nov. 7, 1768, to June 7, 1782; colonel of 4th Irish or Black Horse (which became 7th Dragoon Guards), June 7, 1782, to March 12, 1789; colonel of 11th Dragoons, March 12, 1789, to his death, Oct. 20, 1798, aged 90, at his residence in Old Burlington Street, London; created field-marshal, July 30, 1796.

George Gray, b. about 1710; colonel of 61st Foot, July 19, 1759, to May 9, 1768; and of 37th Foot, May 9, 1768, to death; lieutenant-general, April 30, 1770; succeeded his brother as 3rd Bart., Jan. 9, 1773; d. Feb. 14, 1773.

Maurice Johnson, colonel 1st Guards, d. Dec. 4, 1793, aged 80.

Mathew Aylmer, b. April 10, 1724; succeeded his cousin as 6th Bart., July 12, 1745; d. London, April, 1776.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards (*ante*, p. 164).

John Folliot, lieutenant-general, June, 1745; d. November, 1748.

John Folliott, colonel of 18th Foot, Dec. 22, 1747, to death; lieutenant-general, January, 1758; d. Feb. 26, 1762.

George Churchill, lieutenant-general, September, 1747; d. Aug. 19, 1753.

John Parsons, colonel of 41st Foot, March 4, 1752, to death, May 10, 1764, aged 90; lieutenant-general, 1759.

Legg, major Foot Guards, d. December, 1740.

Charles Fielding, brother of Earl of Denbigh, colonel in the Guards, d. Feb. 6, 1746.

Corbet, colonel in the Guards, d. Jan. 24, 1750.

Milner, captain in the Guards, d. Oct. 14, 1739.

Bennet Noel, lieutenant-general, Feb. 22, 1760; colonel of 43rd Foot, April 12, 1762, to his death, Sept. 21, 1766.

John Twisleton, officer in army, d. Broughton, near Banbury, Dec. 22, 1763.

Wm. A'Court-Ashe, colonel of 11th Foot, Aug. 21, 1765, to death; general, March 19, 1778; d. Aug. 2, 1781, aged 72.

Duncan Urquhart of Burdsyards, Scotland, colonel Foot Guards, d. Jan. 11, 1742.

Charles Perry was not colonel of 57th Foot, 1755-7, as John Arabin was; George Perry was colonel of 55th Foot, 1755-7.

Julius Cæsar, major-general, May 14, 1759; d. Aug. 7, 1762.

Wm. Gansell, colonel of 55th Foot, Aug. 20, 1762, to death; lieutenant-general, May 26, 1772; d. July 28, 1774.

Lord Robert Manners, colonel of 36th Foot, March 13, 1751, to Sept. 6, 1765; and of 3rd Dragoon Guards, Sept. 6, 1765, to death; general, May 26, 1772; d. May 31, 1782.

Charles Wilmer, son of the M.P. for Northampton, d. Dec. 26, 1742.

Wm. Evelyn, colonel of 29th Foot, Nov. 3, 1769, to death; lieutenant-general, Aug. 29, 1777; d. Aug. 15, 1783.

Third Regiment of Foot Guards

(*ante*, p. 165).

Legge, colonel Foot Guards, d. June 7, 1753.

Henry Skelton, colonel of 12th Foot, May 28, 1745, to death; lieutenant-general, September, 1747; d. April 10, 1757.

James Steuart of Torrence, colonel Foot Guards, d. April 3, 1743.

Thomas Murray, colonel of 46th Foot, June 23, 1743, to death; lieutenant-general, January, 1758; d. Nov. 14, 1764.

James Steuart, second son of 5th Earl of Galloway, major 3rd Foot Guards, 1745; lieutenant-general, Jan. 20, 1758; d. Calley, April 27, 1768.

Charles Ingram, brother of Viscount Irwin, colonel Foot Guards, d. Nov. 28, 1748.

George Ogilvie, major-general, d. 1779.

Wm. Lister, colonel, d. March, 1774.

Andrew Robinson, colonel of 45th Foot, Sept. 24, 1761, to Nov. 11, 1761; and of 38th Foot, Nov. 11, 1761, to his death April 5, 1762, aged 79.

Henry Powlet, captain in the Guards, d. May 11, 1743.

Burgess, colonel in the Guards, d. Aug. 18, 1760.

Cuthbert Sheldon, colonel in the Guards, d. Fletwick, May 29, 1765.

John Furbar, major-general, June 10, 1762; d. July 6, 1767.

John Wells, colonel, d. November, 1779, aged 82.

Daniel Jones, colonel of 2nd Foot, Aug. 7, 1777, to death; lieutenant-general, Feb. 27, 1779; d. Nov. 18, 1793.

Edward A'Court, captain in army, d. December, 1745.

Leslie, captain Foot Guards, d. Feb. 26, 1757.

Montagu Blomer, colonel in the army, d. September or October, 1772.

FREDERIC BOASE.

The King's Own Regiment of Horse

(*ante*, p. 44).

John Brown, major-general, March 26, 1754; lieutenant-general, Jan. 15, 1758; colonel 9th Light Dragoons, May 10, 1742; and of 1st Regt. of Light Horse (afterwards 4th Dragoon Guards), April 1, 1743, till he sold it, Aug. 3, 1762.

Brown was succeeded as lieutenant-colonel of the King's Horse by Major Martin Madan, May 11, 1742, to Aug. 24, 1746. He was first son of Martin M. of Isle of Nevis, by Penelope Russell, great-granddaughter of Archbishop Ussher; b. 1700; lieutenant and captain Coldstream Guards, Aug. 12, 1717, to 1721; captain in the King's Horse, May 16, 1721, to 1734; defeated at Bridport, December, 1746, but M.P. Wootton Bassett, 1747-54; equerry to Frederick, Prince of Wales, 1736-49; Groom of the Bedchamber to the same, April, 1749, till H.R.H. d., March, 1751; m. before 1726 Judith, daughter of Hon. Spencer Cowper, Justice of the Common Pleas; and d. March 4, 1756, aged 55; buried at Bath, M.I. Bath Abbey; father of Spencer Madan, Bishop of Peterborough.

George Furnese, of kin to Henry Furnese, M.P. Dover, 1720-34; cousin to Sir Robert F., 2nd Bart., M.P., of Waldershare, Kent.

Timothy Carr, major of the regt., May 11, 1742; lieutenant-colonel do., Aug. 24, 1746, to Feb. 13, 1759; brevet-colonel, April 9, 1746; one of the four Gentlemen Waiters (100*l.*) to Frederick, Prince of Wales, in 1748, till H.R.H. d. March, 1751; an equerry to

George, Prince of Wales, 1751-60; chief equerry and clerk marshal to the same as Geo. III., December, 1760, till he d. April 4, 1771.

William Thompson succ. him as major of the regt., Aug. 24, 1746, and was lieutenant-colonel July 13, 1757, to May 1, 1759.

The vacant captaincy had been filled by Hon. Charles Feilding from Oct. 13, 1727, till he was made captain and lieutenant-colonel Coldstream Guards, Nov. 7, 1739; retired Jan. 23, and d. Feb. 6, 1746; previously lieutenant and captain in same regt., Jan. 24, 1721, to 1727.

Charles Bembow was in 1761 (as Benbow) on half-pay of brigadier and lieutenant of the 3rd Troop of Horse Guards from the time it was reduced in 1746; but d. before 1770. Of kin to Wm. B., appointed captain in the Queen's Regiment of Horse, June, 1712.

Philip Brown was also in 1761 on half-pay of exempt and captain 3rd Horse Guards from its reduction, 1746, but also disappeared before 1770.

Hon. John Boscawen, fourth surviving son of 1st Viscount Falmouth; b. January, 1714; a Page of Honour to the King in 1738; lieutenant in the King's Horse, July 8, 1742; exempt and captain 3rd Horse Guards, 1742, till reduced, Dec. 25, 1746; adjutant 1st Horse Guards, Feb. 23, 1748; captain and lieutenant-colonel 1st Foot Guards, Feb. 23, 1748, to 1758; colonel of 75th Foot, May 1, 1758; of 45th Foot, Nov. 11, 1761, till he d. May 30, 1767; Governor of Jersey, March, 1760; major-general, March 4, 1761; Master of the Horse to H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, 1747-57; Groom of his Bedchamber, 1757 till the Duke d., Oct. 31, 1765; defeated for Tregony, February, 1737; and said to have been a candidate there the next month, but M.P. Truro, 1747-67; m. Dec. 29, 1748, Thomasina, first daughter of Robert Surman of Essex.

The Queen's Own Horse

(*ante*, p. 45).

Richard Whitworth, a captain therein, Jan. 2, 1711; major, May 28, 1713, renewed by George I., Aug. 1, 1715; lieutenant-colonel thereof, Jan. 1, 1718, to February, 1750; a Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber in 1734 (? appointed August, 1728) till he d. 1750. A younger son of Rich. W. of Adbaston, co. Stafford, and brother to Chas., Lord Whitworth (1675-1725), the ambassador. Was he the father of Richard Whitworth, M.P. Stafford, 1768-80, who died at Batchacre Grange, co. Stafford, about Sept., 1811, aged 77?

Peter Naizon, served at Dettingen, wounded at Fontenoy, as lieutenant-colonel 1st Royal Dragoons, Jan. 23, 1741, to 1746; colonel 13th Dragoons, Feb. 17, 1746, till he d., January, 1751.

Charles Otway (of kin to James Otway, lieutenant-colonel of the same regt., May 28, 1713; colonel 9th Foot, Jan. 7, 1718, till he d., 1725; and ? nephew of General Chas. O., who was brigadier-general Nov. 28, 1735; major-general, July 2, 1739; lieutenant-general, May 28, 1745; general March 9, 1761). He succ. Naizon as major 2nd Dragoon Guards Feb. 9, 1741, to April 9, 1748, and was on half-pay (as captain of Marines) of the Duke of Montagu's Ordnance from then till he d. between 1761 and 1770. Query, the "Otway, lieut.-col. in the Guards," who died July 1, 1762, as mentioned by Mr. Boase (*ante*, p. 75).

Anthony Rankine was still captain in 1745.

Wadham Wyndham, cornet June 8, 1720, to 1732, still lieutenant in 1745; presumably the son of Wadham W. of London, who matriculated from Magdalen College, Oxford, April 6, 1722, aged 18; his father also of St. Edmund's College, Salisbury, third son of Sir Wadham W. of Norrington, Judge of the King's Bench. The cornet's name is not given in 'Landed Gentry.' *The Gent. Mag.* under June, 1741, gives "William Wyndham, Esq., son-in-law to the Bishop of Durham, appointed Secretary to the Stamp Office." Richard Chandler was Bishop of Durham, 1730-50; but in the 'Court and City Registers' of the period the Secretary's name appears as Wadham Wyndham, at 300*l.* a year salary, until he resigned or d. in 1758. Would he be the cornet?

Solomon Stevenson was Clerk of the Avery (125*l.*) under the Master of the Horse in 1748 till 1761. (Many offices at Court were filled by army officers.)

William Chaworth, cornet April 8, 1721, to 1733; still lieutenant in 1745.

Hon. James Somerville, first son of James, 13th Lord Somerville, Premier Baron of Scotland, whom he succ. 1765; b. about 1725; cornet in the Queen's Own Regt. of Horse when a child; lieutenant do., July 23, 1737; captain in the same (2nd Dragoon Guards), Jan. 26, 1750/1, being senior captain in 1761; major thereof, Dec. 31, 1761; retired Aug. 17, 1763; d. unm., April 16, 1796.

Joseph Ash and Chas. Hen. Lee were still cornets in 1745.

Joseph Ashe of Ashfield, co. Meath, first son of Rich. A. of same (M.P. Trim, d. 1727), was H.S., co. Meath; m. Susannah, daughter of Dudley Loftus of Killian, and had five sons: 1. Richard Ashe, M.P. Trim, barrister, d. *s.p.* and *v.p.* 2. Dudley. 3. Sir Thomas Ashe, Knt., M.P., baptized Sept. 10, 1732. 4. Joseph, killed with his brother Dudley in storming the battery of Moro Castle at the Havannah, 1762. 5. Major William Ashe, who m. 1793. But was he the cornet?

James Mure Campbell of Rowallan, co. Ayr; M.P. co. Ayr, 1754-61; son of Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir James Campbell, M.P., K.B., killed at Fontenoy; b. Feb. 11, 1726; major 11th Dragoons, June 26, 1754; lieutenant-colonel do., June 2, 1756; lieutenant-colonel 2nd (or the Queen's Own) Regt. of Dragoon Guards, May 7, 1757, till May 20, 1763; served in Germany in 1761; brevet-colonel, Feb. 19, 1762; major-general, Oct. 19, 1781; on half-pay of lieutenant-colonel of late 21st Dragoons, or Royal Forresters [*sic*], disbanded 1763, from that year until he d., April 28, 1786; assumed the surname of Mure on succeeding to (his grandmother's) the Countess of Glasgow's estate, Sept. 3, 1724; succ. his kinsman John as 5th Earl of Loudoun, April 27, 1782.

William, 8th Earl of Home, captain and lieutenant-colonel 3rd (or Scotch) Foot Guards, 174-; second major thereof, May 9, 1749, to 1752; brevet-colonel, Nov. 29, 1745; major-general March 13, 1755; lieutenant-general, Feb. 13, 1759; colonel 25th Foot, April 29, 1752, till he d. *s.p.*, April 28, 1761.

John Cope may have been son of John Cope who was one of the four Gentlemen Ushers of the King's Privy Chamber (annual salary 200*l.*) in 1734 till 1760.

W. R. Williams.

(To be continued.)

In the list of Ensigns of the Grenadier Guards, styled "First Regiment of Foot Guards," (*ante*, p. 164), appears the name "Studh^me^ Hodgson," commission dated 1727/8. This name, I think, merits a note, if it is, as I suppose, that of Field-Marshal Studholme Hodgson, "the conqueror of Belle Isle," concerning whom Mr. Dalton contributed an interesting note at 8 S. xi. 265. He was appointed Governor of Forts George and Augustus in 1765, and in 1768 became colonel of the 4th King's Own Foot. His wife was Catherine, daughter of either "Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Howard" or "Field-Marshal Sir George Howard of Effingham." John, his heir, was wounded while in command of his father's regiment in Holland in 1799, and was subsequently Governor of Bermuda and of Curaçoa. In succession he was colonel of the 3rd Garrison Battalion, the 83rd, and of his old corps, the 4th King's Own; becoming a full general in 1830, and dying in 1846, aged 90. Studholme John Hodgson, John's eldest son, entered the army in 1819 in the 50th Foot, and served many years in India, Ceylon, and Burma, commanding the forces in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. In 1876, like his father, he became colonel of the Royal Lancaster Regiment (the King's Own), and died at Torquay in 1890. John Hodgson's second son, John Studholme Hodgson, major-general in H.M.'s Bengal Army, served with gallantry and distinction in India, and was wounded at Sobraon. He raised the first Sikh regiment embodied in the British service, and commanded the 1st Sikh Infantry in the second Sikh War of 1848-9.

I am unaware if any descendants of this martial group now exist, or are fighting at the present time. The family was an ancient one, settled for some centuries at Wormanby in Westmorland, and Field-Marshal Hodgson's immediate relatives were Quakers.

F. P. Leyburn-Yarker.

20 St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.

"WATCH HOUSE," EWELL, SURREY.

(12 S. ii. 9, 113, 157.)

There are numerous allusions to Watch Houses in parochial records. The Watch House was used for petty malefactors and vagrants. It sometimes bore the name of "the cage." At Fulham there was one which stood close to the workhouse. An old inhabitant, "Honest" John Phelps, was the last person to remember its existence in Bear Street. He described it as a small outhouse entered by means of iron doors. In the parish books of Fulham there are a number of references to it. Thus under date 1630:—

"ffor the burying of a boie that died in the cage and stripping ... ... viiid."

The "cage" was taken down in 1718, and there is an entry in the books in this year:—

"Paide for pulling down the old watch house 4*s.* 2*d.*"

At Islington there was a similar "cage" and Watch House combined which, with the

stocks, stood about the centre of the green. A new Watch House was erected later at the southern extremity of the green.

One of the most interesting allusions to Watch Houses may be found in Dickens's 'Gone Astray.' This story appeared in *Household Words*, Aug. 13, 1853. It was reprinted in small book-form in 1912, with an introduction by Mr. B. W. Matz. This charming little autobiographical story, when reissued under the capable editorship of Mr. Matz, had pictures by Ruth Cobb and photographs by T. W. Tyrrell, also reproductions of old prints. Upon one of the final pages is a picture of the old Watch House in Wellclose Square, Whitechapel, alluded to by Dickens in this story.

The churchwardens of Stepney upon Jan. 15, 1661, ordered that

"William Bisaker parish clerke doe prepare a petic'on to bee presented to the next sessions of the peace for this county for setting a Watch at Stepney and for building a Watch House in some convenient place for that purpose and that the same may bee defrayed att the charge of the p'ish in generall."

In Bloomsbury the Watch House was built in 1694 by Rathbone (from whom Rathbone Place is named), and the sum of 8*l.* was paid to him by the parish, "due in part for building the Watch House." This first Watch House stood in the middle of Holborn, a little to the west of Southampton Street, leading to Bloomsbury Square. The ground on which it was built was given to the parish for the purpose by the Duke of Bedford. The Watch House was probably enlarged or rebuilt in 1716, when the vestry ordered

"that the Watch House in Holborn be 'viewed and an estimate made of the expense to make a Watch House and other conveniences for the keeping of prisoners.' In the early part of the present century the Watch House was situated in Smart's Buildings, near Drury Lane."—G. Clinch's "Bloomsbury and St. Giles,' 1890, pp. 43–44.

In Pinks's 'History of Clerkenwell' the writer says: "A raised circular pavement, with two lamp-posts in the centre, now marks the spot where the old Watch House stood." In *The London Gazette*, April 10, 1742, there is the following notice:—

"Whitehall—Whereas on Sunday the 4th instant, about two o'clock in the morning, five men mounted on horseback loaded with goods, suspected to be tea, passing through the road near Clerkenwell Green, one of their horses run against the Constable, who holding up his staff to defend himself, the person on the said horse discharged divers pistols or blunderbusses at the said constable and his watchman Isaac Crawley, and wounded the said Crawley in his arm, which has since been cut off: and whereas another of the said persons, returning back, fired four pistols or blunderbusses at the said constable and his watchman; and soon after divers persons came to the watch house at Clerkenwell Green and discharged several pistols or blunderbusses through the door of the said Watch House and wounded Richard Croxall, another watchman there on his duty, who is since dead," &c.

Adjoining the old pump on the east side of Ray Street, Clerkenwell, was formerly one of the parish Watch Houses erected in the year 1794. It continued to be used as a "lock-up" for the temporary confinement of misdemeanants until a late period.

The Spafields Watch House was erected in 1813-14 on a plot of ground leased of the New River Company. It had two strong cells, one for male and the other for female prisoners. When the Metropolitan Police Force was established that portion of the premises which had served as a Watch House was converted into a police station, and so continued until 1841 or 1842.

The 'Rules and Regulations to be observed by the Beadles of the Parish of St. Anne, Westminster,' printed in the year 1794, ordain

"That one of the Beadles in rotation shall be at the Watch House on every night half an hour before the time of setting the watch to see that the constable set the watchmen in due time, and that they are provided with a great coat, staff, and rattle."

The St. Anne's Watch House still remains close to the church, and bears the inscription: "St. Anne's Watch House erected A.D. 1801." It is now used as a parish mortuary. See Rimbault and Clinch's 'Soho,' 1895. A similar Watch House stood outside St. Martin's Church, Charing Cross. See Macmichael's 'Charing Cross.'

Since Rimbault and Clinch's 'Soho' was issued in 1895 some rebuilding has taken place in Dean Street, Soho. I submit that the new Church House, numbered 57A Dean Street, stands much where the Watch House stood until a year or so ago.

Other districts issued printed rules for the regulation of Watch Houses. In St. Pancras there was published in 1826 'Rules for the Conduct of Watch-House Keepers, Patroles, Watchmen, and Street Keepers,' 22 pp.

There is an authoritative passage upon Watch Houses in Colquhoun's 'Police of the Metropolis,' third edition, 1796:—

"Watch-houses (excepting within the limits of the City) are placed at convenient distances all over the metropolis, where a parochial constable attends, in rotation, every night, to receive disorderly and criminal persons, and to carry them before a magistrate next morning. In each watch-house also (in case of fire) the names of the turn-cocks, and the places where engines are kept, are

to be found. This circumstance is mentioned for the information of strangers unacquainted with the Police of the Metropolis; to whom it is recommended, in case of fire, or any accident or disturbance requiring the assistance of the civil power, to apply immediately to the officer of the night, at the nearest watch-house, or to the watchman on the beat."—P. 216.

In many towns and villages what was known elsewhere as a Watch House was called a "lock-up." I know of one such place in a small country town, which consisted of a dirty hole under the Market House.

Besides the works already referred to I have drawn facts from C. J. Fèret's 'History of Fulham' and Hill and Frere's 'Stepney.'

A. L. Humphreys.

187 Piccadilly, W.

The four "round-houses" referred to at p. 113 are at Breedon-on-the-Hill and Packington, Leicestershire, and at Smisby and Tickenhall, Derbyshire. The first two adjoin more or less ruinous pinfolds. A local work of 1907 says of the round-houses that "the style of building seems peculiar to the Midlands," and that there is another example at Snarestone, Leicestershire.

W. B. H.

Marshals of France (12 S. ii. 182).—There were apparently two Marshals Biron, *vide* "Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth....from the Original Papers of his intimate friend Anthony Bacon, Esquire, by Thomas Birch, D.D. MDCCLIV."

Foot-note at p. 19 of vol. i.:—

"Armand Gontault de Biron, Marshal of France, father of the duke de Biron; killed at the siege of Espernay in July, 1592."

Footnote, p. 234:—

"Charles de Gontaut, duke de Biron, admiral and marshal of France, son of Armand de Gontaut, marshal of France.....beheaded in the Bastile, 31st July, 1602."

As to Turenne, the dates given are wrong, according to Birch:—

"Turenne in 1591 became duke of Bouillon and prince of Sedan.....and the year following was made marshal of France. He died 25th March, 1623."

Geo. Walpole.

A good many additions to the list published could be gleaned from the following: Le Feron, 'Catalogue dès illustres maréschaux de France,' Paris, 1555; and the edition of the same edited by D. Godefroy, 1658. Moréri, 'Grand dictionnaire,' nouvelle édition, Paris, 1759, vii. pp. 218-20.

Sicile.

These lists may be considerably augmented from the French almanacs published in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The *Almanach Royal* for 1769 gives the following names, in addition to those mentioned by Mr. Cheetham:—

1741. M. de Duras.
1746. M. de Balincourt. 1680-
1747. M. de Clermont-Tonnerre, 1688-
1757. M. de Senectère, 1685-
1757. M. de Biron.
1757. M. d'Estrées.
1758. M. de Bercheny, 1689-
1758. M. de Constans, 1690-
1758. M. de Contades, 1704-
1768. M. de Lorges.
1768. M. d'Armantières, 1711-
1768. M. de Brissac.

In this list the date of appointment of the Duc de Richelieu is given as Oct. 11, 1748, and that of the Duc de Broglie, Dec. 16, 1759.

The *Almanach de la Cour* for 1818 gives the following additional names:—

M. le duc de Conegliano.
M. le duc de Trévise.
M. le prince d'Eckmuhl.
M. le duc de Bel une.
M. le duc de Tarente.
M. le duc de Reggio.
M. le duc de Raguse.
M. le duc d'Albuféra.
M. le marquis de Gouvion-Saint-Cyr.
M. le duc de Valmy.
M. le duc de Dantzick.
M. le duc de Feltre.

Both these lists give also the address of the Marshals' Paris residence.

H. J. B. Clements.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

Uncut Paper (12 S. ii. 187).—I have two letters of the year 1654/5 in which the edge of the paper is cut quite smooth. In others of 1626 and 1627 the edge is left rough, and they are written on a rougher quality of paper. H. J. B. Clements.

Snob and Ghost (12 S. ii. 109).—Is not "snob"=a botching tailor, and "ghost" a perversion of his tool a "goose"=flat-iron? Susanna Corner.

Waverley Military Hospital, Farnham.

Capt. Arthur Conolly (12 S. ii. 189).—If not the first, one of the first lectures I heard in my belectured life was delivered by Dr. Joseph Wolff, and therein he related his experiences when he went to Bokhara to ascertain the fate of Capt. Conolly and Col. Stoddart, who were British envoys. I suppose the matter was a *salmi* of his 'Mission to Bokhara,' published in 1845. I have tried to renew my acquaintance with

this book, but some of the unmingedness, of which the war makes people tolerant, has pervaded the library where I sometimes seek aid, and the volumes could not be found.

The 'D.N.B.' has about three and a half columns devoted to Arthur Conolly. It says, moreover, that Kaye's 'Lives of Indian Officers,' vol. ii., and *The Calcutta Review*, vol. xv., have authentic particulars of him. Mention is made of Wolff's 'Mission,' of his 'Travels and Adventures,' and of other sources of information. ST. SWITHIN.

There is a notice of him in 'D.N.B.,' with a reference to Kaye's 'Lives of Indian Officers' and other authorities. It was Col. (not Dr.) Charles Stoddart who, along with Conolly, was put to death at Bokhara in June, 1842. In an article on Stoddart in 'D.N.B.' I pointed out that Sir John Kaye's account was in some respects inaccurate. I have a lithographed copy of the Koran which belonged to Stoddart.

STEPHEN WHEELER.

Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.

[MR. A. R. BAYLEY and A. F. S. thanked for replies.]

CROMWELL: ST. JOHN (12 S. ii. 171, 217).—Elizabeth St. John was first cousin to Oliver Cromwell, the Protector. According to William Betham's 'Genealogical Tables,' 1795, Table 716, Henry Cromwell, brother of Sir Oliver and Robert, had a daughter (only child) Elizabeth, who married Oliver St. John, Lord Justice of the Common Pleas. The St. Johns had a daughter Elizabeth, who married Sir John Bernard, Bart. Their children were Sir Robert Bernard, who married Anne, daughter of Col. Robert Weldon; and Joanna, who married Richard Bentley, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

For Lord Justice St. John and Dr. Bentley see biographical dictionaries, *e.g.*, Cates's. The Bernard baronetcy became extinct in 1789. The representatives of the family in the Table are the children of Robert Sparrow, who married Mary, great granddaughter of Sir John Bernard, 2nd Bart. The Table gives only one descendant of the Bentleys, viz., a daughter, Joanna, who married Denison Cumberland, Esq. [? the Rev.].

There were, however, according to Wotton's 'English Baronetage,' a son Richard and another daughter Eliz., married to Humphry Ridge of Portsmouth. The Bernard baronetcy was "of Huntingdon." Sir John represented Huntingdon borough in the Parliaments of 1654 and 1658/9. At the same time Henry Cromwell was one of the members for Huntingdon county. This according to the Blue-book of Members of Parliament. According to Waylen's 'House of Cromwell,' p. 16, this Henry was a son of Henry, eldest son of Sir Oliver. As to the Parliament of 1656, the Blue-book gives under Huntingdon "no Returns found." However, in 'A Perfect List of the Names of the Several Persons returned to serve in this Parliament 1656,' privately reprinted by Edward Hailstone, 1880, Henry Cromwell and John Barnard (*sic*) appear as members for Huntingdon county and borough respectively.

According to Waylen this Henry resumed the original family name of Williams after the death of his father, and sat in several Parliaments, giving his vote in 1660 for the restoration of Charles II.

As to the Parliament of 1660, under Huntingdon the entry is again "No Returns found," but in the 1661 Parliament Henry Williams appears as member for Huntingdon county, elected April 27, 1661. A few lines below is the entry: "Robert Appreece, esq. *vice* Henry Williams, esq., deceased, date of return, Nov. 22, 1673."

As to Sir John Bernard, although according to the Blue-book and the reprint which I have quoted he was member for Huntingdon borough, on his monument in Brampton Church, as given in Thomas Wotton's 'English Baronetage,' 1741, vol. iii. part ii p. 365, he is described as "A Comitatu Huntingdoniensi in Parliamentum lectus." Wotton says that Sir John had one son (Sir Robert) and eight daughters, of whom five died young and unmarried. Mary, the fourth daughter, married Thomas Brown of Arlsey, Bedfordshire; Joanna, the fifth, married Dr. Richard Bentley; one daughter is not accounted for.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

THE ACTOR-MARTYR (12 S. ii. 189).—St. Genesius continues to have his fame as an actor-martyr held in esteem by many members of the theatrical calling in London, the Genesius Club of Freemasons, composed very largely of actors, being held weekly at Hammersmith for instruction in Masonry. P. M., No. 1928.

RICHARD DUKE (12 S. ii. 171).—The notes at 2 S. ii. 4 and 3 S. xii. 21, 69, may be of use. Duke is stated to have been born June 13, 1658. ROLAND AUSTIN.

'Sabrinæ Corolla' (12 S. ii. 149, 197).—The editors of the first edition, 1850, and the second, 1859, were B. H. Kennedy, William George Clark, and James Riddell. See the lives of the first two in the 'D.N.B.,'* and the preface to the third edition of 'Sabrinæ Corolla,' 1867.

Riddell died in 1866, and in the third edition H. H., *i.e.*, Henry Holden (see under the life of Hubert Ashton Holden in the First Supplement to the 'D.N.B.'), was associated with the two surviving editors. W. G. Clark died in 1878, and Dr. Kennedy in 1889. The fourth edition, 1890, was edited by Henry Holden and R. D. Archer-Hind.

The British Museum Catalogue is curiously defective, giving, under Benjamin Hall Kennedy, the editors as "B. H. K. ? J. Riddell and another," and under Shrewsbury—Royal School: "B. H. Kennedy, J. Riddell, and another."

Edward Bensly.

The three editors were Dr. Benjamin Hall Kennedy, William George Clark, and the Rev. James Riddell.

Herbert White.

Caldecott (12 S. ii. 107, 195).—The place-name of Ogford in Huntingdonshire, mentioned by O. A. E., I do not know; should it not be Offord ?

I have a scarce little tract by a Cawcutt of Huntingdonshire, which may be one of this family; and as it is little known and rather an interesting account of two persons, mother and son, I give the title:—

"A | Mother's Prayer Answered. | Being | Particulars | of a remarkable | Manifestation | witnessed by | Ann Cawcutt, | of Stirtloe, Hunts, | on Saturday 4th and Sunday 5th | February 1865, | as narrated by herself. | D. R. Tomson, Printer, St. Neots." 8vo, 8 pp.

Two other variations of the name in Huntingdonshire are Robert Calcott of Waresley (will proved 1589), and John Cawcot of Great Staughton (will proved 1608).

Outside the county I may mention: The Musters in Nassaburgh, 1536, contain "bylmen"—amongst them a Henry Calcote; and inscriptions in Bourn Abbey Church include, on floor of north aisle: Arms, Parted per pale, in chief three leopards' heads; Crest, a bird, perhaps a falcon. "In Memory of John Caldecutt who died | the 7th of April, 1755, aged 67 | years."

Herbert E. Norris.

Cirencester.

The Removal of Memorials in Westminster Abbey (12 S. ii. 189).—The memorial window to Robert Stephenson has been recently removed, and will probably be placed in some other position, either in the Abbey or its precincts, in due course. The bust of Major James Rennell is, however, still to be seen, on a ledge immediately over the recently erected bust of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

It is obviously necessary to shift these memorials about or reduce them from time to time to make room for others, but the number of occasions on which any have been ejected altogether is infinitesimally small. The Dean is solely responsible for any changes, they being effected only by his authority, and it is his invariable practice to consult the family interested when any move of importance is contemplated. For example, when the late Dean Stanley moved the statue of John Kemble, he consulted Miss Fanny Kemble before doing so. Mr. Corfield will find the whole subject and procedure exhaustively set out in Dean Bradley's evidence before the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the want of space for monuments in Westminster Abbey. This Report was presented to Parliament in 1890 in a Blue-book (C. 6228) which, in every sense of the word, is a monumental work, embellished with elaborate plans of the Abbey and its precincts. The extremely courteous and obliging officials of the Abbey are always very ready to furnish visitors with information respecting the position of statues and memorials, and this, with the aid of the excellent 'Deanery Guide,' should surely satisfy all reasonable requirements, without the necessity of a notice in *The London Gazette* announcing that the bust of A. has been shifted a few feet to make room for the bust of B., or that the monument of the Earl of Chatham had been reduced in height and width—as in fact it was—to meet the requirements of space.

Willoughby Maycock.

The Horse-Chestnut (12 S. ii. 172).—The horse-chestnut (*Æsculus hippocastanum*) derives its popular name, not from any legendary reason, but from the miniature horseshoe-like scars which mark the twigs at the point where leaves have fallen.

F. A. Russell.

* The error by which the notes on W. G. Clark in 'N. & Q.,' 5 S. x. 400, 438, by A. J. M., are stated in Leslie Stephen's life of W. G. C. to be by A. J. Munro, is corrected in the 'D. N. B.' vol. of Errata. They are by Arthur Joseph Munby, author of 'Dorothy,' who was a frequent contributor to 'N. & Q.'

The mark like a horseshoe is simply the scar where the stalk of a leaf has dropped off, and the "ten or twelve nail-marks" represent the points where the bundles of sap vessels that ran up to the leaf have become detached. I have not heard of any legendary explanation. J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

Sir John Maynard, 1592-1658 (12 S. ii. 172).—See Selby's *Genealogist*, new ser., iv. 167, and other authorities mentioned in 'D.N.B.,' xxxvii. 161.

There are portraits of him in the National Portrait Gallery, and at Exeter College, Oxon. A. R. Bayley.

Lady Warwick and Lady Algernon Gordon, Lennox are the direct descendants and living representatives of Sir John Maynard. Lady Warwick is the owner of the house where Sir John Maynard lived. He is described sometimes as of Estaines Parva, in Essex. That place is now known as Little Easton. There are many Maynard portraits at Easton Lodge, and I shall be surprised if among them there is not one of Sir John Maynard.

A. L. Humphreys.

187 Piccadilly, W.

John Evans, Astrologer of Wales (12 S. ii. 149).—Is mentioned in William Lilly's 'History of his Life and Times,' 1715, as in 1632

"one Evans in Gun-Powder Alley, who had formerly lived in Staffordshire, that was an excellent wise Man, and study'd the Black Art..... He was by Birth a Welchman, a Master of Arts, and in Sacred Orders; he had formerly had a cure of Souls in Staffordshire.....He was the most Saturnine Person my Eyes ever beheld."

Then follow details of many defects, physical and moral. The portrait by Godfrey after Bulfinch is lettered: "Iohn Evans, the Ill-favour'd Astrologer of Wales," and was published in Grose's *Antiquarian Repertory* in 1776. W. B. H.

Authors Wanted (12 S. ii. 189).—1. The lines quoted from *The Times* were undoubtedly written by Richard Barnfield, and were by him applied to Hawkins, not to Drake. They occur in the Preface of 'The Encomion of Lady Pecunia: or The Praise of Money,' 1598. I quote from Arber's edition (1882), p. 83:—

"I have giuen *Pecunia* the title of a Woman, Both for the termination of the Word, and because (as Women are) shee is lov'd of men. The brauest Voyages in the World, haue been made for Gold: for it, men haue venterd (by Sea) to the furthest parts of the Earth: In the Pursute whereof, *Englands Nestor* and *Neptune* (*Haukins* and *Drake*) lost their liues. Vpon the Deathes of the which two, of the first I writ thus:

The Waters were his Winding sheete, the Sea was made his Toome;
Yet for his fame the Ocean Sea, was not sufficient roome.

Of the latter this:—

England *his hart; his Corps the Waters haue;*
And that which raysed his fame, became his grave."

It is absurd to attribute the lines to Prince, for he makes no claim to them, but professes to quote from Risdon, and both acknowledge the author to be one who wrote on the occasion of Drake's death. Unfortunately, both also apply them to the wrong person. R. Pearse Chope.

Most of the inaccuracies into which all *The Times* correspondents but Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie fell may, I think, be accounted for by the error of the writer in the 'D.N.B.' in applying the following passage to Drake:—

"In the words of an anonymous poet quoted by Prince ('Worthies of Devon,' p. 243),

The waves became his winding-sheet; the waters were his tomb;
But for his fame the ocean sea was not sufficient room."

Darsanani.

3. "A small sweet world of wave-encompassed wonder" is from the 'Garden of Cymodoce' in Swinburne's 'Songs of the Springtides.' Charles J. Billson.

The Priory, Martyr Worthy, Winchester.

St. George's (Hart Street), Bloomsbury (12 S. ii. 29, 93, 155, 195).—The identity of the statue is confirmed by a contemporary reference in 'A New Guide to London; or, Directions to Strangers,' &c., 1726, p. 80:—

"From this [Montagu House] you may go to see the new Church which is in Bloomsbury market; the frontispiece of it is very fine, as well as its Steeple, on the top of which they have whimsically put King George's Statue, which is tolerably well done, and is 17 foot high."

Aleck Abrahams.

The Custody of Corporate Seals (12 S. ii. 148).—From a few inquiries I have made it seems to be usual for the corporate seal to have two keys, both of which are required to be used before the seal can be released. These keys are generally in the possession of the Clerk, who seals the various documents ordered to be so sealed by the Council; *officially*, the keys are in the possession of the Mayor and the Town Clerk. The sealed document is useless as such without the

signatures of the two above-mentioned personages, but for convenience' sake the Clerk uses the seal and signs the document, and the Mayor adds his signature at his leisure.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

ST. LUKE'S, OLD STREET: BIBLIOGRAPHY (12 S. i. 426; ii. 133, 176). — The following work contains many references to the early history of the parish of St. Luke:—

"An Account of the Almshouses of Mrs. Susan Amyas in George Yard, Old Street, from the foundation in 1650 to the present time. By John B. Moreland. London, 1905."

The book was privately printed, and therefore may have escaped the notice of MR. ABRAHAMS and others. There is a copy in the British Museum; and I also have one which I shall be pleased to show any one.

WALTER C. BROWN.

115 South Croxted Road, S.E.

FOLK-LORE: RED HAIR (12 S. ii. 128, 196).—I have always understood that red hair in children betokens good luck for them in the affairs of life. CECIL CLARKE.

As a further instance of associating red hair with evil I may mention that in H. P. Grattan's lurid drama of 'Faust; or, the Demon of the Drachenfels,' first produced at Sadler's Wells, Sept. 5, 1842, the stage directions regarding the make-up of Mephistopheles (played by Henry Marston) included red hair, red beard, and red eyebrows.

A. J. GRAY.

PERPETUATION OF PRINTED ERRORS (12 S. ii. 87, 177).—There used to be a tradition that, in one of the numerous Acts of Parliament relating to the National Debt, the punishment of death for forgery was re-enacted after its abolition, and the then usual provision for awarding half the penalty to the informer was not omitted. I am sorry I have not the means at hand to verify or discredit this tradition.

E. BRABROOK.

CHING: CORNISH OR CHINESE? (12 S. ii. 127, 199.)—Neither Mr. John Lionel Ching, in the advertisement quoted at the original reference, nor myself in reproducing it, intended to suggest, as MR. W. H. QUARRELL seems to think, that this name had a Chinese origin. It was a bantering repudiation of an idea which, if it became seriously current in a Chinese-disliking district, might have caused harm; and it was well known to both Mr. Ching and myself that his family was of long settlement at Launceston.

DUNHEVED.

Notes on Books.

The Ancient Cross Shafts at Bewcastle and Ruthwell. By G. F. Browne, some time Bishop of Bristol. (Cambridge, University Press, 7s. 6d.)

WE suppose it is not likely that any one will ever be able to say the absolutely final word about the date of those two majestic shafts which have made the names of Bewcastle and Ruthwell illustrious. But we do not think that, upon the evidence as it is now before us, anything can well be said which would avail to overturn the arguments and conclusions which Dr. Browne sets out in this volume, made by extending and illustrating the Rede Lecture delivered by him in May of this year.

About two years ago were published two books which could claim careful consideration on the part of archæologists, assigning these crosses to the twelfth century. Dr. Browne adds to the vigour and grip of his exposition by throwing it largely into the form of a refutation of this view, chiefly as put forward by Prof. Cook of Yale University. He himself—we might say, of course—adheres to his opinion that the crosses are seventh-century work, with a strength of conviction increased by going over the discussions and the discoveries of new material which have taken place since he first formed it.

We cannot ourselves see that the arguments against a seventh-century attribution have much weight apart from a pre-conception to the effect that such rich, refined, and beautiful work was beyond any artists who could have been procured at that time in England to do it. The runes and the royal Saxon names are, prima facie, very strong evidence in favour of the shafts having been carved when they say they were carved. We think that a disinclination to take prima facie evidence seriously is one of the most perilous temptations of very clever people: it sometimes reduces them to the level of quite stupid ones. And it surely is a little unimaginative to think it likely that so laborious a "fake" as these two crosses must be if they are really of the twelfth century should not only have been undertaken at all and executed so well, but also have proved so minutely correct, as we find them, in points where invention would hardly serve.

Dr. Browne has no difficulty in showing that there existed, in the ecclesiastical art of the seventh century, in Italy and the East, traditions of decoration—designs, subjects, methods of working—amply sufficient to have made the Bewcastle and Ruthwell carving possible; while the link between Northumbria and the churches of Italy is the activity of Wilfred and Benedict Biscop—so well known, but seldom perhaps, except by specialists, adequately realized and allowed for. The rapidity of our travelling; the readiness with which things can be transported; the easy spread of fashions, ideas, and ways of work from one end of the world to the other, tend to make many students greatly underrate the facilities of early times and the considerable results that could be obtained, when they were made use of by an enthusiastic and wealthy personage such as Wilfred. And, somewhat in the same way—except in regard to certain chosen periods—it is probable that students underrate the range of inventive artistic capacity. It is astonishing;

how quick many people are at working from just the rudiment of an idea. We know that a good deal of very creditable carving was done in England in the later Middle Age; the enjoyment of sculpture seems to have been spontaneous over the greater part of Western Europe. It must have been in the blood: why should it not have shown itself at a time when the inspiration imparted by the arrival of Christianity gave a new impetus to intellectual and artistic activity? There seems no difficulty about it; on the other hand, the difficulty about how those runes and those names came out so correctly in the twelfth century *apropos de rien* becomes more perplexing the more one looks at it.

However, the opponents of the early date have done good service. They have impelled its supporters to get together and marshal into an argument the number of interesting particulars available concerning Anglo-Saxon crosses. Again, if Prof. Cook had not made his somewhat surprisingly feeble remark about the "Ravenna chair not having been sent to Ravenna till 1001," we might not have had Dr. Browne's fascinating chapter about the chair and its monogram—nor yet the excellent illustration of it which he gives us in this book. The same thing may be said of the discussions concerning Alcfrith and the spelling of the names—concerning the subjects sculptured on the shafts, and the 'Dream of the Holy Rood.' We should like to mention our entire agreement with Dr. Browne in admiring the skill with which the passages from the 'Dream' were chosen for the Ruthwell Cross.

Only one thing gave us some disappointment in a book which, with this one exception, we found a treasure-house of instruction and pleasure: the great shafts themselves, and in particular Ruthwell, are somewhat inadequately illustrated. It would surely have been well worth while to give the best of the photographs that have been taken of them.

Sir William Butt, M.D.: a Local Link with Shakespeare. By S. D. Clippingdale.

Collectors of "Shakespeariana" may like to be told of this pamphlet, reprinted from *The West London Medical Journal*. It puts together all that is known of Henry VIII.'s physician, who lies buried in the Church of All Saints, Fulham. It is true that mention of him in 'Henry VIII.' constitutes a somewhat precarious link with Shakespeare, but it is fully justification enough for this essay.

Dr. Clippingdale arranges his matter in paragraphs, each with a title indicating its subject-matter—a very good plan—and puts down his statements under each heading in a terse, lively way, interspersing his statements with bits from Shakespeare. There are three illustrations, of which one shows his brass, thought to be the only representation of a medical man in plate armour, and another his caduceus crest, thought to be the first use of this figure in heraldry.

The interesting 'Portrait of a Man' by Catena, reproduced for the first time as frontispiece in the September number of *The Burlington Magazine*, was till recently in the collection of Dr. A. Brasseur of Paris. The picture formerly bore the name of Lotto, and the identity of the sitter is discussed by Mr. Tancred Borenius. Mr. A. F. Kendrick deals with two unique pieces from the collection of mediæval silk fabrics purchased in 1893 for the Victoria and Albert Museum, and reconstructs the design of one of them, a noteworthy fragment showing a griffin's head. The portrait of himself by Daniel Stringer (dated 1776), recently acquired by the National Gallery, is reproduced with notes by Mr. Collins Baker. Sir Claude Phillips discusses the two companion 'Conversations Galantes,' now for the first time brought forward as the work of Jean François de Troy, having been hitherto attributed to Fragonard. Five pictures of the former painter are reproduced: 'La Surprise' (Victoria and Albert Museum), 'La Chasse,' 'La Pêche,' 'Le Déjeuner de Chasse,' and 'La Mort d'un Cerf' (Wallace Collection). Some striking relics discovered in the Hebrides (Lewis) by schoolchildren in the autumn of 1915 are described by Mr. James Curle. The find consisted of bronze brooches and other ornaments, and they exhibit the association of Celtic and Scandinavian art. Mr. Curle dates them as not earlier than the middle of the ninth century. Mr. F. M. Kelly's continuation of his 'Shakespearian Dress Notes' treats of the ruff, and is accompanied by numerous illustrations. Mr. G. F. Hill also continues his learned notes on 'Italian Medals.'

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

Correspondents who send letters to be forwarded to other contributors should put on the top left-hand corner of their envelopes the number of the page of 'N. & Q.' to which their letters refer, so that the contributor may be readily identified.

Postage.—We would call the attention of our contributors to the recent alterations in the rates of *letter*-postage. A letter weighing more than one ounce, but under two ounces, requires twopence in stamps. We have on several occasions had to pay excess postage because our correspondents, knowing that the letter exceeded the ounce, put on an additional *halfpenny* stamp. Will they please bear in mind that there is no three-halfpenny *letter*-rate?

St. Swithin and W. R. W.—Forwarded.

Cowlard.—Mr. C. L. Cowlard, of Madford, Launceston, Cornwall, desires to communicate with Miss E. C. Holman, who in 'N. & Q.' of June 13, 1914, and later by letter, referred to a book in her possession with this name.

We learn from the Red Cross Gift House that they have had presented to them for sale a Manuscript on Robespierre, dated 1904, and running to about 40 pages, by Lord Morley.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 39.

NOTES :—Almanacs printed at Cambridge in the Seventeenth Century, 241—An English Army List of 1740, 243—Bibliography of Histories of Irish Counties and Towns, 246—Incunabula in Irish Libraries, 247—The Dick Whittington: Cloth Fair—An Illustrated Speech from the Throne—"Jobey" of Eton, 248.

QUERIES :—Capt. John Charnley—"Court" in French Place-Names—The Gordons: "Gay" or "Gey"?—Author Wanted—Henry and Edward Henry Purcell—Bifeld or Byfeld, 249—"S. J.," Water-Colour Artist—Rev. David Durell, D.D., Prebendary of Canterbury Cathedral—General William Haviland—"Coals to Newcastle"—Toke of Notts—Inscriptions on Communion Tables—Rotton Family—'Cato' and 'Anticaton'—Edward Stabler—"Conversation" Sharp—The Winchelsea Ghost, 250—Unidentified M.P.s—The French and Frogs—Mose Skinner—The Sign Virgo, 251.

REPLIES :—Sir William Ogle: Sarah Stewkeley, 251—William of Malmesbury on Bird Life in the Fens—Joachim Ibarra—"Laus Deo": Old Merchants' Custom—The Kingsley Pedigree, 253—Foreign Graves of British Authors, 254—Ladies' Spurs—The Novels and Short Stories of G. P. R. James, 255—The Cultus of King Henry VI.—Fairfield and Rathbone, Artists—Emma Robinson, Author of 'Whitefriars,' 256—Du Bellamy: Bradstreet—A Stewart Ring: the Hon. A. J. Stewart—Fisheries at Comacchio, 257—The Little Finger called "Pink," 258—P. S. Lawrence, Artist and Sailor—Rev. Meredith Hanmer, D.D.—Epitaph on a Pork Butcher—Touching for Luck—Christopher Urswick—Ching: Chinese or Cornish? 259.

NOTES ON BOOKS :—'A Classical Dictionary.'

Works on Theology.

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

ALMANACS PRINTED AT CAMBRIDGE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

(See 6 S. xi. 221, 262, 301, 382 ; xii. 243, 323, 383, 462 ; 9 S. vi. 386.)

THE interesting paper on 'Huntingdonshire Almanacs' supplied by MR. HERBERT E. NORRIS to the first number of 'N. & Q.' for the present year needs a slight correction in its opening statements. James I. extended the privilege granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Company of Stationers alone to print almanacs, primers, Psalters, &c., to the University of Cambridge, not to that of Oxford; and Archbishop Laud's attention having been called to this inequality of privileges, he took steps whereby a charter of similar privileges was granted to Oxford, dated Nov. 12, 1632, confirmed by another, March 13, 1632/3. These allowed the University to print Bibles, Prayer Books, grammars, almanacs, &c., hitherto the monopolies of the Stationers' Company and Cambridge University. As a result of this new privilege Lily's 'Grammar' was printed at Oxford in 1636, and three almanacs by John Booker, Thomas Cowper, and John Wyberd in 1637. But in 1637 the Stationers' Company agreed to pay the University 200*l.* a year to forgo these newly granted powers, and that compact continued till after the Restoration. No Bibles or Prayer Books were printed at Oxford till 1675. See Madan's 'Oxford Press,' 191, 192, 195, 197, 203. Of these three Oxford almanacs, that of Cowper is only known in Brit. Mus. MSS. Harl.

The Cambridge Press do not seem to have run their London rivals very hard, to judge by these facts. In a set of twenty-seven almanacs which I have bound together for the year 1694 six only were printed at Cambridge, and MR. H. R. PLOMER, in his lists (6 S. xii.), allows the Cambridge imprint to only twelve almanacs during the century. He has omitted at least one, and possibly more. It is significant that Bowes's Catalogue of Cambridge books does not contain a single almanac till 1689, when a volume for that year includes Dove, Pond, and Wing, with nine others printed in London. Those that are included in Mr. Jenkinson's list of early printed Cambridge books may be seen at 9 S. vi. 386.

The imprint of all those printed in 1694 is the same: "CAMBRIDGE. Printed by *John Hayes*, Printer to the University, 1694." (The set of type varies.) The titles are all within the same border, with no academic symbols, and not reproduced in Bowes's 'Ornaments.' It will be sufficient to print in full two title-pages, the longest and shortest of the set. A proportion of each title is printed in red :—

1. "*Culpepper Revived.* | BEING AN | ALMANACK | for the Year of our | BLESSED SAVIOURS | Incarnation 1694. | And from the Creation of the World according | to the best of Ecclesiastical History 5645 | Being the Second after Bissextile or Leap year. | Wherein is briefly shewed, the general State of the Year, | the Solar ingresses, Eclipses, Full Sea at *London* Bridge, | Terms and their returns, the Sun and Moons rising and | setting, with Astrological Observations, and the probable | alteration of the air. | Also the certain time of any Mart or Fair in the City or | Town in *England*, with a description of the most emi- | nent Roads thereto.

"To which is added Rules for Physick and Husbandry with | many other usefull Observations necessary for the com- | pleating such a work.

"Calculated and referr'd to the Meridian of the famous | University and Town of *Cambridge*; where the Pole | *Artick* is elevated above the Horizon 52° 17m, but may | serve for any other part of Great *Brittain*.

"By *Nathaniel Culpepper* Student in Physick, | and the Celestial Science.

God moves the Heavens, and His mighty Hand,
Both Planets, Earth, and Ocean doth command."

(Imprint.)

Plomer places the publication of this almanac between 1680 and 1738. Nicholas Culpeper, astrologer and physician, published an ephemeris for the years 1651-3. He died in 1654. Nathaniel may have been one of his seven children, but he is unknown to the dictionaries. Culpeper prophesies the weather throughout the year, and tells what portion of your anatomy is affected daily, but he omits the human figure which is usually at this date the single engraving of each almanac. There are 'Remarks upon the Honest Lawyer and his Country Clyent' in verse.

2. "FLY | AN | ALMANACK | for the Year of our | LORD GOD | 1694 | Being the Second after Leap-Year | Calculated for the Meridian of | Kings-Lynn, | Where the Pole *Artick* is elevated | 52 deg. 43 min. above the Horizon, and | may very well serve for any part of | ENGLAND." (Imprint.)

Plomer gives the run of 'Fly' from 1653 to 1736. 'Culpeper' gives no saints in his calendar, 'Fly' has one almost daily. His almanac proper consists of only 16 pp., but it is followed by a "prognostication" with a fresh title, containing among other things

"divers Observations for Physick, Husbandry and Gardening: and also for the making of all sorts of Bonds, Bills, Acquietances, Wills and Indentures."

3. Another of the Cambridge almanacs is called 'Dove, Speculum Anni.' Plomer says it first appeared in 1643, and was continued between 1661 and 1709. Like 'Fly,' 'Dove' is in two parts, and gives a copious list of saints with comments on some of the principal festivals. It has also tables of weights and measures, of the value of foreign coins in English money, of reversion for renewing leases, and a list of the bishoprics in England and Wales, with the number of parishes in each.

4. 'Pond' suits his almanac to the meridian of Saffron Waldron. He gives his readers full instructions how to manage their gardens month by month, and in the latter part prints several receipts, "shewing how to cure many principal diseases, incident to Horses, Cows and Sheep." In common with many other almanacs he gives a list of the principal fairs in England and Wales. One of his features is some poetry applicable to each month. This is for July:—

The Sun in's progress now returning (lack
A steed), he mounts upon the Lyons back,
Whose raging heat ripens the fruits o' th' earth,
Without the which we should have little Mirth.

The personal advice for this month is:—

"Forbear superfluous drinking, but eat heartily; use cold Herbs and Meat, abstain from Physick. Perfume your house every morning with Tar, use Carduus Benedictus boiled, and drink fasting."

5. 'Swallow,' calculated for "the famous University and Town of Cambridge," gives instructions for the measuring of land and timber, with diagrams, a list of "meats good for the whole body, and of a sanguine juyce," "meat good to temper Choller and to asswage heat with moistness," "rules for drawing of blood," largely astrological, and a list of medicines. This almanac, which lasted from 1641 till 1736, was sometimes printed in London.

6. John Wing published at Cambridge 'Olympia Domata' for 1694, "calculated according to art and referred to the Horizon of the ancient and renowned Borrough Town of Stamford." This was one of a long series begun by John's uncle, Vincent Wing, in 1641, interrupted after 1644, resumed in 1653, and continued by Vincent till 1672. The annual sale of this almanac is said to have averaged 50,000 copies. The publication was continued by his descendants at irregular intervals till 1805 ('D.N.B.'). John Wing styles himself "Mathematician." His almanac contains

"the Lunations, Conjunctions, and Aspects of the Planets, the increase, decrease and length of the day and night, with the rising, southing and setting of the Planets and Fixed Stars throughout the Year, whereby may be known the exact hour of the night at all times, when either the Moon or Stars are seen."

Wing occasionally tries his hand at verse. He opens thus in January:—

Welcome, good Reader, to another year,
Thô Sun and Mars in opposition are,
Let Subjects learn obedience to their Kings,
Since home bred factions (*sic*) always ruin brings.

He ends this month with:—

Nascitur indique per quem non nasitur alter.

Wing's is the most astrological of the Cambridge-printed almanacs. He gives a long description of the eclipse of the sun due June 11, 1694. Wing was a land-surveyor, as an advertisement shows, and lived at Pickworth, Rutlandshire.

A list of the almanacs collected by Anthony Wood, many of them interleaved, and from 1657 onwards used by their owner for his notes, may be seen in Clark's 'Life

and Times of A. W.,' Oxf. Hist. Soc., i. 10-14.

Some of the almanac-compilers veiled their own names, as Dove (Speculum Anni), Fly, Poor Robin, Philoprotest (Protestant Almanac), Swallow. Perhaps some of these, who gave their opponents hard knocks, had scarcely the courage of their opinions. One of them, which appeared as 'Old Poor Robin' in 1777, continued, says Plomer, till 1824. I have myself the issues for 1825 and 1826, the latter claiming to be the 164th edition. As it disappears from the uniformly bound set of the next year, perhaps 1826 was the last. It had become coarse and rather profane. It was certainly not worth the 2*s.* 3*d.* at which, owing to the foolish tax on almanacs of a 1*s.* 3*d.* stamp, it was charged, and its extinction can have been no loss.

A list of almanacs in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, however complete, is only of bibliographical interest, but a study of their contents leads one into those bypaths of our national history which we are too apt to neglect. The new year's visit of the chapman or pedlar must have been eagerly looked for in many a country village and lonely farmhouse, as, in addition to his usual stock of trinkets, stationery, patent medicines, and the like, there would be a choice of popular almanacs, adapted to the special fancy of the purchasers. And there was variety enough to satisfy all tastes. Here we can find out what they really cared about as one generation succeeded another, and every religious and political movement finds its echo in these constantly succeeding ephemeral annuals. Mr. Plomer's principal object in his careful bibliography compiled thirty years ago was to attract students to a neglected field. Perhaps the next generation may take some pains to cultivate it, just as our diocesan historians may discover the value of the neglected records of our Consistory Courts, stored in our cathedrals and Diocesan Registries. CECIL DEEDES.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See *ante*, pp. 3, 43, 84, 122, 163, 204.)

MAJOR-GENERAL HARGRAVE'S Regiment of Foot (p. 20) was raised in 1685—the first of the so-called "Fusilier" regiments.

The following short account of the formation and constitution of the regiment is taken from Cannon's 'Historical Record of the Seventh Regiment':—

"On the augmentation of the army during the rebellion of James Duke of Monmouth, in the summer of 1685, King James II. resolved that the first infantry corps raised on that occasion should be an Ordnance Regiment, for the care and protection of the cannon: of which corps His Majesty appointed George Lord Dartmouth, then Master-general of the Ordnance, colonel, by commission dated the 11th of June, 1685.

"The regular regiments of foot were composed, at this period, of Musketeers—men armed with muskets and swords; Pikemen—armed with long pikes and swords; and Grenadiers—armed with hand-grenades, muskets, bayonets, swords, and small hatchets; but in the Ordnance Regiment every man carried a long musket called a fusil, with a sword and bayonet, from which peculiarity in the arming, the regiment obtained the designation of 'Fusiliers'; and the King, being desirous of appearing publicly to patronize this new corps, conferred upon it the title of 'Royal Fusiliers.'

"Regiments of infantry had, originally, a colour to each company, which was called an ensign, and was carried by the junior subaltern officer of each company, who was styled 'ancient,' and afterwards 'ensign,' which term signified 'colour-bearer.' The regiments of Fusiliers did not have colours or ensigns to each company, consequently the title of ensign or colour-bearer was not given to the junior subaltern officer of each company; but having, in consequence of the peculiar services they were called upon to perform, a care and responsibility equal to that of a lieutenant, both the subaltern officers of each company were styled lieutenants. They were both placed on the same rate of pay; but the terms first lieutenant and second lieutenant were used in their commissions for several years, and afterwards discontinued."

In 1688 it ceased to be considered exclusively as an Ordnance Regiment, and took its turn of duty with the regular regiments of the line. It is now designated "The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)," and is one of the very few regiments which retains the title under which it was originally raised.

Major General Hargrave's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Major General ..	William Hargrave, *Colonel* (1)	27 Aug. 1739	*Ensign*, 23 April 1694.
Lieutenant Colonel	James Fleming	4 Aug. 1722	*Lieutenant*, 7 Sept. 1706.
Major	John Aldercorn	13 Dec. 1739	*Ensign*, 23 Feb. 1708-9.

(1) Was Colonel of the 31st Foot from 1730 to 1737, and of the 9th from 1737 to 1739. Died in 1751.

Major General Hargrave's Regiment of Foot (*continued*).		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Captains	Marcus Smith (2)	4 Nov. 1724.	——
	Augustus Pynyot	26 Dec. 1726	*Ensign*, 18 Oct. 1703.
	Samuel Cluterbuck	3 April 1733	*Capt. Lieut.* 9 July 1729.
	Edward Butler	12 Nov. 1733	*Lieutenant*, 13 May 1709.
	Lord Glencairne (3)	3 April 1734	*Ensign*, 10 Jan. 1728-9.
	Matthew Hewit	1 Jan. 1735-6	*Captain*, 5 Mar. 1707-8.
	John Darassus	13 Dec. 1739	*Lieutenant*, 17 Nov. 1721.
Captain Lieutenant	John Crofts	12 Nov. 1733	*Ensign*, 6 Aug. 1706.
Lieutenants ..	John Marshall	19 Oct. 1709	*Lieutenant*, 2 Aug. 1709.
	Richard Burchet	8 Oct. 1717	*Lieutenant*, 23 Dec. 1711.
	Rupert Pratt	13 July 1718	*Ensign*, 14 Mar. 1710.
	Meredith Everard	7 Sept. 1722.	——
	Henry Ormsbey	20 May 1723.	——
	William Elves	20 Oct. 1726.	——
	John Fleming	26 Dec. 1726.	——
	Richard Rudyerd	11 April 1733.	——
	James O-Hara	13 Dec. 1732.	——
	William Burton	1 July 1734	*Ensign*, 26 Nov. 1717.
	John Butler	31 Jan. 1735-6.	——
	John Donaldson	10 Mar. 1737-8.	——
	William Shuttleworth (4) ..	20 April 1738.	——
	John Bon-Amy	7 Feb. 1738-9.	——
	Thomas Fothergill	13 Dec. 1739.	——
	John Heylin	17 Jan. 1739-40.	——
	Congreve Chilcott	18 ditto.	——
	James Smith	19 ditto.	——
	Philip Legeyt	22 Mar. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 5 April 1732.

(2) Became Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment on June 3, 1752. Appointed to the Colonelcy of the 60th Foot in 1761, and died in 1768.

(3) William Cunynghame, 13th Earl of Glencairn. Died in 1775, then being Major-General.

(4) Fourth son of Richard Shuttleworth, of Gawthorpe Hall, near Burnley. Head of the branch of the family, now of Hathersage Hall, North Derbyshire. Died Sept. 4, 1780.

Brigadier Read's Regiment of Foot was raised in Gloucestershire in 1685. It was in later years known as the 9th Foot, and is now designated "The Norfolk Regiment."

Brigadier Read's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Brigadier General	George Read, *Colonel* (1) ..	28 Aug. 1739	*Captain*, 16 Aug. 1703.
Lieutenant Colonel	Richard Offarell (2)	20 Dec. 1722	*Ensign*, 7 Mar. 1692.
Major	Michael Doyne (3)	4 Dec. 1739	*Captain Lieut.* Feb 1471-3.
Captains	William Upton	12 July 1718	*Ensign*, 10 Jan. 1706.
	Stephen Otway	10 Mar. 1721-2.	——
	Rowley Godfrey	12 Sept. 1721	*Ensign*, 24 Feb. 1703-4.
	Joseph Dambon	20 Dec. 1722	*Lieutenant*, 20 Dec. 1707.
	Francis Cayran	5 July 1735.	——
	Peter Dumas	19 Dec. 1735	*Ensign*, 19 Feb. 1708-9.
	John Catillon	12 Jan. 1739-40	*Lieutenant*, 1 June 1715.
Captain Lieutenant	Thomas Bolton	ditto	*Ensign*, 28 Feb. 1710-11.
Lieutenants ..	Steuart Nugent	10 Mar. 1721-2	*Ensign*, 15 April 1707.
	Thomas Rainsford	27 Sept. 1722.	——
	Thomas Crofton	4 July 1723.	——
	John Montgomery	5 Oct. 1732	*Ensign*, 22 Nov. 1706.
	Thomas Carleton	19 Dec. 1735	*Ensign*, 18 Dec. 1727.
	John Catillon	13 April 1736	*Ensign*, 25 June 1729.
	Phineas John Edgar	13 Aug. 1736	*Ensign*, 25 Dec. 1730.
	George Friend	21 Jan. 1737-8	*Ensign*, 14 Mar. 1733-4.
	James Ogilvie	30 Aug. 1739	*Ensign*, 15 ditto.
	Thomas Dalton	12 Jan. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 11 Dec. 1735.

(1) Had served in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards. Was Colonel of the 29th Foot from 1733 to 1739. In 1749 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 9th Dragoons (Irish establishment), and died in 1756.

(2) Sometimes spelt O'Farrell or O'Ferrall. He became Colonel of the 22nd Foot in 1741, and died in 1757, then being Major-General.

(3) Belonged to the family of Doyne of Wells, co. Wexford.

Brigadier Read's Regiment of Foot (*continued*).		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Ensigns	George Godfrey	19 Dec. 1735.	——
	Hugh Smith	1 Jan. 1735-6.	——
	John Meard	13 April 1736.	——
	Theophilus Bancom	10 May 1736.	——
	Richard Hill Cramer	28 July 1737	*Ensign*, 20 June 1735.
	Thomas Tracey	11 Aug. 1737.	——
	Joseph Lewis Feyrac	8 Feb. 1737-8.	——
	Edward Lewis	30 Aug. 1739.	——
	Richard Bowyer	4 Feb. 1739-40.	——

Col. Onslow's Regiment (p. 22) was raised in 1685, and was then designated "The Princess Anne of Denmark's Regiment of Foot." In 1702 it was renamed "The Queen's Regiment," and in 1716 "The King's Regiment of Foot." It is now styled "The King's (Liverpool Regiment)."

Colonel Onslow's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel	Richard Onslow (1)	6 June 1739	*Captain*, 14 July 1716.
Lieutenant Colonel	George Keightley (2)	1 Feb. 1731-2	*Ensign*, 1703.
Major	Edmund Martin (3)	6 Dec. 1739	*Lieutenant*, Jan. 1706-7.
Captains	James Barry (4)	7 Jan. 1720-1	*Lieutenant*, 20 Sept. 1709.
	George Banastre	23 Oct. 1724	*Lieutenant*, 23 Dec. 1709.
	John Grey	10 Dec. 1731	*Ensign*, 17 Feb. 1709-10.
	John Dallons (5)	31 Aug. 1733	*Ensign*, 6 April 1720.
	Edward Cornwallis	3 April 1734	*Ensign*, 30 Oct. 1730.
	Peter Guerin	20 June 1739	*Lieutenant*, 3 May 1734.
	Thomas Launder	12 Jan. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 7 May 1711.
Captain Lieutenant	Peter Ribton	ditto	*Ensign*, 5 Jan. 1715-16
Lieutenants	Malcolm Hamilton	2 July 1721	*Ensign*, 3 Sept. 1719.
	John White	23 Oct. 1724	*Ensign*, 12 July 1713.
	John Lafaussille (6)	12 Nov. 1726	*Ensign*, 26 Aug. 1708.
	Thomas Nugent	Oct. 1725	*Ensign*, Aug. 1721.
	Charles Duterme	23 Dec. 1726	*Ensign*, 23 Feb. 1708-9.
	Theophilus Cramer	10 Dec. 1731	*Ensign*, 17 Aug. 1703.
	William Robinson	20 June 1739	*Ensign*, 23 Dec. 1726.
	Arthur Loftus (7)	23 Aug. 1735	*Ensign*, 23 Oct. 1724.
	John Ekins (8)	11 Sept. 1736	*Ensign*, 27 April 1726.
	Nehemiah Donnellan	12 Jan. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 23 Dec. 1726.
Ensigns	Charles Descloussseau	29 May 1729.	——
	Maynard Guerin	5 July 1735.	——
	Henry Lewin	11 Sept. 1736.	——
	Nicholas Turner	12 Jan. 1739-40.	——
	Richard Knight	1 Feb. 1739-40.	——
	John Cook	2 ditto.	——
	Charles Thompson	3 ditto.	——
	William Rickson	4 ditto.	——
	William Catherwood	20 June 1739.	——

(1) Was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 1st Troop Horse Grenadier Guards in 1745, and died in 1760, then being Lieutenant-General.

(2) Wounded at Fontenoy, May 11, 1745, and died at Ghent shortly afterwards.

(3) Became Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment in 1745. Died in 1749.

(4) Major in the regiment Feb. 7, 1741. Died in 1743 from the effect of wounds received at Dettingen.

(5) Wounded at Fontenoy, 1745, and died Feb. 16, 1746.

(6) Was Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment from 1749 to 1758, when he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 66th Foot. Died in 1763.

(7) Died Aug. 25, 1753, then being Major in the regiment.

(8) Died Aug. 15, 1750.

The next regiment (p. 23) was formed in June, 1685, in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, and was first commanded by John Granville, 1st Earl of Bath (title extinct in 1711). It was later known as the 10th Regiment of Foot, and is now called "The Norfolk Regiment." When first formed it was the only regiment clothed in blue coats, but red was adopted in 1688.

Lieutenant General Columbine's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Lieutenant General	Francis Columbine, *Colonel* (1)	27 June 1737.	——
Lieutenant Colonel	Peter Hart	5 July 1737	*Ensign*, 1695.
Major	Thomas White	25 Aug. 1734	*Captain*, 23 May 1716.
Captains	Edmund Tichburn	26 Dec. 1726	*Captain*, 20 June 1721.
	Sherrington Talbot (2)	25 Dec. 1728	*Captain*, 12 May 1726.
	John Preston	13 May 1735	*Capt. Lieut.* 21 Dec. 1727.
	John Morgan	5 Nov. 1735	*Ensign*, 23 Oct. 1718.
	Edward Mombey	26 June 1739	*Lieutenant*, 11 June 1716.
	Goodwin Moreton	7 Nov. 1739	*Lieutenant*, 9 Mar. 1716-17.
	Roger Debeze	12 Jan. 1739-40	*Lieutenant*, 8 May 1723.
Captain Lieutenant	James Villetes	ditto	*Lieutenant*, 25 Dec. 1728.
Lieutenants	James Littlejohn	1 May 1709.	——
	George Brereton	10 April 1733.	——
	Gavin Cuming	22 Nov. 1733	*Ensign*, 25 Dec. 1728.
	William Murray	13 May 1735	ditto.
	Henry Boisragon	20 June 1735	*Lieutenant*, 26 Mar. 1729.
	Loftus Bolton	23 July 1737	*Ensign*, 16 Jan. 1730-1.
	George Colt	20 April 1738	*Ensign*, 2 Oct. 1731.
	Henry Moore	7 Feb. 1738-9	*Ensign*, 10 May 1732.
	Dansey Collins	7 Nov. 1739	*Ensign*, 22 Nov. 1733.
	James Hamilton	12 Jan. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 20 June 1735.
Ensigns	Thomas Littler	20 June 1735.	——
	Daniel Crowle	11 Aug. 1737.	——
	Richard Corbet	8 Feb. 1737-8.	——
	Robt. Cotton Pennington	20 April 1738.	——
	James Forbes	17 July 1739.	——
	Fergus Kennedy	7 Nov. 1739.	——
	William Tuder	12 Jan. 1739-40.	——
	—— Wyche	3 Feb. 1739-40.	——
	Alexander Hope	4 ditto.	——

(1) Died in December, 1746, then being Lieutenant-General.

(2) Third son of Dr. William Talbot, successively Bishop of Oxford, Salisbury, and Durham. He afterwards held the Colonelcy of the 74th, 43rd, and 38th Foot, and died in November, 1766, then being Major-General.

J. H. Leslie, Major, R.A. (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

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WILLIAM MACARTHUR.
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(To be continued.)

INCUNABULA IN IRISH LIBRARIES.—In the *Transactions* of the Bibliographical Society of London, vol. xii., 1914, pp. 188 *sqq.*, an industrious German scholar, Dr. Ernst Crous, enumerates a number of libraries, public and private, in Great Britain and Ireland in which incunabula are preserved. The writer did not visit Ireland, and appears to have obtained his information on the collections in that country from printed catalogues and private correspondence. It is remarkable that he should have entirely overlooked the Royal Irish Academy. Assisted by the ever-obliging custodian of the valuable library of that institution, Mr. J. J. O'Neill, I have been able to discover four incunabula on the Academy's shelves. They are :—

1. [Hain 2500.] "De Proprietatibus Rerum fratris Bartholomei Anglici....Impressus per Nicolaum Pistoris de Benssheym et Marcum Reinhardi de Argentina socios. Sub Anno Domini 1480." 320 ff. in excellent condition.

2. [Hain 6693.] "Preclarissimus Liber Elementorum Euclidis perspicacissimi....Erhardus Ratdolt Augustensis Impressor solertissimus. Venetiis impressit. Anno Salutis 1482." 137 ff.

This volume is preserved in the MS. Room, marked 24 E. 24. There are several MS. fly-leaves at the beginning and end with mathematical and genealogical notes, the latter partly in Irish, with some Irish verses, by a certain Francis Murphy, A.D. 1785. Afterwards the book belonged to Marcus Cronin of Tralee (1801), who has scribbled in some curious memoranda, including some amatory lines written in a very transparent cipher, which are not remarkable for their good taste; these are followed by the goliardic lines "Est mihi propositum in taberna mori," &c., and at the bottom of the page is the young lady's signature. This is perhaps a unique instance of an edition of Euclid being employed for so mundane a purpose.

On the fly-leaf at the beginning is the inscription: "A gift from a farmer of the County of Kerry anno 1838 to E. F. Day." The Kerry farmer was perhaps Mr. Marcus Cronin of Tralee. In the margins of the book are many mathematical notes and genealogical accounts of great Irish families.

3. [Hain 2809.] "Supplementum Chronicharum. Opus....fratris Iacobi Philippi Bergomensis.... Impressum autem Venetiis per magistrum Bernardinum Ricium de Novaria: anno a nativitate Domini 1492."

The unnumbered ff. at the beginning are missing, the first extant folio bearing the number 9 and the signature b. The last folio is numbered 256, and there follow

twelve unnumbered Index folios. The volume is much dilapidated, especially the twelve folios of the Index.

4. [Hain 8543.] "Manipulus Florum compilatus a magistro Thoma de Hibernia....Impressum Venetiis per magistrum Ioannem Rubeum Vercellensem." C. 1494, 288 ff.

Copinger, 'Supplement to Hain,' i., 1895, p. 254, gives 1495 as the date of this book, but Proctor, 'Index to Early Printed Books in the British Museum,' 1898, p. 338, places it in 1494. M. Esposito.

The Dick Whittington: Cloth Fair.—This old public-house, a familiar landmark in the intricate neighbourhood of the Priory Church of St. Bartholomew, is now being taken down. It has been the subject of many drawings, photographs, and sketches. The illustration in Mr. Hanslip Fletcher's 'London Passed and Passing' is very useful; and of special interest are a drawing by Herbert Railton and sketches of detail by Mr. Barham Harris now before me. In a measure these give it a tinsel glory by reproducing its false ascriptions: "Established in the Fifteenth Century," and "The oldest licensed house in London." The modern windows, "gin-palace" shop-front, and plaster skin on the old timber-and-brick walls are not of importance to the artist unless he is also an archæologist, but because of the wide publicity its frequent illustration obtained for the house some record of its demolition may be useful.

Its claims to a pre-Reformation existence and licence are false and impossible. The site was originally in the burial-ground of the Priory, and at a date inferred to be subsequent to 1540 it was occupied by booths "only letten out in the Fayre time and closed vp all the yeare after" (Stow, 1603, p. 381). The Priory and all the ground within its enclosure were purchased, May 19, 1544, for 1,064*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* by Sir Richard Rich, and at the end of that century in place of the booths

"there bee many large houses builded, and the North Wall towards Long Lane taken downe, a number of tenements are there erected for such as will give greate rents."—Stow, 1603, p. 381.

This, I submit, is ample evidence that the house and its licence did not exist before Stow's record, say 1598. The name "Ye Olde Dick Whittington" is probably quite modern—an example of the late Mr. Andrew Tuer's old English, introduced here when the "antiente Fraternitie offe ye Rahere Almoners" was founded, March 7, 1881, and had a Chapter-House in Cloth Fair. Even as a sign the Dick Whittington would not be earlier than about 1670, when the legend was popularized by chapbooks. It is even preferable to assume that this was a shop converted into a drinking booth at fair time, and not continuously a licensed house until the eighteenth century.

Of greater importance and possible antiquity was the Hand and Shears, standing on the opposite corner until replaced by the public-house now bearing that name. There is a rather scarce engraving of the old house badly reproduced at p. 237 of Morley's 'Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair.' Here, as early as the Commonwealth, was held the Court of Piepowder, and from it issued the leaders of Lady Holland's mob, who violently protested against the early attempts to restrict the fair to its legal term. The sign of this house supports the belief in its earlier origin, and its size and appearance give greater probability to the tradition than that hitherto belonging to its now demolished neighbour, the Dick Whittington.

Aleck Abrahams.

An Illustrated Speech from the Throne.—The opening years of the eighteenth century would seem to have been distinguished by the appearance in London not only of the first illustrated English novel (as shown by your correspondents, *ante*, pp. 90, 153), but of the earliest—and, perhaps, the only — illustrated Speeches from the Throne. This was in the reign of Anne, when what Macaulay termed in Victorian times "that most unmeaningly evasive of human compositions, a Queen's Speech," was put to pictorial use.

The Daily Courant of April 18, 1710, advertised that

"This Day is Publish'd, Her Majesty's most Gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Wednesday the 5th of April; with Her Picture curiously Engraven, with the lively Figures of Religion and Wisdom on her Right Hand, Justice and Moderation on her Left Hand. Printed in a very large Character, on fine Royal Paper, and Roll'd. Sold by J. King, Map and Printseller, at the Globe in the Poultry. Price 6*d.* Fram'd 18*d.* N.B. At the same Place you may have the Queen's Speeches Painted extraordinary in Frames and Glasses from 6*s.* to 14*s.*"

Alfred F. Robbins.

"Jobey" of Eton.—Letters concerning successive "Jobeys," from Lord Aldenham and others, are to be found in *The Times*, Jan. 13, 14, 15, 1916. This note may anticipate future inquiry.

Richard H. Thornton.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

Capt. John Charnley.—In the year 1804 there was a naval battle near Dominica between the privateer Thetis of Lancaster (Capt. John Charnley), with the Ceres and Penelope (presumably of Cork), and the Bonaparte Brig. In this encounter the British ships were triumphant, and, as a result, a silver cup bearing the following inscription was presented by certain inhabitants of the island of Dominica to Capt. Charnley :—

"Presented
By the Inhabitants of the Island of Dominica to John Charnley, Esquire, Commander of the Ship Thetis of Lancaster, Letter of Marque, of 16 guns and 45 men, for his bravery and judicious conduct on the 8th day of November, 1804, when attacked by the Bonaparte Brig of 20 Guns and 215 men, which he beat off and disabled ; thereby preserving his own ship, also the Ceres and Penelope, both valuable ships, who sailed with him from Cork."

On the reverse are trophies of war, with oak and laurel leaves, richly embossed ; and on the lid is a gilt figure of Fame. The inside is gilt, and the cup is valued at 60*l*.

It is desired, if possible, to ascertain the present resting-place of this cup. Can any of your readers help in this direction ? Any information with respect to Capt. Charnley will be appreciated. It is known that he was born at Lancaster, the son of Robert and Mary Charnley of that town, and was married about 1807 to a Mrs. Sarah Peel (formerly Armitstead) of Mytton, Yorkshire. It is particularly desired to ascertain his place of interment, and whether any portrait of him is known. The family appears to have died out here long ago, as he left an only son who died without issue and intestate in 1855.

T. Cann Hughes, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

"Court" in French Place-Names.—What is the origin of this termination, and what is the precise meaning to be attached to it ? It occurs mainly, apparently, in Picardy and along the boundary line between France and Flanders. Some of the villages are comparatively modern, others go back at least to Froissart's time. Their number, however, would seem to exceed any possible way of connecting the final "court" with the *cour* or courtyard of a demolished château.

L. G. R.

Bournemouth.

The Gordons : "Gay" or "Gey" ?—Everybody in these days knows the alliterative epithet of "Gay" as attached to the Gordons (both members of the family and the famous regiment). In an article on the regiment in *Life and Work*, March, 1915, the Rev. Lauchlan MacLean Watt says :—

"The Gordons as a race were notable for fearlessness and stubborn dourness, in consequence of which they were spoken of as the 'gey Gordons,' that is to say the terrible Gordons, for their fearless disregard of death and danger was proverbial. The phrase has become corrupted in later days, through ignorance, into 'the gay Gordons,' a very different idea."

Part of this statement is undoubtedly true, for according to the old "fret" :—

The gule, the Gordon, and the hoodie craw
Are the three warst things that Moray ever saw.

On the other hand, gayness, *insouciance*, call it what you will, has long been associated with the family ; and the "corrupted" adjective "gay" has been applied to them for at least a hundred years. Robert Chambers uses it in his classic 'Popular Rhymes in Scotland.' What printed authority is there for Mr. Watt's suggestion ?

J. M. Bulloch.

123 Pall Mall, S.W.

Author Wanted.—Who is the author of the following lines ?—

Oh that a man with common sense
Can think a bacon slice gives God offence,
Or that a herring has the charm
The Almighty's vengeance to disarm !
Wrapt in Majesty Divine,
Does He look down on what we dine ?

Trin. Coll. Camb.

Henry and Edward Henry Purcell.—The above persons were sons of Edward Purcell, organist of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and grandsons of the great Henry Purcell. I wish to know if they were married ; if so, can any reader give the maiden names of their respective wives, also the names of their children, if they had any ? The date and place of their death are also desired. Edward Henry Purcell was organist of St. John's, Hackney, for some years. Did he hold that appointment at the time of his death ?

L. H. Chambers.

Bedford.

Bifeld or Byfeld.—Where can I find particulars as to the pedigree of Robert Bifeld or Byfeld, Alderman of London, whose daughter Ann or Anna married Sir Richard Haddon, Lord Mayor of London 1506 ?

Eddone.

"S. J.," Water-Colour Artist.—Can any reader help as to the identity of S. J. on a water-colour drawing dated 1826, supposed to be an original illustration for the "Waverley Novels?" I find that the dedication of the "Waverley Novels" by Sir Walter Scott to George IV. was dated from Abbotsford on Jan. 1, 1829.

E. P. Steeds.

Barkby Firs, Leicestershire.

The Rev. David Durell, D.D., Prebendary of Canterbury Cathedral.—According to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xvi. 251, he was a native of Jersey, where he was born in 1728. I should be glad to learn particulars of his parentage and the full date of his birth. Was he ever married?

G. F. R. B.

General William Haviland.—The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xxv. 183, says that he was the son of Capt. Peter Haviland, and "was born in 1718 in Ireland, where his father was serving in a marching regiment." I should be glad to learn the place and full date of his birth, the regiment of which his father was captain, and the maiden name of his mother. G. F. R. B.

"Coals to Newcastle."—"Labour in Vain; or, Coals to Newcastle: In a Sermon to the People of Queen-Hith," was advertised in *The Daily Courant* of Oct. 6, 1709, as being that day published in Paternoster Row. Are there earlier printed references to this well-known phrase?

Alfred F. Robbins.

Toke of Notts.—In a booklet entitled 'Views of the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland,' by J. P. Neale (1826), occur the following remarks apropos of Godinton (Kent):—

"In the Hall are four armorial compartments, executed by T. Willement. (1) The Arms of Toke of Notts: *argent, a chevron gules between 3 horse-shoes sable*";

and again:—

"The family of Toke was settled at Kelham, Notts, and had considerable possessions in that county at a very early period—*vide Thoroton*. From them are descended the several branches of the family settled in Kent, Essex, and Hertfordshire."

I should like to find out what authority Neale has for this statement, and what Thoroton has to say.

There is a pedigree of Toke in the Visitation of Kent in 1574. What mention does this make of the origin of the Kentish family?

Pierre Turpin.

Inscriptions on Communion Tables.—On the disused wooden Communion table in the Salusbury Chapel of Whitechurch, or Eglwys Wen, by Denbigh, there is inscribed:—

NON INCOGNITO DEO
H R 1617
IB

Is this dedication "to the not unknown God" to be found on other Anglican Communion tables of the sixteenth or seventeenth century? E. S. Dodgson.

Rotton Family.—Can any of your readers inform me who was the father of John Rotton of Oxley, Staffordshire, or perhaps of Moseley, Worcestershire, who died before 1720, and whether he made a will, and if so where it was proved? He was the father of Samuel Rotton of Oxley, who died in 1724, and whose will (of which I have a copy) was proved in the same year.

J. F. Rotton.

Godalming.

'Cato' and 'Anticaton.'—Where can I find a description of 'Cato,' by Cicero, and of 'Anticaton,' by Julius Cæsar—the former written in praise of, and the latter an accusation against, Cato Uticensis? A. E. B.

[These works have been lost. Macrobius, VI. ii., speaking of passages which Virgil had lifted from other authors, quotes the following sentence from Cicero's 'Cato': "Contingebat in eo, quod plerisque contra solet, ut maiora omnia re quam fama viderentur, id quod non sæpe evenit, ut expectatio cognitione, aures ab oculis vincerentur." Of Cæsar's 'Anti-Cato' (called also 'Anti-catones' from being in two books) the words "Unius arrogantiæ, superbiæque dominatuque," quoted to show the dative in *-u*, seem to be all that has come down to us.]

Edward Stabler.—Information requested regarding Edward Stabler, born 1722, died 1786, Lord Mayor of York, 1779. Is there a portrait of him in existence?

Geo. Merryweather.

Park Lane, Highland Park, Illinois.

"Conversation" Sharp.—Mark Pattison, in his essay on Macaulay, writes: "He [Macaulay] was treated with almost fatherly tenderness by 'Conversation Sharp.'" Who was this personage? M. L. R. Breslar.

[A full account of Richard Sharp (1759-1835) is to be found in the 'D.N.B.' His talent for conversation gave him his nickname.]

The Winchelsea Ghost.—Can any reader give me information about the Winchelsea ghost—a negro in a red uniform—supposed to be seen in the churchyard?

J. W. Jarvis.

Unidentified M.P.s.—Can any one say who any of the following M.P.s were ?—

Theobald Taaffe, Arundel, 1747-54.
Roger Talbot, Thirsk, 1754-61.
Clement Taylor, Maidstone, 1780-96.
John Taylor, Lymington, 1814-18.
John Bladen Taylor, Hythe, 1818-19.
John Teed, Grampound, 1808, 1812-18.
Richard Thompson, Reading, 1720-2, 1727-34.
Thomas Thompson, Midhurst, 1807-18.
Thomas Tomkyns, Helston, 1714-15.
Samuel Touchet, Shaftesbury, 1761-8.
Alexander Tower, Berwick, 1806-7.
John Townson, Milborne Port, 1780-7; Oakhampton, 1790-1.
Henry Trail of Dairsie, co. Fife, Weymouth, 1812-13.
James Trail, Oxford, 1802-6.
George Treby senior, Dartmouth, 1722-7. (Kinsman, *sed quære*, to Right Hon. George Treby, M.P., then Secretary at War.)
John Trevanion, Dover, 1774.
John Tuckfield, Exeter, 1747-67.
Wm. Horsemonden Turner, Maidstone, 1734-41, 1747-53.
Charles Vanbrugh, Plymouth, 1740.
David Vanderheyden, East Looe, 1807-16.
Wm. Chas. Vanhuls, Bramber, 1722-3.
Sir Charles Vernon, Kt., of Farnham, Surrey, Wycombe, 1731-4; Ripon, 1747-61.
General Charles Vernon, Tamworth, 1768-1774 (died Aug. 3, 1810, aged 91).

Particulars as to parentage, and dates of birth, marriage, and death, would oblige.

W. R. Williams.

Talybont, Brecon.

The French and Frogs.—I should be glad of some notes on the French custom of eating of frogs. When is this practice first referred to (1) in English, (2) in French literature ? Are frogs, as a matter of fact, still and often used as food in France ? And is it only the hind legs which are consumed ?

Alfred S. E. Ackermann.

Mose Skinner.—I have just picked up a booklet called 'Mose Skinner's Bridal Tour.' In his prefatial remarks the author says :—

"The following Memoirs were written with a view of touching the hearts of my fellow creatures, at the reasonable price of ten cents a creature."

A terminal note says :—

"Mose Skinner writes for the *Boston True Flag*, and his creditors can keep track of him by reading that paper."

Who was Mose Skinner? His humour is "just Amurrican." J. H. R.

The Sign Virgo.—I am anxious to know what significance the Jews attached to this. With the other signs of the Zodiac it was engraven on the breastplate of the High Priest. I hold that the whole of the Zodiacal signs were intended by Seth to teach mankind the scheme of redemption.

C. Penswick Smith.

6 Regent Street, Nottingham.

Replies.

SIR WILLIAM OGLE: SARAH STEWKELEY.

(12 S. ii. 89, 137.)

Stepney Green's allusion to the Stewkeleys' manor of Dunster, mentioned in the will (1758) of Sarah, daughter of Sir Hugh Stewkeley (2nd Bart.) and widow of Ellis St. John of Farley Chamberlayne in county Hants, raises a long-vexed question as to his connexion with the Gore and Chamberlain families. Ellis was himself fifth in direct descent from William St. John (1538-1609) and Barbara Gore, whose arms, impaled upon her husband's tomb at Farley, suggest that she was a Gore of Alderston. But since she does not figure in the pedigree of that family in the Visitation of Wiltshire, it is supposed that she belonged to the branch that early settled at Wallop in county Hants. Her son Henry St. John (*ob.* 1621), by his marriage with Ursula, daughter of Sir Hugh Stewkeley, Kt., of Mersh in Dunster, in the county of Somerset (by Elizabeth Chamberlain), was the direct ancestor of Ellis St. John, who married Sarah Stewkeley, fourth in descent from the said Sir Hugh, whose wife was daughter of Richard Chamberlain, Alderman of London. The latter in his will, dated in 1588, says with reference to his younger son John (born 1553, died 1627) :—

"I will commend him to my very loving and friendly cousin Thomas Gore, that he may have the bringing of him up."

This was probably Thomas Gore of Wallop, who is known to have been intimate with "John the letter-writer."* John's sister, Lady Stewkeley, baptized her daughter Ursula at Dunster on Sept. 27, 1576, and was herself buried in the Priory Church there on Sept. 14, 1598. In her will, dated Aug. 10 of that year, she gave 1,000 marks

* The "Letters" written during the reign of Elizabeth by John Chamberlain are published by the Camden Society. See 'D.N.B.'

to her daughters Ursula and Margaret Stewkeley, and left to her "brother John Chamberlain 20*l.* to buy him a bason and ewer of silver for his chamber." Ursula, apparently, became the wife of Henry St. John prior to her brother Thomas Stewkeley's purchase of the manor of Michelmersh (adjoining that of Farley); for Margaret Stewkeley, by her will dated Oct. 28, 1606, left "ten pounds apiece to Barbara and the two other daughters of my sister Ursula St. John."

At Wonston, where the family of William St. John spent much of their time at the manor of Norton, several Gores figure in the parish register. For instance, John Gore there married in 1587; and a Nicholas Gore, gentleman, was buried at Farley Chamberlayne in 1637. The latter's Christian name of Nicholas recalls the will of a Thomas Gore of Wallop (proved in 1570), who says that he was son of Nicholas Gore and brother of Richard. It would be interesting to learn if he was related to Barbara Gore (Mrs. William St. John), who was buried in Wonston Church on Jan. 3, 1613, "in the same grave with her sister Margaret, wife of Leonard Ely." But be that as it may, Barbara's descendant Ellis St. John was undoubtedly a great-great-great-great nephew of John Chamberlain, the Elizabethan gossip, who died in 1627.

Hampshire genealogists are much indebted to H. C. for pointing out that Sarah, widow of Ellis St. John (after 1729), remarried to a Capt. Francis Townsend, and will share his desire for further particulars as to his identity. In her will, dated Dec. 24, 1758, and proved in 1760 (P.C.C. 407 Lynch), she mentions her

"lands at Donnington in Gloucestershire, sometime the estate of George Townsend, Esq., deceased; subject to 500*l.* among the children of Rumney Diggle, Esq., deceased, late of Yateley."

Rumney Diggle, according to Foster's 'Oxford Graduates,' was son of Samuel of London, gent., aged 16 in 1716, when he entered Jesus College, Oxford, and in 1720 was a barrister-at-law. In the cathedral registers of Winchester is the marriage of "Rumney Diggle, Esq., of Yatley, and Mrs. Mary Coward of Winchester" on March 27, 1735.

I have been hoping to see a reply to my query as to the ancestry of Sir William, Viscount Ogle, the Royalist defender of Winchester Castle in 1645. But, although I am still seeking that information, I think I have discovered who was the "Catherine Ogle" whom I mentioned, and that she was not the daughter of Sir William Ogle, but of John Stewkeley of Mersh. Sir Hugh Stewkeley, 2nd Bart., in his will, proved July 28, 1719, left

"ten pounds per ann. to my cousins Cary, Carolina, and Isabella, daughters of my uncle John Stewkeley, and to their sister Catherine Ogle."

In the burial register of Winchester Cathedral for Jan. 14, 1775, is the name of "Isabella Catharina, daughter of Chaloner Ogle, Esq., and Catherine his wife"; also on Aug. 1, 1780, that of "Isabella, daughter of Dr. Ogle, Dean." From the 'Landed Gentry' (1879), under Ogle of Kirkley Hall, Northumberland, it appears that the Rev. Newton Ogle, D.D., was Dean of Winchester (born 1726, died 1804), and married Susanna, eldest daughter of Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Winchester; also that the Dean's brother, Chaloner Ogle, who married Hester, youngest daughter of Bishop Thomas, "adopted the naval profession," became an admiral, was "knighted for his gallant services, and was further rewarded by a Baronetcy on March 12, 1816." He died at his residence at Worthy, near Winchester, on Sept. 2, 1816, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Admiral Sir Charles Ogle (born 1775).

It will be a great help to Hampshire genealogists if the identity of "Catherine Ogle," cousin of Sir Hugh Stewkeley, can be established, particularly since he was son of Sir Hugh Stewkeley (1st Bart.) of Michelmersh and Hinton Ampner (Hants) by Sarah Dauntsey, who remarried Sir William, Viscount Ogle, before 1648. The latter's memorial in Michelmersh Church, where he was buried in July, 1682, apparently bears the Ogle arms—a fesse between three crescents. F. H. S.

In Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' under Ogle of Kirkley Hall, co. Northumberland, there are references to the baronial line of Ogle (see Burke's 'Extinct Peerage'). Nathaniel Ogle, M.D., of Kirkley, Physician to the Forces under the Duke of Marlborough, had four sons, of whom the third, the Rev. Newton Ogle, D.D., was born 1726; Dean of Winchester 1769 till he died, Jan. 6, 1804; Deputy Clerk of the Closet to the King; married Susannah, first daughter of Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Winchester. It was their third daughter, Isabella, who died unmarried 1780. The Dean's youngest brother, Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, K.B., was made a baronet 1816, and died the same year, having married Hester, youngest daughter and coheir of the said Bishop of Winchester. W. R. W.

To my reply I may add that I see by the Visitation of Hampshire, 1622–34, that the Stewkeleys hailed from Marsh, which, I believe, is in the parish of Dunster, and one of them married a Luttrell. It would be interesting to know if the Luttrells, who, of course, have been associated with Dunster Castle from "time immemorial," were Lords of the Manor of Dunster. The will says plainly Dunster, so, presumably, it is not the Manor of Marsh that is intended, but the Manor of Dunster. Could any one throw light here? It is, indeed, quite possible that the Luttrells held the Castle, and the Stewkeleys the Manor.

STEPNEY GREEN.

WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY ON BIRD LIFE IN THE FENS (12 S. ii. 189).—There is a passage in his 'De gestis pontificum Anglorum,' lib. iv., near the beginning of the section headed 'De episcopis Eliensibus,' where, after describing the abundance of eels and fish in the Fens, he says:—

"Nec minor aquaticarum volucrum vilitas, ut pro uno asse de utroque cibo quinque homines et eo amplius non solum famem pellant, sed et satietatem expleant."—'Rerum Anglicarum scriptores post Bedam præcipui,' Frankfort, 1601, p. 293.

The number of three thousand ducks caught with one net is found in Camden's description of Lincolnshire, in the part dealing with Crowland:—

"Sed quæstum maximum faciunt et auium aquatilium captura, quæ tanta est, ut mense Augusto in unum rete expansum semel simulque tria milia annatum cogant, et lacunas suas suos agros vocitent."—'Britannia,' ed. 1607, p. 399.

EDWARD BENSLY.

JOACHIM IBARRA (12 S. ii. 171).—The exact date of Ibarra's death was Nov. 23, 1785. A reference to a Madrid paper of about that date would probably yield some details. In Techener's journal, the *Bulletin du Bibliophile*, 1887, pp. 500-1, there is a very brief article upon Ibarra. I presume that your correspondent is acquainted with the notice of him in Chaudon and Delandine's 'Dictionnaire Universel' (1810). A close examination of the productions of Ibarra's press would yield some useful notes. He produced a fine edition of the Bible and a well-executed Missal. His 'Don Quixote' of 1780 is considered one of his special productions. Rarest of all is his 'Sallust' of 1772. Ibarra is described as "imprimeur de la chambre du Roi d' Espagne"; and of the 'Sallust' it is stated: "Cette traduction est très-rare parce que ce prince fit des présents de toute l'édition."

Dibdin goes into one of his usual raptures over Lord Spencer's copy of Mariana's 'History of Spain,' published by Ibarra in 1780: "a more beautiful book has rarely issued from the Spanish press. It is worthy in all respects of the reputation of Ibarra."

Ibarra made his own ink. The *Bulletin du Bibliophile* says:—

"Il fabriquait lui-même son encre. On attribue à l'adjonction d'une certaine quantité de bleu de Prusse la beauté et la solidité exceptionnelle de cette encre espagnole."

Ibarra's productions were the models which Ambrose Didot set before him when he established his great Paris press.

A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

"LAUS DEO": OLD MERCHANTS' CUSTOM (12 S. i. 409, 474; ii. 13).—In the Turner Museum at Kirkleatham, Redcar, Yorks, the vicar allowed me to inspect the ledger of Sir W. Turner, Lord Mayor of London and mercer of St. Paul's Churchyard in the reign of Charles II. Each page is headed with the words "Laus Deo," and a photograph of such a page may be seen among the illustrations of my 'Story of Bethlehem Hospital.'

E. G. O'DONOGHUE.

Bethlehem Hospital, S.E.

THE KINGSLEY PEDIGREE (12 S. ii. 70, 136, 174).—Nich. Toler Kingsley, paymaster 1st Battalion 8th or the King's Regiment of Foot, Dec. 24, 1802, to 1812; ensign 1st Battalion 44th Foot, May 15, 1812; lieutenant ditto, March 29, 1814; placed on half-pay, March 25, 1816; Waterloo Medal.

J. F. Kingsley, quartermaster to the 31st Foot, Jan. 1, 1797, and to the 30th Foot, July 9, 1803; so in 1820.

John Kingsley, captain in the Royal African Corps, Dec. 25, 1803; junior major, Dec. 29, 1809.

Charles Kingsley, ensign in same, Nov. 13, 1804; lieutenant ditto, July 17, 1806; captain, June 13, 1811; half-pay, Dec. 25, 1818; in 1842 on retired full pay of captain 9th Royal Veteran Battalion (June 13, 1811).

William Kingsley, ensign 8th Foot, Nov. 7, 1805; last but one on list on Feb. 14, 1806; left the regiment in 1806. Was he the same as

Jeffries Kingsley, cornet 3rd Dragoons, June 24, 1813; lieutenant ditto, Nov. 25, 1813; on half-pay thereof, Feb. 19, 1818; so in 1842?

The only Kingsley at Waterloo was Lieut. Nich. Toler Kingsley. Was he William's uncle?

W. R. W.

Foreign Graves of British Authors (12 S. ii. 172).—G. P. R. James (whose works are dealt with *ante*, p. 167) was British Consul at Venice at the time of his death (June 9, 1860), and was buried in the Protestant cemetery in that city. In 1896 his remains, with those of other British subjects, were removed to the new cemetery on the island of San Michele. From an account of the removal (based on the British Vice-Consul's Report) given in *The Times* of March 19, 1896, I extract the following:—

"The Vice-Consul had not heard from any one in England on the subject, but he had the remains reverently exhumed and reburied in a sunny piece of freehold land in the new cemetery. The memorial-stone was also removed. The epitaph runs thus: 'His merits as a writer are known wherever the English language is, and as a man they rest in the hearts of many.' Owing to long exposure the letters would now require to be recut and refilled with lead, the iron railing to be repainted, and some flowers planted on the grave in order to put it in complete order."

I shall be glad if any of your readers can furnish a complete copy of the inscription, and also say if the suggestions made by the Vice-Consul as to the renovation of the memorial-stone, &c., were carried out.

John Richard Green, the historian, died at Mentone, March 7, 1883, and was buried in the cemetery there. The inscription over his grave was given at 7 S. vii. 105.

Letitia Elizabeth Landon="L. E. L." (Mrs. M'Lean), died at Cape Coast Castle, Oct. 15, 1838. She is buried in the Castle Yard. The Latin inscription there placed to her memory appears at 7 S. vi. 86.

Louise de la Ramée="Ouida," died at Viareggio, Italy, Jan. 25, 1908. She is buried in the English cemetery at Bagni di Lucca. Her relatives and admirers erected a monument over her grave in the following year, consisting of a Gothic sarcophagus on which is the recumbent figure of the novelist. A photo-reproduction of the memorial appeared in *The Sphere* of Oct. 9, 1909, and on the side visible is inscribed:—

In memory
of
Louise de la Ramée
"Ouida"
writer of incomparable novels.

(See also 11 S. iv. 183.)

Oscar Wilde died in Paris, Nov. 30, 1900, and is buried in Père Lachaise Cemetery. A remarkable memorial was placed over his grave and unveiled on Nov. 4, 1913.

Edward Whymper died at Chamonix in September, 1911, and was buried there. A copy of the inscription over his grave is desired.

Dr. Philip Doddridge, the hymn-writer, died at Lisbon, Oct. 26, 1751, and is buried in the English Cemetery, where also repose the remains of Henry Fielding (see 7 S. viii. 8, 112, 177).

Robert Louis Stevenson died of apoplexy at his home in the island of Samoa, Dec. 3, 1894. By his own desire he was buried at the summit of Mount Apia. It took forty men with knives and axes to cut a road through to the top, and the site of his grave is thus described by Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, who chose and prepared it:—

"Nothing more bold or picturesque could be imagined. It is a narrow ledge no wider than a room and flat as a table; the mountain descends precipitously on both sides; the vast ocean in front and the white beaches on which the surf is breaking everlastingly; mountains on either side adrift with mist."

John T. Page.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

The following is a list of some British authors who were buried abroad:—

	Buried in
Oscar Wilde	Paris.
Robt. L. Stevenson ..	Samoa.
Henry Thomas Buckle ..	Damascus.
Charles Cowden Clarke ..	Staglieno Cemetery, Genoa.
Augustus Wm. Hare ..	Rome.
Reginald Heber ..	Trichinopoly, India.
Rupert Brooke ..	Lemnos.
William Howitt ..	Rome.
G. P. R. James ..	Lido Cemetery, Venice.
John Stuart Mill ..	Avignon.
John Addington Symonds	Rome.
Edward J. Trelawny ..	Rome.

The following certainly died abroad, but I am not sure as to whether they were also interred abroad:—

	Died.
Richard Middleton ..	Brussels.
John Richard Green ..	Mentone.
Julia Kavanagh ..	Nice.
Letitia E. Landon ..	Cape Coast Castle.
Charles J. Lever ..	Trieste.
Matthew G. Lewis ..	At sea.
Sir H. G. S. Maine ..	Cannes.
Sir John Suckling ..	France.
Lord Acton	Tegernsee, Bavaria.
Charles F. Leland ..	Florence.

Archibald Sparke.

These names may be added to the list: Frances Trollope, Theodosia Trollope, and Hugh James Rose, at Florence; Dr. Dionysius Lardner, at Naples; John Richard Green and Meadows Taylor at Mentone.

G. S. Parry.

Bishop Heber (Calcutta), L. E. L. (Cape Coast Castle), Robert Louis Stevenson (Samoa), Henry Fielding (Lisbon).

Wm. H. Peet.

John Kitto (1804-54) died at Cannstadt in Germany. "His remains were buried in the cemetery there, a tombstone being erected over them by Mr. Oliphant, his publisher" ('D.N.B.'). M.

Freeman, the historian,' and Aubrey Beardsley, both buried in cemetery of Mentone, France. W. C. J.

[Crashaw died at Loretto, and is buried there.]

Ladies' Spurs (12 S. ii. 190).—In Mrs. Power O'Donoghue's 'Riding for Ladies,' 1905, pp. 347-50, appear the following references to ladies' spurs:—

"I have pleasure in appending sketches of the only three of these that I know of that are manufactured; they are the 'Rowel guard,' the 'Sewarrow,' and the 'Box-spur.' The Sewarrow is, I think, excellent of its kind, but I am not much in favour of spurs for ladies who ride in the ordinary quiet way. Novices should never make use of them either for road riding or when hunting. .....Lady equestrians frequently use a small pair of hunting spurs of the shape worn by men—the right one having a knob in place of a rowel. These are used with Hessian boots, and look well when dismounted."

Another reference to ladies' spurs appears in Belle Beach's 'Riding and Driving for Women,' n.d. [1913], chap. vii., 'Correct Dress for the Saddle,' p. 130:—

"It is not safe for a woman, unless she is an experienced rider, to wear a sharp spur, and one should never be worn except with an open skirt, as it is almost certain to catch in a plain skirt. The spur, if worn, should be plain and of the same pattern as a man's."

The following extract is taken from Alice M. Hayes's 'The Horsewoman,' 1910, pp. 204-10:—

"The spur is inapplicable to the requirements of ordinary side-saddle riding, because in order to use it properly it should be applied, as nearly as practicable, at right angles to the side of the horse, so as to touch him only on one spot, in which case the knee will have to be well brought away from the flap of the saddle and the toe of the boot turned outwards. This would necessitate the use of a long stirrup leather, which would bring the rider's weight too much on the near side and would also render her seat insecure.....A lady who rides with her stirrup leather at the correct length can use the spur only in a more or less parallel direction to the animal's side, in which case the spur, if it is sharp, will be almost certain to tear the skin instead of lightly pricking it. Lady Augusta Fane, who is one of the best horsewomen in Leicestershire.....is strongly opposed to the use of the spur. She tells me that 'if a horse is so sticky as to require a spur, he is no hunter for this country, and if he is a determined refuser, no woman, spur or no spur, can make him gallop to big fences and jump. I consider the spur a very cruel thing.'.....Lord Harrington, who is well known as a fine horseman, also dislikes spurs, and has advocated their abolition in the yeomanry..... Mr. Whyte-Melville points out that my sex are unmerciful in the abuse of the spur.....and a lady who rides a horse in the ordinary way with this instrument of torture, which she is unable to use correctly, brands herself in the eyes of her more experienced sister as an incompetent horsewoman. .....It is the fashion to wear spurs with top-boots, but many good horses go better without them. Mr. Whyte-Melville remarks that 'a top-boot has an unfinished look without its appendage of shining steel. Men wear spurs in hunting because it is fashionable to do so, but there is no arbitrary law laid down for ladies, and the presence of the spur adds to the danger of dragging by the stirrup.....I certainly think that no lady should subject her hunter to the "insult of the spur."'"

Archibald Sparke.

The Novels and Short Stories of G. P. R. James (12 S. ii. 167).—To the best of my belief I have read none of this author's books, and I do not mean to make a beginning, but I feel that Mr. W. A. Frost's complete list of his novels and collected short stories is an interesting contribution to literary history, and I venture to supplement it by a few lines explaining that it was James's misfortune rather than his fault that his works did not far outnumber the fifty-six enumerated by Mr. Frost. If the publishers of James's era had been as enterprising as the author was industrious, his output would have broken all records. Under happier auspices he might have produced a novel a month, to say nothing of the short stories which he could have knocked off in his leisure moments.

Even George Smith was not strong enough to support the weight of this writer's fecundity. The story of his connexion with James, as set out in the 'Memoir of George Smith' prefixed to the First Supplement (1901) of the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' is as follows:—

In 1844 Smith, Elder & Co., in addition to beginning an elaborate collected edition of James's works already in being, entered into a contract with him to publish any new novel which he should write, he receiving 600*l.* for the first edition of 1,250 copies.

In each of the three years following James favoured the publishers with two three-volume novels. This, however, was only an earnest of his capacity; by 1848 he was getting into his stride, and during that year he supplied the firm with three novels. Strange to say, they began to think that it was time for James to moderate his transports. Their books showed that between 1844 and 1848 they had offered the public twenty-seven volumes from his pen, at a total cost to the purchasers of thirteen and a half guineas. A polite request that the

author should "set some limits to his annual output" was indignantly declined, but George Smith stuck to his guns, and the agreement came to an end. As Mr. Frost's list shows that during the remaining eleven years of James's life he published only fourteen novels, it may be reasonably inferred that in breaking with George Smith he went further and fared worse.

The story as related in the 'Memoir' is strange and wonderful, but the particulars given by your contributor are evidence that it does no sort of justice to James's literary industry. Mr. Frost's list tells us that the novels put forth during the four years were fifteen in number. Presumably the extra six were not issued by the firm in Cornhill.

No doubt Mr. Frost is accurate in his assertion that the actual number of James's novels was "only fifty-six," but, considering all things, I do not think that the 'Dictionary of National Biography' can be censured for stating that he was "said" to have written upwards of a hundred. The probability is that the biographer was well below the mark, for we may be sure that popular repute had woven strange legends about an author who had issued fifteen novels in four years.

Christian Tearle.

The Cultus of King Henry VI. (12 S. i. 161, 235, 372).—Following my reply on this subject at the last reference, I should say that Mr. N. H. J. Westlake mentions two portraits of Henry VI. in stained glass; neither of them has anything to indicate canonization. One is in the St. Cuthbert window in the Choir of York Cathedral; the other—very remarkable as a piece of glass, but rather dubious as an effigy—is in the Hacomblyn Chantry in King's College, Cambridge.

In a foot-note Mr. Westlake (iii. p. 81) gives a long quotation from Canon Fowler's monograph on the St. Cuthbert window (*Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, iv. 366). It is full of information about the cultus of Henry VI., but the note by Mr. Montague Summers is really exhaustive.

The following extracts may be of interest as to the decline of the said cultus, the subject of St. Swithin's reply:—

"There were few large towns in England, it is said, in which an image of Henry VI. was not set up in the principal church. In Archbishop Booth's Register is a monition against any persons venerating some image of him in York Minster, dated 27th October, 1479, when, perhaps, his name was erased in the window (see p. 261), and his image removed from the choir screen. The order seems to have been issued mainly in deference to the Pope, who had not canonized Henry, and to Edward IV., who had superseded him as King.—'York Fabric Rolls,' Surtees Soc. vol. xxxv. pp. 208-82."

And this:—

"It appears that all the three Lancastrian Henries had more or less reputation for sanctity, and that they should be represented as they are in the window would doubtless be felt very appropriate by Bishop Longley, the donor, and by the Lancastrian party generally, which in Yorkshire was particularly strong (*ibid* p. 268)."

Pierre Turpin.

Folkestone.

Fairfield and Rathbone, Artists (12 S. ii. 27, 77).—If Mr. Lane will refer to the notice of John Rathbone in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' which I conclude he has not consulted, I think he will find some of the information he desires. Since I wrote that article I have occasionally come across specimens of the work of John Rathbone, all of which have confirmed the opinion I there express of his work. Of Fairfield I unfortunately can give no information, as my notes, the result of many years' interest in art and artists, refer mostly to those who have practised in Lancashire and Cheshire. The figures in Rathbone's landscapes being put in by such of his contemporaries as Morland and Ibbetson are quite what one would expect, as both of these artists spent much time in our counties, where they had some good patrons, particularly in Manchester and Liverpool. This friendly help in dotting-in figures is often given even when acknowledgment is not desired. Many instances of it must have been noticed by those who are acquainted with landscape art from that time down to our own days.

Albert Nicholson.

Portinscale, Hale, Altrincham.

Emma Robinson, Author of 'Whitefriars' (12 S. ii. 149, 199).—The father of this famous novelist was a noted "character" in London literary circles during the fifties of last century. Dr. Strauss, in his 'Reminiscences of an Old Bohemian,' gives an amusing sketch of the sham author:—

"In the olden times we had admitted to our set that used to meet at the White Hart Tavern a tall old gentleman in a tall old dress suit, with a tall old chimney-pot, who went by the name of Robinson, and by the reputation of the author of 'Whitefriars.' We admired him accordingly. Halliday and self, more especially, positively reverenced him; and when he talked mysteriously of the wondrous historic tales then still in gestation in his brain, which would 'lick "Whitefriars" into fits,' we could barely refrain from falling on our knees to worship him. Literally there was no end to the 'libations' poured out to him, which he would graciously accept and freely imbibe with

the calm dignity of one conscious of his worth. It so fell out that Halliday went one day to the Exhibition of the Academy, where he chanced to see a portrait of the 'Author of "Whitefriars,"' who turned out to be a lady. Well, we were fierce in our wrath. It was such a base deception; but the old gentleman was equal to the occasion; he contended that, the part being included in the whole, and he being the father of the author of 'Whitefriars,' he had not been guilty of any false pretence. Halliday took *his* revenge, however, by telling the story to the reading world in an amusing skit entitled 'The Author of Blueblazes' (Whitefriars=Whitefires, Blueblazes)."

Miss Robinson's last novel was, I believe, 'The Hidden Million; or, the Nabob's Revenge,' which appeared, with illustrations by Fred Gilbert, in *The Penny Illustrated Paper* in 1867. It was, comparatively speaking, poor stuff; though whether the falling off in the talent displayed was due to the loss of parental advice is a moot question.

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

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DU BELLAMY: BRADSTREET: BRADSHAW (12 S. ii. 209).—Charles Du Bellamy, whose real name was Evans, made his first appearance in London Nov. 12, 1766, at Covent Garden Theatre, as Young Meadows, in Bickerstaff's opera of 'Love in a Village.'

His first wife appeared at the same theatre Nov. 5, 1766, as Lavinia, in 'The Fair Penitent.' She died August, 1773.

Du Bellamy continued a member of the Covent Garden company until 1776, acting, during the summer recess, at the Haymarket in 1769, 1770, and 1777. His name then disappears from the bills until May, 1780, when he was again at the Haymarket. In September of that year he was engaged at Drury Lane, where he remained until 1782, when his London career seems to have come to an end.

He played, among other parts: Octavio, 'She Would and She Would Not'; Thomas, 'Thomas and Sally'; Capt. Macheath; Stanmore, 'Oroonoko'; Amiens, 'As You Like It'; Autolycus; 'Winter's Tale'; Mercury, 'Golden Pippin'; Hilliard, 'Jovial Crew'; Leander, 'Padlock'; Hastings, 'She Stoops to Conquer' (of which he was the original representative); Capucius, 'Henry VIII.'; Artabanes, 'Artaxerxes'; Apollo, 'Midas'; Bacchanal, 'Comus'; Truemore, 'Lord of the Manor.'

It appears from his Benefit bills that in 1776 he lived at 29 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, and in 1781-2 at 6 Queen's Buildings, Brompton.

I have, among a quantity of material which formed part of the Winston Collection, a few playbills newspaper cuttings, and MS. notes relating to Du Bellamy. His marriage with the daughter of General Bradshaw—not Bradstreet — is thus recorded:—

"Dubellamy Mr. of Great Russel St. at St. G. Bloomsbury married to Mrs. Button an American lady relict of a merchant and daughter to late General Bradshaw—11 May 76. M.P."

Winston's writing is somewhat difficult to read, and I am not sure that the lady's name is not meant to be Bretton, but the name Bradshaw is quite plainly written. M.P. I understand as *Morning Post*.

There is a newspaper cutting, on which the date April 7, 1777, has been written, which runs thus:—

"Mr. Du Bellamy, who lately quitted Covent Garden Theatre, in consequence of his marriage with a widow lady of good fortune, is now at Bath, giving concerts at half a guinea per head, which we hear are well resorted, though it is the dearest musical subscription ever known in that city."

According to another cutting, he was living in America in 1787, had resumed his real name, and was then a Member of Congress.

He died in New York, August, 1793, and his death is said to be recorded "E. M. [*European Magazine*], 24. 487."

There is an engraved portrait of him with Mrs. Cargill, as Young Meadows and Rosetta, published by Lowndes as a frontispiece to the opera.

WM. DOUGLAS.

125 Helix Road, Brixton Hill.

A STEWART RING: THE HON. A. J. STEWART (12 S. ii. 171, 215).—I submit that the difficulty in this case could not have arisen if Burke's 'Peerage' had not adopted a plan of omitting younger sons who died issueless.

I have come across several instances of this lately, and I think it is an innovation.

G. W. E. R.

FISHERIES AT COMACCHIO (12 S. ii. 210).—In reply to L. L. K., the following modern Italian work, A. Beltramelli, 'Da Comacchio ad Argenta: le lagune e le bocche del Po,' Bergamo (Istituto italiano d'arti grafiche), 1905, price 4 lire, contains (pp. 38-55) curious details of these fisheries. They include a plan of a "lavoriero da pesca," for trapping eels, with explanations of the terms used, and illustrations, from photographs, of the fishing grounds, some of which show the contrivances employed. The book itself belongs to the topographico-artistic series, "Italia artistica," and mentions the historical authorities upon the subject, including Tasso, Mgr. Pandolfi, a seventh-century bishop of Comacchio, Alessandro Zappata, and Arturo

Bellini, whose 'Il lavoriero da pesca nella laguna di Comacchio' is stated to be the principal monograph on the industry. Space would hardly allow of quotation of the details given by Beltramelli; and as regards Tasso, his lyric synthesis of the Comacchio method amounts (in a stanza of eight lines) to this: the fish flies the wild, rough wave, and seeks a retreat in still waters, where our sea becomes a marsh in Comacchio's bosom; but, as it happens, it shuts itself in a swampy prison (*palustre prigion*), nor can escape because that *serraglio* is by wondrous art

ever to entrance, wide—to exit, barred.

A copy of Beltramelli can be consulted in the library of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

A. V. de P.

L. L. K. will find an account of these fisheries—chiefly of eels—in Spallanzani's works. An application to the amiable Librarian of the Biblioteca Comunale at Ferrara will put him on the track of a pretty large literature on this subject.

Norman Douglas.

The Little Finger called "Pink" (12 S. ii. 209).—The following extract from Barrère and Leland's 'Dictionary of Slang, Jargon, and Cant' seems to answer the query propounded by Col. Wherry:—

"Pinky (American), an old New York term for the little finger, from the provincial English *pinky*, very small. A common term in New York, especially among small children, who, when making a bargain with each other, are accustomed to confirm it by interlocking the little finger of each other's right hand and repeating the following:—

Pinky, pinky bow bell,
Whoever tells a lie
Will sink down to the bad place
And never rise up again."

Willoughby Maycock.

I am glad Col. Wherry has been moved to tell us this, because as far as I can see—and I see less and less as weeks go on—the 'E.D.D.' is unconscious of the existence of such a term for the fifth of our five fingers. I do not remember having heard it in use. I presume that it means small. Our forefathers marked their sense of this smallness of the finger in question by calling it Littleman; and Halliwell, in 'Nursery Rhymes of England' and in 'Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales' together, gives examples of jingles in which "Peesy-weesy," "Mama's little man," "Little Dick," and "Pinky-winky" find place. In Denmark, the compiler shows, the little finger is Lille Peer Spilleman=little Peter the fiddler; and in Sweden Lille Gullvive, the meaning of which he does not tell. I have sought for it in vain in Hossfeld's 'Swedish Dictionary.'

I wonder if I err in fancying that "pink" was in the first instance instinctively applied to things small, quick, and acute; and that "pink," as an adjective, comes from the original hue of little flowers so designated.

St. Swithin.

The diminutive form "pinkie" is widely used in Scotland as a name for the little finger. In the 'Scottish Dictionary' Jamieson notes its prevalence in the Lothians, Ayrshire, and Lanarkshire; and Fifeshire may be added to his list. As to origin, the lexicographer's note is: "Belg. *pink*, id. *pinck*, digitus minimus, Kilian." The term, he further says, is used for the smallest candle that is made, for the weakest kind of beer brewed for the table, and for a person who is blindfolded.

Another name for the little finger in Scotland is "curnie," which is perhaps used chiefly in the nursery and at school.

Thomas Bayne.

In the Tweedside border it is quite common to call the little finger the "pinkie." Some years ago, discussing the similarity between some of the words used in the Scottish border and others bearing the same meaning in Holland, I cited the word "pinkie" as an instance, and my friend from Haarlem told me the word had the same pronunciation and meaning in his country. Probably the long and regular intercourse between Rotterdam and Leith, and between other ports on the North Sea coast, led to the adoption of Dutch and German words in the seaports on the south-east of Scotland, which gradually found their way inland to the border towns. The schoolchildren invariably speak of their little finger as their "pinkie."

Andrew Hope.

Exeter.

"Pinky" is a dialect word used both substantively and adjectively in the northern counties of Northumberland, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Lancashire, and as far south as Oxford; but it appears to be of Lowland Scotch origin; see Wright's 'English Dialect Dictionary,' *s.v.*, where the following examples occur: "He had a gowd ring on his pinkie" (Linlithgow); "Never again should his pinkie finger go through that warm hole" (Forfar); while the phrase "to turn up the pinkie" is synonymous with tipping the little finger.

I judge its derivation to be the same as that of the Scotch place-name Pinkie, where

the great battle took place to promote the marriage of Edward VI. and Mary, Queen of Scots, viz. A.-S. *pynca*, a point.

N. W. Hill.

The word "pink," with its variants "pinkie" and "pinkey," is a common dialect word, used chiefly in Scotland and America, for the little finger and anything diminutive, such as a "wee pinkie hole in that stocking" (Scotland), and the smallest candle, the weakest beer (American).

Archibald Sparke.

[Several other correspondents thanked for replies.]

P. S. Lawrence, Artist and Sailor (12 S. ii. 209).—According to 'A Dictionary of Artists,' by Algernon Graves, this artist exhibited three seascapes at the Suffolk Street Galleries between 1826 and 1828, giving a London address. John Lane.

Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.

[Mr. Archibald Sparke thanked for reply.]

Rev. Meredith Hanmer, D.D. (12 S. ii. 171), was the son of Thomas, commonly called Ginta Hanmer, and was born at Porkington, Salop, in 1543. See 'D.N.B.,' xxiv. 297, for an account of him.

John Hanmer (1574-1629), Bishop of St. Asaph, born at Pentrepant, was of the same family.

"The family of Pentrepant was of a different stock from the more celebrated Flintshire Hanmers, but took their name from the intermarriage of one of them with a daughter of the Flintshire family."—'D.N.B.'

A. R. Bayley.

Epitaph on a Pork Butcher (12 S. ii. 188).—This is to be found at Cheltenham in memory of John Higgs, who died in 1825:

Here lies John Higgs
A famous man for killing pigs
For killing pigs was his delight
Both morning afternoon and night
Both heats and colds he did endure
Which no physician could e'er cure
His knife is laid his work is done
I hope to heaven his soul is gone.

H. T. Barker.

Touching for Luck (12 S. i. 430, 491; ii. 13, 112).—Charles Dickens was familiar with the idea. Four years before the reference in 'Little Dorrit,' cited at 12 S. i. 491, he had written in 'Bleak House' (1853), chap. xxxii. :—

"When all is quiet again the lodger says, 'It's the appointed time at last. Shall I go?' Mr. Guppy nods, and gives him a 'lucky touch' on the back, but not with the washed hand, though it is his right hand. He goes downstairs....."

W. B. H.

Christopher Urswick (12 S. ii. 108, 197).—Shakespeare's 'Richard III.,' Act IV. sc. v., introduces Sir Christopher Urswick, a priest, in conversation with Lord Stanley shortly before the battle of Bosworth Field, where the Earl of Richmond became Henry VII. Urswick was in Richmond's service, for Stanley says: "....tell Richmond this from me"; and "....hie thee to thy lord."

By the way, some railway officials of to-day might learn of Sir Christopher how to pronounce Haverford-west.

S. Gregory Ould, O.S.B.

Ching: Chinese or Cornish? (12 S. ii. 127, 199, 239.)—Mr. Thurstan Peter, in his 'Parochial History of Cornwall,' refers to a series of photographs of Cornish churches by a Capt. Ching of Launceston. W. Aver.

7 Coptic Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

I would make a correction in my note, *ante*, p. 127. While Mr. J. L. Ching's father and grandfather, as I stated, were in turn Mayor of Launceston, the latter was named Thomas—not John, as was indicated.

Dunheved

Notes on Books.

A Classical Dictionary. By H. B. Walters. (Cambridge, University Press, 1*l.* 1*s.* net.)

Mr. Walters has accomplished a useful and important piece of work. One of the best features of modern classical scholarship is its insistence upon things as of equal importance with words and the arrangements of words. There is something highly "uneducational" in letting students use words without taking pains to ascertain and remember their meaning; but we fancy that, till lately, this commonplace of educational theory has been brought into practice more carefully in regard to metaphors and abstract words than in regard to names of objects. If a sixth-form boy could translate *cothurnus* by "buskin," and knew its conventional association with tragedy and pompous diction, what the *cothurnus* actually was like need receive but cursory attention. But the study of "antiquities" is at least as necessary as the study of words, if the past of Greece and Rome is to live again in any profitable way in the minds of classical students; and, since it requires somewhat more trouble and a more elaborate apparatus than the mere study of a text, we may well be grateful to Mr. Walters for the help he here supplies. The letter-press of this dictionary is illustrated by 580 figures, most of them suitable for their purpose—though some require a practised eye to read their meaning. So far as we have tested them the entries which would be comprised under the head of antiquities are exceedingly well done—those on laws and constitutional matters are excellent, as are also those relating to religious rites and customs.

The biographical entries, on the other hand, are for the most part, in our judgment, far too slight to be of use, and not always of the kind required in a book of reference for students, who want to be able to turn to it for facts. The following account of the death of Socrates may serve as an illustration—a single one must suffice: "A representative of the 'moderate' party in politics, he was brought to trial and put to death in 399, by the restored democrats who disliked his reactionary politics, all the more dangerous because they were not extreme, more than his supposed false teaching in religion and education." This is all very well for people who already know about Anytus and Meletus and the Apology—about the refusal to escape, and the hemlock, and half-a-dozen other things so familiar to the writer that he thought them not worth putting down. But, in a reference book, the aim is surely to inform those who do not know. By the way, is it not also curious that this particular article should not contain a word about Plato? The old friend of our childhood, Smith, who even in the 'Smaller Classical Dictionary' amasses a surprising number of facts, really does better than this. One gets, in fact, from the biographical entries an impression that their contributor aimed rather at interpreting his subject afresh than at setting down concisely what is known about him or her; having virtually adopted the point of view of the critic or essayist, rather than the distinctive point of view of the compiler of a dictionary.

We should expect this work to go through many editions, and therefore hope that it will be found possible at some future time either to extend or to recast the biographical entries; and we would further suggest that all the illustrations (not, as now, only a certain number) should have a note of their origin subjoined.

Lest we should seem to stint praise that is due, and show ourselves all too lavish of criticism, we had better repeat that this is a really valuable book; and we may add that if there has been any intention to avoid dryness in the making of it, that intention has been fulfilled. In fact, we cannot call to mind any dictionary of the sort in which there is quite so much "go."

WORKS ON THEOLOGY.

Of the four Booksellers' Catalogues we have received this month, both that of Mr. P. M. Barnard of Tunbridge Wells (No. 110) and that of Messrs. Charles Higham & Son (No. 546) describe principally works of theological and ecclesiastical interest. Many of the items deserve attention on the part of collectors, and still more on the part of any one who may be getting together a working library of theology.

We mention half-a-dozen books from each; another half-dozen at least equally good might easily have been added. Mr. Barnard, then, along with some attractive missals, breviaries, and books of Common Prayer, has a copy of Andrew Hart's 'Book of Common Order,' containing the original (defective) leaf for F 8, not amended as in most examples with a printed slip, 1611 (16*l.*). A collection of occasional offices of the Franciscan Order (two MSS. bound together), in an Italian fifteenth-century hand, is offered for 5*l.* 10*s.* A few leaves are wanting to both MSS. A copy of the Bâle edition (1476-8) of Durandus, 'Rationale diuinorum officiorum,' in good condition, and rubricated throughout—possibly by the original owner, who has written his name therein in red—is not dear at 2*l.* 12*s.* Clifford's 'The Divine Services and Anthems usually sung in His Majesties Chappell, and in all Cathedrals and Collegiate Choires in England and Ireland,' is another interesting item, 1664 (2*l.* 15*s.*). The 'Libro de la perfectione humana,' by Enrico Herp—printed by Zopino at Venice, 1522, and remarkable for its beautiful cuts—is to be had, in a pretty good copy, for 5*l.* 10*s.* We may mention, lastly, the 'Libellus de venerabili sacramento et valore missarum,' a quarto printed by Ulrich Gering in Paris about 1480 (10*l.* 10*s.*).

Messrs. Higham offer for only 10*s.* 6*d.* the scarce 'Cantilenae Quatuor ex MSS. pervetustis nuper erutae'—never published—by John Mason Neale. They have a 'Biblia Sacra Polyglotta' of the Commonwealth time in 6 vols., folio, 1657 (6*l.* 6*s.*); and the 'Opera Omnia' of St. John Chrysostom—in Montfaucon's edition, printed at Venice in 1734 (4*l.* 4*s.*). A copy of Durandus is also described here: the 1494 edition, printed at Nuremberg by Koberger, in a good binding (8*l.* 8*s.*). The 'Catholic Encyclopædia' is offered at 8*l.* 8*s.*, and the 'Jewish Encyclopædia' at 9*l.*

Mr. William Glaisher, in his Catalogue No. 423, of Publishers' Remainders, offers, for small sums, the principal works of Prof. Cheyne; the "Tudor" Bible, published at 4*l.* 10*s.* and to be had of him for 1*l.* 4*s.*; and several works on ecclesiastical history and biography.

Messrs. Galloway & Porter of Cambridge, who send us their Catalogue No. 84, have a copy of the library edition of Stanley's 'Jewish Church' (7*s.* 6*d.*), and Dom Gueranger's 'Sainte Cécile et la Société Romaine aux deux Premiers Siècles,' Paris, 1874 (15*s.*).

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

"Birmingham," J. D., and Prof. Moore Smith.—Forwarded.

Major Lwyd.—The title of Lord Newton's book is 'Lord Lyons: a Record of British Diplomacy,' 2 vols. (E. Arnold).

Mr. C. E. Stratton.—The New York *Sun* is perfectly accurate in stating that the quotation about a negress, Maria Lee, having given her name — as "Black Maria" — to the prisoners' van appeared some years ago in our pages. It was sent to us merely as a curiosity; we have no reason to believe it to be true.

GENERAL INDEX OF THE ELEVENTH SERIES.

Numerous inquiries having been made about the General Index of the Eleventh Series, it is necessary that a statement should be put before our readers.

The difficulty which stands in the way is pecuniary.

The cost of production of the last General Index—the Tenth—was 256*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Of this outlay there remains at this date a deficit of 63*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* To set against this, there are 279 copies still in stock. The demand for the Index is continuous, though slow, and the sale of 150 copies at trade price would extinguish the deficit. It is, according to previous experience, practically certain that this deficit will be eventually covered, and the number of copies then remaining would represent profit.

The cost of production of the new Index similar to the last could not, considering the rise in price of material and labour, be less, though probably, by strict economy, it would not exceed (say) 260*l.*

The proprietor is not, however, in a position to incur this fresh outlay at present on his own account.

It appears to be obvious that the money recently subscribed as a guarantee fund to keep 'Notes and Queries' going in its old form and in its present hands cannot be touched in the interests of the General Index, especially as that Index would be of a Series all but completed before the money was subscribed.

The cost of the Index might be nearly halved by the omission from it of the authors' names, which would be a reversion to the practice in the General Indexes of the first eight Series. Cost (say) 140*l.*

It has been suggested that a fund should be raised among those who are interested in the paper, and especially in the Eleventh General Index.

Seeing that these Indexes, including the last, the payment for which still awaits completion, have heretofore more than covered their expenses, there is every likelihood that the money subscribed would be repaid gradually. In these circumstances the proprietor appeals to the readers of 'Notes and Queries' for their assistance.

If the promised subscriptions amount to only the smaller of the sums named, he will then decide whether the Index had better be issued without the authors' names, though as to this important question he invites opinion.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 40.

GENERAL INDEX OF THE ELEVENTH SERIES.

NOTES:—General Boulanger: Bibliography, 261—Land Tenure: an Artful Stratagem—Statues and Memorials in the British Isles, 263—The Butcher's Record—Old American Geography, 265—C. Lamb: 'Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist'—"Women in White"—German Papers, Please Copy, 266.

QUERIES:—James Fenton, Recorder of Lancaster—Philip Winter, 266—The King of Italy and Charles I. of England—William Marshall, Earl of Striguil—Apothecary M.P.s, 267—Arms cut on Glass Punch-Bowl—Restoration of Old Deeds and Manuscripts—Certain Gentlemen of the Sixteenth Century—Capel-le-Ferne, Kent, 268—Jonathan Bunks—Authors Wanted—Madame de Staël—Brassey (Bracey) Family—Wreck of the Grantham, 1744—"Driblows"—"Who's Griffiths?"—Faust Bibliography, 269—Sir Robert Price, Bart., 270.

REPLIES:—Henchman, Hinchman, or Hitchman, 270—A Mediæval Hymn—St. George the Martyr, Queen's Square—"Biblia de buxo," 271—An English Army List of 1740, 272—Lincoln's Inn Hall—Sem, Caricaturist—St. Peter as the Gatekeeper of Heaven, 273—Thomas Panton—Grave of Margaret Godolphin, 274—The Effect of Opening a Coffin—Mrs. Anne Dutton—Portraits in Stained Glass, 275—Nell Gwynne and the Royal Chelsea Hospital—Panoramic Surveys of London Streets—"Yorker": a Cricket Term, 276—Fact or Fancy?—Headstones with Portraits of the Deceased—Materials for a History of the Watts Family of Southampton—Bardsey Island: Conscription—Capt. John Warde, 277—Old MS. Verses—Dr. Thomas Chevalier—Steyning: Stening, 278—Topp Family Crest—Shakespeare Allusion—'The Working Man's Way in the World'—"Scread," "Screed"—Theophilus Gale, the Nonconformist Tutor—Theatrical M.P.s—Marshals of France, 279.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'Calendar of the Patent Rolls: Henry VII.'—'Wace, and the "Roman de Rou."'

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

GENERAL BOULANGER: BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of General Boulanger, which falls to-day, Sept. 30, may recall the somewhat curious fact that no adequate biography of the general, or history of the movement to which he gave his name, has yet appeared. At any rate, nothing answering that description is known to the present writer. It may be that some such work has escaped my notice, and it is largely with the hope of eliciting information on the subject that I have drawn up the subjoined bibliography. It is, no doubt, very incomplete, and some of the books and pamphlets mentioned in it are known to me only by name. So far my endeavours to procure these have been unsuccessful.

Among my own books and pamphlets are the following :—

Books.

1. Barbou, Alfred. Le général Boulanger : biographie illustrée de cinquante gravures et portraits. Paris, n.d. [but published Dec. 31, 1886]. 228 pp.

2. Grison, Georges. Le général Boulanger jugé par ses partisans et ses adversaires (janvier, 1886-mars, 1888). Nouvelle édition très augmentée du 'Dossier du général Boulanger.' Paris [1888]. iv+568 pp.

3. Le procès du Gal Boulanger, Rochefort-Dillon devant la Haute Cour de Justice. Compte rendu—jugement—condamnation. Édition illustrée. Paris, 1889. 266 pp.

4. Turner, F. General Boulanger : a Biography. London, 1889. xii+276 pp.

5. X. du *Figaro*. Les Coulisses du Boulangisme : revues et augmentées de plusieurs chapitres inédits, avec une préface de Mermeix, député de Paris. Paris, 1890. xvi+380 pp.

6. Millot, Maurice. La comédie Boulangiste : comédies et satires. Préface de Emmanuel Arène. Dessins de Steinlen. Paris, 1891. 352 pp.

7. Verly, Albert. Le général Boulanger et la conspiration Monarchique. Paris, 1893. 324 pp.

8. Cahu, Théodore. Georges et Marguerite. Paris, 1893. 364 pp.

9. Denis, Pierre. Le Mémorial de Saint-Brelade. Paris, 1894. x+366 pp.

10. Barrès, Maurice. L'Appel au Soldat. Paris, 1900. 552 pp.

Pamphlets.

11. Le général Boulanger. Paris, 1886. 8 pp. and coloured illustrated covers. (First appeared in the Royalist *Paris-Journal*, Oct. 1, 1881.)

12. Discours du général Boulanger, prononcé à la chambre des Députés le 4 juin, 1888. Paris, 1888. 16 pp.

13. Almanach Boulanger, 1889. 66 pp. (Contains speech of General Boulanger at Nevers, Dec. 2, 1888.)

14. Josseline, F. La carrière du général Boulanger. (Election pamphlet, January, 1889.) 12 pp., and portrait cover.

The *Almanach Boulanger* first appeared, I believe, for the year 1887. Among the books Barbou's is a fair and well-written biography, but, of course, deals only with the early years of the political career. Grison brings together a number of extracts from newspapers of all ways of thinking. The *compte rendu* of the trial before the High Court is a document *pour servir*. Turner's book is the work of a partisan, and of little account. As far as I know, it is the only work in English dealing with Boulanger. It appeared in September, 1889, just before the general election which marked the end of the Boulangist movement. Mermeix's 'Coulisses' are too well known to need comment. They appeared in the *Figaro* in the summer and autumn of 1890. The works of Baron Verly and Pierre Denis are serious contributions to history; and Théodore Cahu's book puts into the form of a romance the story of Boulanger and Madame de Bonnemain. Maurice Barrès, in the second volume of his 'Roman de l'énergie nationale,' shows the best side of the Nationalist movement of the eighties, and gives a sympathetic portrait of its figure-head.*

I have also notes of the following books and pamphlets, but have not seen them :—

15. Le général Boulanger (brochure). Paris, A. Clavel, imprimerie-éditeur, 1886. Price 10 c. (125,000 copies are said to have been sold on the boulevards in July and August, 1886.)

16. Lettre au général Boulanger, par le général T. W. [? Wolff]. Paris, Jules Lévy, 1886. (Described as a serious military criticism of the Minister of War.)

17. Histoire patriotique du général Boulanger [by Michel Morphy] : édition populaire avec gravures. 10 c. le livraison. Paris, 1887. (The fifteenth part was issued about the middle of November.)

18. Der Bœse Boulanger (brochure). Stuttgart, 1887. (Described as a heroi-comic poem in five cantos.)

19. Ruhemann, Alfred. General Boulanger, Lebensbild des franzœsischen Kriegsminister. Second edition, Berlin, 1887. (Described as a sympathetic biography.)

20. Lermina, J. Le général Boulanger, biographie et discours (brochure). ? Date.

M. Barbou mentions also a work by M Bois, 'La Campagne de Tunisie,' which deals with Boulanger's career as Commander-in-Chief of the Tunisian Army of Occupation (1884-5), and a brochure by the Marquis de Rochambeau entitled 'York-town,' in which the centenary fêtes of 1881, at which France was represented by General Boulanger, are described.

Among the periodical literature of the day may be mentioned :—

(*a*) The Boulangist Movement, by Henri Rochefort, in *The Fortnightly Review*, July, 1888.

(*b*) General Boulanger: His Case, by Alfred Naquet; and His Impeachment, by Camille Pelletan, in *The New Review*, June, 1889.

(*c*) Will General Boulanger Succeed? by M. Naquet, Madame Adam, Comte de Mun, Louise Michel, and others, in *The Universal Review*, June, 1889.

(*d*) General Boulanger : a Character Sketch, by W. T. Stead, in *The Review of Reviews*, October, 1890.

There are references to Boulanger in Lady Dorothy Nevill's 'Under Five Reigns' (1910), chap. v., and Sir Henry Lucy's 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness,' chap. xv.

* See article on Maurice Barrès by Madame Duclaux in *The Quarterly Review*, July, 1912, p. 125.

Lady Dorothy prints two letters of General de Galliffet on Boulanger, written in 1889. The two recent (1914) biographies of Paul Déroulède are singularly reticent regarding his connexion with General Boulanger and the Boulangist movement.

F. H. Cheetham.

LAND TENURE: AN ARTFUL STRATAGEM.

The custom of granting leases for lives was widely prevalent during nearly three centuries in many parts of England, and particularly in the Western Counties, where down to comparatively recent days it was almost universally practised on the large estates held by the Duchy of Cornwall, the Oxford Colleges, the various bishops, and deans and chapters, as well as on those of private owners.

The only certain point about such tenancies was the obvious uncertainty of their duration, and various more or less ingenious stratagems were devised by lifeholders in order artificially to prolong their tenure. Concealment of the death of the last outstanding "life" was an obvious and popular dodge; and the baptism of successive children by the same Christian name was by no means rare, in order that if, for instance, John I., one of the lives in the lease, expired prematurely, a John II. might be forthcoming in substitution.

A still more crafty method of prolonging these leases has, however, come under my notice as having been worked, apparently unchallenged, for very many years in a Somerset manor, which formed part of the endowment of the prebend of W. in the cathedral church of S. Here, from the reign of Elizabeth onward, and perhaps from a much earlier date, the prebendary in possession was wont to lease the estate for three lives to a "lord-farmer" at a trifling reserved rent, pocketing whatever "fine" prebendal avarice could command on the occasion. The manor, comprising the whole parish save a small glebe estate, was divided from time immemorial into demesne and copyhold lands, the latter being partitioned into thirteen "livings," such at least being the number in the year 1690. By the customs of the manor each copyhold tenant was entitled to a grant for three lives, but an ingenious lord-farmer hit upon the following device for prolonging his own tenure of the estate, and incidentally turning the copyholders into rack-rent tenants.

When a "copy" was extinguished by the death or surrender of the last "life," the lord-farmer, instead of making a fresh grant to a *bona fide* new tenant, proceeded to make some nominee of his own the apparent tenant, but in fact the latter was to hold the "living" in trust for the lord-farmer himself. At judicious intervals of time the nominee would then surrender at the lord's court-baron his interest, which was forthwith regranted to a younger man, again a mere trustee. Before very many years had elapsed the whole of the copyholds became thus vested in the lord-farmer, and so long as one of the original lives for which he held the manor was in existence, he was enabled to put in as young lives as he pleased for the copyhold lands, and, being *de facto* the sole copyholder, could retain that portion of the estate for his heirs during possibly sixty, seventy, or eighty years after the demesne lands had passed back into the hands of the prebendary.

The plan, however dubious in its inception, was so successfully carried out that it is perhaps not unworthy of record in the pages of 'N. & Q.'

H.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi., xii.; 11 S. i.-xii. *passim*; 12 S. i. 65, 243, 406; ii. 45, 168.)

Heroes and Heroines.

Florence Nightingale.

London.—A statue of "the Lady with the Lamp" was erected at a cost of 6,000*l.* in 1915. It forms one of a group of re-arranged statuary in Waterloo Place. The central position is occupied by John Bell's famous Guards' Memorial, which is flanked on the one side by the Sidney Herbert statue removed from the War Office Quadrangle, and on the other by that of Florence Nightingale. The statue is of bronze, the work of Mr. Arthur G. Walker, and represents the pioneer army nurse wearing her familiar head-dress and carrying a lamp in her right hand, while with her left hand she slightly raises the folds of her ample gown. The base is of grey granite, and on the sides of the red granite pedestal are four bronze panels:—

"On the front panel in relief, Miss Nightingale is shown amongst a group of officers and others; on the east she is seen in a ward in consultation with doctors; on the west she appears in the centre of night probationers from the training school of St. Thomas's Hospital; and on the fourth side of the pedestal is presented the world's greatest nurse in the midst of wounded soldiers at night."

The statue was unveiled by workmen, without any formal ceremony, on Feb. 24, 1915.

Liverpool.—The memorial to Florence Nightingale here was designed by Mr. C. J. Allen. It was unveiled by Miss R. Paget in October, 1913. Further particulars are desired.

Derby. — This Nightingale memorial, erected by Derbyshire people, was unveiled by the Duke of Devonshire on June 12, 1914. The marble statue is the work of the Countess Feodora Gleichen, and represents Florence Nightingale as a hospital nurse, with her right hand elevated and grasping a lamp. The figure is placed on a pedestal, and behind it rises a stone screen flanked by pilasters which support an entablature containing the words "Fiat Lux." From the pedestal radiates a semicircle of stone seats. The memorial stands in the grounds of the Royal Infirmary.

London.—On Feb. 14, 1916, her Majesty Queen Mary unveiled a memorial to Florence Nightingale in St. Paul's Cathedral. It is placed near the centre of the crypt between the tombs of Nelson and Wellington, and is the work of Mr. A. G. Walker :—

"Upon a central panel of finest Carrara marble are two figures in bas-relief, representing Florence Nightingale handing a cup to a wounded soldier. The panel is flanked by beautiful pillars in alabaster, the frame of the whole being a somewhat lighter stone."

Above the figures is inscribed :—

Blessed are the merciful,

and below them :—

Florence Nightingale, O.M.
Born May 12, 1820. Died August 13, 1910.

Before the unveiling the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a short address; afterwards a special memorial dedication service was held in the Cathedral.

Florence, Italy.—Florence Nightingale was born here in 1820, and in 1913 a memorial was unveiled in the Church of Santa Croce. It takes the form of a symbolical statue of Watchfulness holding aloft a lamp. The inscription in Italian is translated as follows :—

"Florence Nightingale, 1820–1910. Heroine of the Crimea. 'The Lady of the Lamp' as the soldiers called her, whom she tended in hospital in the night watches with wondrous, anxious care, and thenceforward by the force of her example was the moving soul of that voluntary work of international piety known as the Red Cross. This tribute of veneration and respect is raised to her memory in Florence, where she was born and whose name she bore."

West Wellow, Wilts.—In the quiet churchyard here Florence Nightingale's remains were deposited in the family grave Aug. 20, 1910.

Flora Macdonald.

Inverness.—This statue is placed in a commanding and ideal position on the Castle Hill. It was raised at a cost of 1,000*l.* left for the purpose by one of Flora Macdonald's descendants, the late Capt. Henderson Macdonald. The heroic woman is represented standing bare-headed with right arm raised and a large dog beside her.

Kilmuir, Island of Skye.—Here Flora Macdonald died March 5, 1790. In November, 1871, an Iona cross of grey granite, 28 ft. 6 in. high, was placed over her grave in the churchyard.

Catherine Watson.

North Berwick.—On a grass-covered mound close by the lifeboat house and facing the harbour stands a Celtic cross, bearing the following inscription :—

"Erected by public subscription in memory of Catherine Watson of Glasgow, aged 19, who was drowned in the East Bay, 27th June, 1889, while rescuing a drowning boy. The boy was saved, the heroic girl was taken."

Quinn and Swinburne.

Gateshead-on-Tyne.—In the Durham Road, near the Abbot's Memorial Schools, is a drinking fountain bearing the following inscription :—

Erected by public subscription
in memory of Thomas Quinn
and Thomas Henry Swinburne,
for heroism displayed in
sacrificing their lives to save
John Lennon
at Newcastle Chemical Works
9 August 1886.

Grace Darling.

Bamburgh, Northumberland.—Grace Darling died of consumption on Oct. 20, 1842, and was buried in the churchyard of her native Bamburgh. An elaborate monument was erected close by her grave, the cost of which was defrayed by Mrs. Catherine Sharp of Barnstaple, widow of a former vicar of Bamburgh. It consisted of an oblong pedestal, supporting a recumbent effigy of Grace Darling, surmounted by a heavy stone canopy. The effigy was the work of Mr. C. R. Smith, and as, owing to its exposed condition, it suffered considerably from the action of the weather, it was replaced by a replica executed by the same sculptor in 1884. The original effigy was removed to the church, where a stained-glass window was also placed to Grace

Darling's memory. In 1894, during a terrific storm, the canopy was blown down and the monument otherwise damaged. Two years afterwards the monument was repaired, and the shattered stone canopy replaced by one of bronze.

Fern Island.—In 1844 a stone cippus 6 ft. high was erected in St. Cuthbert's Chapel. On it are carved the cross of St. Cuthbert, and the following inscription :—

To the memory of
Grace Horsley Darling,
a native of Bamburgh,
and an inhabitant
of these Islands,
who died Oct. 20th, A.D. 1842,
aged 26 years.

Pious and pure, modest, and yet so brave,
Though young so wise, though meek so resolute.
Oh ! that winds and waves could speak
Of things which their united power called forth
From the pure depths of her humanity !
A maiden gentle, yet at duty's call
Firm and unflinching as the lighthouse reared
On the island rock, her lonely dwelling-place ;
Or like the invincible rock itself that braves,
Age after age, the hostile elements,
As when it guarded holy Cuthbert's cell.—
All night the storm had raged, nor ceased, nor paused,
When, as day broke, the maid, through misty air,
Espies far off a wreck amid the surf,
Beating on one of those disastrous isles—
Half of a vessel, half—no more ; the rest
Had vanished.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

Exeter.—At 8 S. x. 141, my friend the late MR. HARRY HEMS briefly recorded the existence of a cenotaph to the memory of Grace Darling at St. Thomas's Church, Exeter. A more extended description would be welcomed.

Cullercoats.—The fishing coble in which Grace Darling and her father effected the rescue of eight men and a woman from the wreck of the Forfarshire steamer on Sept. 7, 1838, was deposited for permanent exhibition in the aquarium of the Dove Marine Laboratory in January, 1913.

See also 8 S. ix. 486 ; x. 53, 118, 141, 405 ; 10 S. ix. 285.

JACK CRAWFORD.

Sunderland.—On Easter Monday, April 7, 1890, a statue of Jack Crawford was unveiled by the Earl of Camperdown. It is erected on Malakoff Hill in Mowbray Park, and is the work of Mr. Percy Wood. The height of the group including the pedestal is 20 ft. 7 in. :

"The sculptor has selected the moment when Jack is supposed to have ascended the mast as far as the cap, which rests on the summit of the pedestal. The colours are thrown over his left shoulder, and in his right hand he holds a pistol, with the butt end of which he drives in the nails."

The front of the pedestal is thus inscribed :—

Jack Crawford
the
Hero
of
Camperdown.

The sailor who so heroically nailed Admiral Duncan's flag to the main-top-gallant-mast of H.M.S. Venerable in the glorious action off Camperdown on October 11th, 1797.

Jack Crawford was born at the Pottery Bank, Sunderland, 1775, and died in his native town 1831, aged 56 years.

Erected by public subscription.

JOSEPH OSBORNE.

North Coates, Lincolnshire.—A memorial here contains the following inscription :—

To Jesus
Our Saviour and Pattern
and to the Memory of
Joseph Osborne
who
in Peril of Death
Chose the Safety of his Friend
before his own
and was drowned
Jan: 24, 1867.

(*Vide The Spectator*, Sept. 2, 1899.)

I am indebted to Mr. T. F. Donald for much valued help.

Information is desired respecting memorials to Lifeboatmen at Yarmouth (Caister), Padstow, Southport, St. Ann's, &c.

I have photographs of these, but no copies of inscriptions are obtainable therefrom.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

(*To be continued.*)

THE BUTCHER'S RECORD.—The Aberdeen edition of *The People's Journal*, Aug. 26, 1916, contains a curious article on "killing extraordinary," which seems worthy of a note in these columns. It is there stated that the world's record in slaughtering cattle was made at Aberdeen (when ?) by P. Wyness, R. Donald, and A. Rae, who killed and dressed as for the London market three cattle in 17 minutes 11 1-5 seconds. The individual times were : first animal, 5 mins. 57 secs. ; second, 5 mins. 55 4-5 secs. ; and third, 5 mins. 18 2-5 secs. J. M. BULLOCH.

OLD AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY.—A map, measuring 6 in. by 7 in., was issued about 1720, in connexion with Law's Mississippi scheme. Excepting the title, 'Lovisiana by de Rivier Missisippi,' all the words are French. Degrees of latitude and longitude

are respectively given as 25 to 55, and 260 to 290. The river is traced from Lac St. Joseph to its embouchure, being fed by R. de Bœufs, R. Noire, R. Ouisconsing, R. de Illionis, Hohio Riviere, and on the western side by R. Otenta, R. Tariorca, R. Ouma, and R. Hiens. The chief towns are Natchez, Orleans nouvo camp, and Pensacoli; with Chiquacha, Axansa, Coenis, Taensa, La Korsa, Quoaquis, Oumas, and Akansa. Indian tribes: Nation du Chien, Changas, Nadovessans, Issati, Illions, Kikapus, Massnorites. Lake Michigan is called Lac de Illionis, an error for Illinois. The Saut de St. Anthoine de Padoue marks the site of St. Paul and Minneapolis. "Considering the time of day," this map is fairly accurate.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

C. LAMB: 'MRS. BATTLE'S OPINIONS ON WHIST.'—In line 1 we have "A clear fire, a clean hearth," &c. I venture to draw attention to a similarity of expression in 'Essays, Political, Economical, and Philosophical,' by Benjamin, Count Rumford, 3rd ed., vol. i., London, 1797, Essay IV. Of 'Chimney Fire-places,' &c., p. 324:—

"Those who have feeling enough to be made miserable by anything careless, slovenly, and wasteful which happens under their eyes—who know what comfort is, and consequently are worthy of the enjoyments of *a clean hearth and a cheerful fire*, should really either take the trouble themselves to manage their fires.....or they should instruct their servants to manage them better."

J. A.

"WOMEN IN WHITE."—

"On Wednesday last 8 or 10 Women in White went to White-Hall to Beg the Life of one Swan, condemned by a Court Martial last Wednesday at the Horse-Guard, for Desertion, which would not be Granted, he having offended in that Nature twice before."

This appeared in *The Pacquet-Boat* for July 2/5, 1695; and it is of curious interest as illustrating a phase of the custom of pardon-asking by women in earlier times.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

GERMAN PAPERS, PLEASE COPY.—We have been amused by the receipt—through a Swiss press-cutting agency—of a cutting from the *Frankfurter Zeitung* of Feb. 25 last. It is a paragraph headed 'Der 30 Februar als richtiger Datum,' and gives the substance of the short note contributed to 'N. & Q.' of Feb. 23, 1907, about the menu—correctly dated Feb. 30, 1904—of a dinner on board a ship which had gained a day sailing from Yokohama to San Francisco.

The particulars of this little curiosity are introduced by the following words:—

"Ein Leser der Zeitschrift 'Notes & Queries' schrieb vor einiger Zeit an diese jetzt im Kriege eingegangene englische Wochenschrift, die es sich zur Aufgabe gemacht hatte alle kuriosen Dinge zu registrieren, dass," &c....., *i. e.*, "A reader of the periodical 'N. & Q.' wrote some time ago to this English weekly, now perished in the war, which had made it its business to keep a record of all curious matters," &c.

Our Teutonic contemporary, we observe, does not express regret at our supposed demise, though we hope that he will rejoice to see his statement disproved.

The short note in question was contributed by MR. FRANK SCHLOESSER.

EDITOR 'N. & Q.'

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

JAMES FENTON, RECORDER OF LANCASTER.—Can any one reveal the present resting-place of a portrait of this gentleman? It was a three-quarters-length in court dress. He was the son of the Rev. James Fenton, Vicar of Lancaster from 1714 to 1767. He was born on Aug. 15, 1716, was High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1751, and Recorder from 1758 to 1791; he laid the foundation-stone in 1783 of the Skerton Bridge over the Lune, designed by the eminent architect Thomas Harrison. He died Nov. 14, 1791. His son John (born Jan. 5, 1753) took in 1781 the name of Fenton-Cawthorne from his mother, Elizabeth, daughter of John Cawthorne; he was Recorder from 1791 to 1796; and M.P. for Lancaster 1806-7, 1812-18, 1820-31. He died in 1831. Is any portrait of him known? What was his exact date of death, and where was he buried? His wife was the Hon. Frances Delaval, third daughter of Baron Delaval. Has he any descendants?

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

PHILIP WINTER.—Can any one give any information of Philip Winter, born (probably in Hereford) about 1750 or rather earlier; married Hannah North at Elland, near Halifax, March 2, 1772; died about 1788; said to have been in the army? His eldest child, James, is said to have been born at Dumfries, Dec. 5, 1772; ensign in North Middlesex Militia.

S. T.

THE KING OF ITALY AND CHARLES I. OF ENGLAND.—Is the King of Italy descended from Charles I. of England? I have been told that he traces back to Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, but have failed to find the necessary links. Charles's daughter married the brother of Louis XIV., and one of their daughters married Victor Amadeus II., Duke of Savoy. The King of Italy, however, represents the junior branch of Savoy Carignan, not the elder, which became extinct with the death of Charles Felix, in 1831. The following table will show the relationship :—

Charles Emmanuel I. (1580-1630), Duke of Savoy.

Victor Amadeus I. (1630-37).	Thomas Francis, Prince of Carignan.
Charles Emmanuel II. (1637-75).	Emmanuel Philibert, *ob.* 1709.
Victor Amadeus II. (1675-1730), married Anna Maria, d. of Philip, D. of Orleans, and Henrietta of England.	Victor Amadeus, *ob.* 1741.
Charles Emmanuel III. (1730-73).	Louis Victor, *ob.* 1778.
Victor Amadeus III. (1773-96).	Victor Amadeus, *ob.* 1780.
Charles Emmanuel IV. (1796-1802). who was succeeded by his brothers :— Victor Emmanuel I. (1802-21). Charles Felix (1821-31). *Elder branch extinct.*	Charles Emmanuel, *ob.* 1800.
	Charles Albert, succeeded as King of Sardinia and Duke of Savoy, 1831.

Charles Albert (1831-49), married Theresa, daughter of Ferdinand III., Duke of Tuscany.

Victor Emmanuel II., King of Sardinia, 1849, King of Italy, 1862-78, married Adelaide, d. of the Archduke Rainer, son of the Emperor Leopold II.

Humbert I., 1878-1900.

Victor Emmanuel III. (1900–).

If the present King of Italy can trace back to Charles I. of England, he must do so either through (1) his grandmother or (2) his great-grandmother, or (3) one of his ancestors, the Carignan princes, must have married a distant cousin, descended from Victor Amadeus II. and Anna Maria, daughter of Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans.

Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' supply the link?

I may mention that my information has been taken from 'The Cambridge Modern History,' vol. xiii. (Genealogical Tables), and 'Genealogical Tables, illustrative of Modern History,' by Hereford B. George, 5th edition, revised and enlarged by J. R. H. Weaver. T. F. D.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, EARL OF STRIGUIL, 1197.—In a charter of that date I see him described as Earl of Striguil. Could any of your friends give me the present name of that locality, and perhaps of the place where he was buried, years after?

C. R. GRAVILLE.

APOTHECARY M.P.s.—I can find only two instances of apothecaries sitting in the unreformed Parliaments, and should like to have some further particulars of them.

1. James Chase, M.P. for Great Marlow 1690 till unseated in a double return, December, 1710, and defeated there 1715. He was described as of Great Marlow, "formerly Apothecary to the Crown," and died June 23, 1721 ('Hist. Reg.'). Would he be brother to the Samuel Chase who was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 14, 1685, as son of Stephen Chase of Marlow, Bucks ('Linc. Inn Reg.')? Guy Miege's 'Present State of Great Britain,' 1707 and 1715, gives in the list of Court Officials the Apothecaries to the Queen :—

"To the Person, James Chase esq.; Mr. Daniel Maltus. Their Salary, each 275*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To the Household, Mr. Wm. Jones. Salary 200*l.*";

and the same names in 1718 (with the exception of Mr. Grahme instead of Maltus); but by 1727 Chase had ceased to hold the appointment. Was there some rivalry between him and

2. George Bruere, also M.P. for Great Marlow 1710-22? For on Dec. 8, 1710, "the name of James Chase esq. who was also returned" (with Sir James Etheredge, Knt., and George Bruere, Esq.) "as having received an equal number of votes with George Bruere, esq., was erased by Order of the House" ('Parl. Returns'). The poll was: Etheredge, 107; Bruere, 74; Chase, 74; Thomas Coventry, 29; but Chase waived his claim, and the indenture by which he was returned was taken off the file. He had previously succeeded in a double return, Nov. 21, 1690. George Bruere, who was wrongly given as Brewer in the Return for 1713, was described as "an apothecary in Covent Garden." Would he be the son of the George Bruere of the Middle Temple, London, gentleman, aged about 25, who was licensed, May 14, 1673, to marry Mary, daughter of Alexander Weld of Midberry Hill, Ware, Herts, spinster, about 22, at St. Leonard, Shoreditch, or St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London ('London Marriage Licences, 1521-1869,' ed. Foster)? Can either of these be traced further? And what were the names of Sir James Etheredge's parents and wife? W. R. WILLIAMS.

ARMS CUT ON GLASS PUNCH-BOWL.—Identification is solicited of a coat of arms cut on a handsome Waterford cut-glass punch-bowl that has been for five generations in the Studdy family, its present possessor being the Rev. Hubert Studdy, recently Rector of Chagford, and now Rector of Cockington, Torquay.

The tinctures are not indicated by tooling, but the charges are as follows: Quarterly: First grand quarter (repeated in fourth), 1 and 4, a fesse between 3 rustres (*i.e.*, lozenges round-pierced); 2 and 3, a chevron between 3 beasts' heads (? griffins' or wolves') erased; Second grand quarter (repeated in third), 10 roundels, 4, 3, 2, and 1, in chief a lion passant.

Escutcheon of pretence, a cross of (? 9 or ? 10) lozenges conjoined.

In Papworth and Burke the only name I find as bearing (arg.) a fesse between 3 rustres (sa.) is Parry (Ireland).

A fesse between 3 lozenges is borne by Parry (Exeter, co. Hereford, co. Warwick), and between 3 mascles (*i.e.*, lozenges lozenge-pierced) variously tinctured, by Winde (co. Norfolk), Champ, Hoker, Melville, Bethune, Beaton, Hyde, Cleseby, Eschabor, Constable, Hokeley, Michell, Whitaker, &c.

A chevron between 3 wolves' heads is borne by Meredith, Caston, Lovell, White, How (co. Suffolk), De Routhe, Jacob, &c.

A chevron between 3 griffins' heads by Winde (co. Northumberland), Tilney, Drakelow, Ellison, Payne, Howes (co. Norfolk), Adeane, Coplestone, Cordall, Cotton, Hayes, Skynner, Snaith, Jennings, Cassy, Pitys, Laxton, Aldred, Bridges, Gedding, Ashpitel (quartering Hurst), Aspinall, Campe, &c.

Ten roundels (ogresses, plates, &c., according to tincture), in chief a lion passant, is the coat of Bridgman (Beswick has the lion pass. guard.).

A cross of 9 or 10 lozenges is attributed only to Stawell or Stowell, though crosses of fewer lozenges and crosses lozengy are borne by divers other families.

The fact that Windes are found bearing (approximately) *both* the coats that appear in the first grand quarter of the shield on the bowl suggests that a Winde of co. Northumberland may have married a Parry and impaled her arms, and that a Winde of co. Norfolk, descended from them, may have assumed the *femme's* instead of the *baron's* half; but evidence is better than surmise, and it would be satisfactory to learn of alliances between families possibly represented by any of the quarterings under discussion.

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

RESTORATION OF OLD DEEDS AND MANUSCRIPTS.—I have a collection of old deeds and manuscripts, many of which have been injured by decay caused by dampness and general neglect. I should be grateful if any of your readers could refer me to any book or treatise which will help me in restoring them for future preservation. I have consulted a number of works on bookbinding, but none of them is of any value. Many of the deeds in question are so firmly stuck together where they have been folded that it is impossible to open them without tearing them. Would it be advisable to soak them in water or steam them? Others are so decayed and fragile that they fall to pieces when touched. Is there any transparent substance to which they could be attached? and after being repaired what is the best way to store them for future reference? Would it be advisable to bind them into book-form? Or should they be kept folded and stored in specially made boxes with ventilation holes? Binding seems feasible and safe except in the case of those which have seals attached. I shall be glad of any hints which your readers may be good enough to give. It seems to me to be a subject of interest to many collectors.

CURIOSUS II.

CERTAIN GENTLEMEN OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—Francis Talbot, 5th Earl of Shrewsbury, was buried in the Parish Church, Sheffield, on Oct. 21, 1560. Amongst those who took part in the funeral ceremonies were the Lord Talbot, the Lord Darcy of the North, Sir William Vavasour, Sir Gervase Clifton, Sir John Neville, Sir Thomas Eton, Nicholas Longford, Francis Rolleston, Peter Frechvill, Arthur Copley, Alexander Nevill, Francis Bailey, John Dod, Francis Aston, George Massey, George Scaldfield, Thomas Gascoigne, and Robert Shakerley, about any of whom information is asked for. J. H. LESLIE, Major.

CAPEL-LE-FERNE, KENT.—The church of this remote village is dedicated in honour of St. Mary and St. Mary Magdalene, but is known by the name of St. Mary Merge or Marge. About A.D. 1258 the church is called "Capella de Mauregge" in a deed by which Hamo de Crevequer grants the advowson to the Abbot of St. Radegund's. About 1310, in a lawsuit between the family of Avrenches and the convent, the church is called "Capella of the Blessed Mary the Virgin of Mauregge." In a will dated 1493 the testator wishes to be buried in the "church of St. Mary Marige." In the beginning of the sixteenth century the

church is called "St. Mary Merge or Marge." What is the origin of this appellation? Capel-le-Ferne, sometimes termed Capel-farne, I take to be Capel-la-Ferne, though in a will dated 1526 the testator desires to be buried in the "church of Our Lady of Capell in the Ferne." PIERRE TURPIN.

JONATHAN BUNKS.—In a foreign bookseller's catalogue, a few years ago, a MS., written in 1795 by one Jonathan Bunks, was offered for sale, containing stories of adventures, including 'Mirus Omnivagus's Aerial Flight to England in his Grand Balloon.' According to a note the author was a schoolboy, and the MS. was illustrated with water-colour drawings. Is anything known concerning the author or the present whereabouts of his MS.? L. L. K.

AUTHORS WANTED.—Who wrote a poem entitled 'Links with Heaven'? The first verse is as follows:—

Our God in heaven, from that holy place
To each of us an angel guide has given;
But mothers of dead children have more grace,
For they give angels to their God in heaven.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

Can any of your readers inform me where the following quotation is taken from:—

He counted them at break of day,
But when the sun set where were they?

F. A. BROOKE.

Huddersfield Club.

[Byron: 'The Isles of Greece' in 'Don Juan' Canto III.

MADAME DE STAËL.—According to M. Pierre Kohler, M. Necker brought his wife and child—then aged 10 years—to London in 1776, as he was anxious that they should become acquainted with the country of which the Government excited his sympathy. Has any reader come across any reference to this first—and apparently unrecorded—visit of the future Madame de Staël to this country? L. G. R.

Bournemouth.

BRASSEY (BRACEY) FAMILY.—Can any one enlighten me on the family of Brassey of Hertfordshire? It is distinct from that of Lord Brassey. The family, I believe, pronounced the name "Bracey," and claimed descent from Sir Thomas de Bracy, one of the murderers of St. Thomas à Becket. The earliest name I have yet traced is John Brassey of Roxford, Hertingfordbury, whose son Nathaniel represented Hertford in four Parliaments in the eighteenth century. Chauncy (publ. 1700) mentions Roxford, but not Brassey.

I should like any earlier names than the above John, and any warrant for the family tradition as to the ancestry.

Burke's 'General Armory' gives the arms of Brassey, "or Bracey," as: Sa., a bend between 2 dexter hands arg.

G. H. PALMER.

Heywood Park, Maidenhead.

WRECK OF THE GRANTHAM, 1744.—There is a tradition that the Grantham, an East Indiaman, was wrecked at Folkestone in 1744; where can particulars be found? As to that date there is not entire agreement; for instance, there is a house near Folkestone said to have been built from the wreckage, and on it there is an inscription dated 1718: "God's Providence is my Inheritance."

Recently a piece of the wreck was presented to the Folkestone Museum and the date given as 1742; a discovery of remains in 1847 puts the year as 1737; but Nicholas Binfield testified in 1788 that he "particularly remembered the Grantham, E.I., being stranded or wrecked within the bounds of Folkestone, 1744." R. J. FYNMORE.

"DRIBLOWS."—I am interested just at present in the history of a Merchant Taylors' Company, and have found in an inventory of 1649, which has been put into print, that the Society possessed "Eight dozen of Puder driblows great and small." "Puder" I take to mean pewter, though I believe the word has sometimes stood for copper; but what were "driblows"? The company had a marking-iron to mark the "Puder," and it is sad to read that in 1664, when it was desirable to make money by the sale of a silver bowl, "all the Puder" was likewise sold. It is delightful to read in the minutes of June 24, 1683, the order that there should be unity, peace, and concord among the Merchant Taylors "for ever and A."

ST. SWITHIN.

"WHO'S GRIFFITHS?"—I remember, during the early sixties, seeing this interrogation posted in whitewash on walls and other prominent places at Hampstead and other parts of the metropolis, but as a boy I never could learn to what it had reference. Was it in the nature of an advertisement, and, if so, of what? N. W. HILL.

[Sometimes the question was followed by the answer: "The safe man." The firm of C. H. Griffiths & Sons, safe-makers, still flourishes in London.]

FAUST BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Can any readers recommend books dealing with the Faust legend, and the place of the Faust story in English literature? GWENT.

Sir Robert Price, Bart.—I am anxious to identify Sir Robert Price, Bart., noted in 'Musgrave's Obituary' as having died at Richmond, July 27, 1773. To what family of Price did he belong? He is not mentioned in Burke's 'Extinct Baronetage' of 1841.

Leonard C. Price.

Replies.

HENCHMAN, HINCHMAN, OR HITCHMAN.

(3 S. iii. 150.)

Fifty years ago W. Hitchman, M.D., of Liverpool, asked:—

"……Are there any persons now living of the name of Crosborough? Or was the original patronymic quite merged, *ab initio*, in that of Henchman, Hinchman, or Hitchman?"

A careful search of the indexes and of numerous volumes of 'N. & Q.,' to the columns of which the worthy doctor was a voluminous contributor in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, has failed to show that an answer was ever provoked by this question.

For the reason that the Hitchmans of Liverpool were until recently extant, and that the "Henchman" controversy, both in its personal and etymological aspects, covered a period of many years in 'N. & Q.,' the following data may be of interest as providing a quasi, if belated, reply to the foregoing query:—

The "Henchman" nomenclature is not merely three- but six-fold, as the Hinxmans, Henxmans, Hensmans, Henchmans, Hinchmans, and Hitchmans could all, if so disposed, trace their ancestry to the same source.

The Hinxmans appear to be confined to a family long resident in the vicinity of Salisbury. Edward Henxman was the original grantee of the arms (April 24, 1549), but either as a proper or a common noun the word seems to have fallen into desuetude. The Henchmans are presumably extinct in the male line in England, although persons bearing this variant of the substantive have for a long time been resident in the colonies. The Hinchmans are probably to be accounted for by the fact that Clarendon, in his 'History of the Rebellion,' refers to the ecclesiastical rescuer of the harassed monarch as Dr. Hinchman, the present writer having been unable to discover the whereabouts of any latter-day owners of the name. The Hitchmans enjoy the distinction of being the only branch of the family whose arms bear a motto, viz., "Pro amore Dei"; but inasmuch as no such motto was recorded with the original coat, it may be regretted that Dr. Hitchman to whom the information is to be ascribed, was not a little more explanatory on the point. The Hensmans are still largely to be found in Northamptonshire and the neighbouring counties.

Indeed, there is an impression in some quarters that the family have but a dual identity, *The Northampton Independent* having contributed its quota to the persistence of the fiction. Under a reproduction of Lely's portrait of Bishop Henchman, who formed the subject of a sketch in the midland journal's issue for Aug. 6, 1910, were printed the words: "Dr. Humphrey Hensman, Bishop of London from 1663 to 1675"; and in the text there appeared: "Humphrey Henchman, D.D. (or Hensman as it is now spelt)." The average reader would naturally conclude from the above that Hensman was derived from Henchman, and that the present descendants of the bishop subscribed themselves as Hensman.

While the surname of Hensman is said to have figured in the first testament of John Crosborough (the henxman, hensman, or henchman of Henry VII., and progenitor of the multifariously named family in question), 'N. & Q.' affords evidence not only that "henxman" is etymologically an older term than "henchman," but that the latter is the derivative of "hensman." Thus the late Prof. Skeat (7 S. ii. 246) explained the *ch* in "henchman" as having arisen "from turning a sharp *s* into *sh*, after *n*, so that *hensman* became *henshman*, also written *henchman*. . . . The process is precisely the same as in *linchpin* for *linspin*." Confirmation of the professor's theory was furnished by Sir J. A. Picton, who wrote (7 S. ii. 298):—

"A small link seems wanting to render Prof. Skeat's etymological chain complete, which I think I can supply. The surname of Hensman is not uncommon in these parts. We have, then, in regular order, hengst-man, hengs-man, hensman, henchman. Q.E.D."

If the Henxmans and Hinchmans are in truth *non est*, and the Hinxmans, Henchmans, and Hitchmans are to-day represented in Britain solely in the female line, everything points to the postulation that a few years hence the original patronymic of Crosborough will have become merged, not in that of the triad enumerated in the opening quotation, but in that of Hensman alone.

Augustine Simcoe.

A Mediæval Hymn (12 S. ii. 228).—The ancient hymn on the 'Temporal Joys of Our Lady,' attributed to St. Thomas of Canterbury, runs as follows :—

Gaude, Virgo, Mater Christi,
Quem per aurem concepisti
Gabriele nuntio :
Gaude, quia Deo plena
Peperisti sine pœna
Cum pudoris lilio.
Gaude, quia Magi dona
Tuo Nato ferunt bona,
Quem tenes in gremio :
Gaude, quia reperisti
Tuum Natum quem quæsisti
In doctorum medio :
Gaude, quia tui Nati
Quem dolebas morte pati
Fulget resurrectio :
Gaude, Christo ascendente
Et in cœlum Te tuente
Cum Sanctorum nubilo :
Gaude, quæ post Christum scandis,
Et est Tibi honor grandis
In cœli palatio.

There is also attributed to St. Thomas a beautiful hymn on the 'Celestial Joys of Our Lady,' which commences thus :—

Gaude flore uirginali
Quæ honore speciali
Transcendis splendiferum
Angelorum principatum,
Et Sanctorum decoratum
Dignitate munerum.

This may be found in full in an excellent manual, 'Devotions in Honour of St. Thomas of Canterbury,' published in 1895 by W. Knott, Brooke Street, Holborn. The hymns are also given in the 'Life of St. Thomas Becket,' by Fr. John Morris, S.J., a book which may be consulted with profit. Montague Summers.

The complete hymn is given at the end of a small book containing devotions, office, hymns, &c., in honour of St. Thomas of Canterbury, compiled by Miss Boyd, certainly before 1900. It is there attributed to St. Thomas. I, unfortunately, forget the title of the book, but I think it might be got from St. Thomas's Abbey, Erdington, Birmingham, as the book also contains a hymn by Dom Bede Camm of that Abbey.
Marquis de Tournay.

The hymn beginning :—

Gaude, virgo, mater Christi,
Quæ per aurem concepisti
Gabriele nuntio :

is by St. Bonaventura. (See 'Corona Mariæ' in the Venice edition of his works, xiii. 347.) This reference is taken from vol. ii. p. 162, of 'Hymni Latini Medii Ævi,' edited from MS. sources by F. J. Mone, Freiburg im Breisgau, 1854. In this work three different modifications of Bonaventura's stanzas are printed : Nos. 454, 455, 460, in vol. ii. On p. 162 Mone mentions a version in a fourteenth-century Mainz MS. where it is ascribed to St. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury. Another hymn beginning :—

Gaude virgo, mater Christi,
Quia, sola meruisti,
O virgo purissima,

is said in a fifteenth-century MS. at Munich to be "compositа a beato Thoma archiep. Cantuariensi" (*lib. cit.* p. 177).

I would gladly send your correspondent a copy of Bonaventura's lines if he has not access at the moment to collections of mediæval hymns. Edward Bensly.
University College, Aberystwyth.

St. George the Martyr, Queen's Square (*v. sub* 'St. George's, Bloomsbury,' 12 S. ii. 93, 155).—The confusion between this church and that of St. George's, Bloomsbury, recalled to my memory that, among the 'Master Papers' kindly lent to me by Mr. John Henry Master, when I was editing his ancestor's Diaries of 1675-80 ('Diaries of Streynsham Master,' "Indian Records Series"), there is a list of the Trustees as mentioned by Chamberlain (*ante*, p. 155). But whereas the number given in the 'History and Survey of London' is only fifteen, the list recorded in Sir Streynsham Master's memoranda contains twenty names. By the courtesy of Mr. J. H. Master I give the document as it stands :—

List of the Trustees of St. George's Chapel, for 1716, *Sir Streynsham Master being one.*

Francis Annesley, Esq.
Daniel Child, Esq.
The Right Honble. the Lord Dunkellin.
Wm. Gore, Esq.
Paul Joddrell, Esq.
Charles Long, Esq.
James Moody, Esq.
Jno. Offley, Esq.
Peter Vandenut, Esq.
The Honble. Thomas Wentworth, Esq.
Mr. Robert Briscoe.
Wm. Churchey, Esq.
Wm. Ettrick, Esq.
Mr. Matthew Hall.
John Isham, Esq.
Charlwood Lawton, Esq.
Sir Streyns. Master, Kt.
Edward Nelthorpe, Esq.
Tho. Trenchfield, Esq.
Sir Marma. Wyvill, Bart.

Then follows the signature (? of a copyist) "Tho. King Clarke," and the date "Thursday, April 12th, 1716." R. C. Temple.

"Biblia de buxo" (12 S. ii. 210).—*Buxo* is an obsolete form of *boj*, the shrub, and "boxwood Bible" would be the obvious translation. On the other hand, *bujo* (the modern spelling of *buxo*), according to Mariano Velazquez de la Cadena, is the (modern) name for the wooden frame on

which painters stretch their canvas, and *bujeta* is the name for a box of boxwood or of any other kind of wood. The root *buj* also occurs in *debujar* (obsolete) or *dibujar* (the modern form)=to draw, to design, and *dibujo*=design, drawing. *Es un dibujo*=it is a picture. Can, therefore, *biblia de buxo* mean a picture Bible? A copy of the 'Biblia Pauperum,' Vavassore's celebrated blockbook, with 120 full-page woodcuts within borders, would be such a picture Bible. L. L. K.

An English Army List of 1740 (12 S. ii. 3, 43, 75, 84, 122, 129, 151, 163, 191, 204, 229, 243).—Major Leslie's notes on the regiments in this Army List may be supplemented, in some cases, by a reference to Millan's 'Succession of Colonels.' My copy of Millan is for 1744, but appears to have been published on Aug. 1, 1743; it is corrected in manuscript up to 1750.

In it the 2nd Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards are described as "II^{d} or Scotch Troop Gran^{dr} Guards."

The Royal Regiment of Horse Guards are called the Royal Horse-Guards, Blue, and are stated to consist of nine troops. The King's Regiment of Horse also contained nine troops, but the Queen's and succeeding regiments only six.

Referring to the King's Regiment of Dragoons (p. 86), Major Leslie notes that in the 1740 list the word "Own" is omitted from the title; in Millan's list it is included.

Lord Cadogan's Regiment of Dragoons is said (p. 122) to have been formed in 1689, but Millan gives the date of Sir Arthur Cunningham's commission as its first colonel as Dec. 31, 1688.

Of Kerr's Dragoons Millan gives the following account:—

"VIIth Queens rais'd in Scotland Unhors'd at Dunkirk for the Ist Dragoons who sold theirs in Spain to save Sea Carriage, Sent to Irland as Foot, Broke 1714, The Private men made their Officers & kept up the Reg^{t} till they Rec^{d} 12 Pound for each Horse, Restor'd 31 J. 14/5 by 3 Troops from y^{e} Roy^{l} Scotch 2 from y^{e} Roy^{l} Reg^{t} & one new Rais'd."

The 1st Foot Guards are stated by Millan to have consisted of "3 Battal^{ns} & the Kings Comp^{y} viz. 28 Company's," and against the name of their first colonel, J. Russell, it is noted that he sold his commission for 5,100*l.*

Of the Coldstream Guards Millan says that the regiment was "form'd by O. Cromwell for M. G^{l} G. Monk at Newcastle." By 1743 it appears to have increased to eighteen companies, divided into two battalions.

The 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards is called by Millan "III^{d} or Scotch Regim^{t} Guards.'' He dates the commission of their first colonel, the Earl of Linlithgow, as 1660.

Kirke's Foot is described as "II^{d} Tangier (or Queens own) Regiment formed from 4 Reduced there into One." In 1743 it consisted of ten companies, containing 815 officers and men.

Of Guize's Regiment of Foot Millan says that "This and the Fifth refused to come from Holland in 1685 for which K. Ja. II^{d} Broke them and their Rank was Disputed."

In Millan's list all the regiments, both cavalry and infantry, have their numbers, which seems to show that the system of numbering was begun between 1740 and 1743.

At the beginning of my copy of the 1740 Army List is inserted a very interesting double-folding sheet giving the rates of pay and subsistence allowance for all grades of officers and men in the Army and Navy.

H. J. B. Clements.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

Richard Whitworth (*v.* p. 232), colonel of the Queen's Horse, was the father of Richard Whitworth, M.P. for Stafford, his only son by his wife Penelope, widow of North Foley, Esq., of Stourbridge, and daughter of William Plowden of Plowden.

Col. Whitworth owned land in Northamptonshire, and had a house in Conduit Street, but it was said that he lost a part of his property through having to pay a heavy fine levied upon him by the Government for high treason, in consequence of his saying he would rather raise a regiment for the King of France than for the King of England. No doubt he was a Jacobite at heart. His wife's family were staunch supporters of the Stuarts, and he may have imbibed these principles also from his mother, whose brother, Sir Oswald Mosley, had received Prince Charles Edward at his house at Ancoats during one of his secret visits to England. It was owing to these Jacobite principles that Lord Whitworth passed him over and made his younger brother Francis his heir. Constance Russell.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

I have recently received through a relative an Army List of 1797 which belonged to H.R.H. Field-Marshal Frederick, Duke of York, the alterations and additions being in his own handwriting. Though of more recent issue than the Army List which you notice, the fact of its existence, coupled with the name of its original owner, may be of interest to some of your readers.

B. M'Neel-Caird.

Edinburgh.

Lincoln's Inn Hall (12 S. ii. 210).—The old Hall, where the Lord Chancellor sits in the first chapter of 'Bleak House,' dates from the early part of the sixteenth century.* The new Hall against Lincoln's Inn Fields was built by Philip Hardwick in 1843-5. See Spilsbury's 'Lincoln's Inn,' second edition, 1873, chap. iii., and W. J. Loftie, 'The Inns of Court,' 1893, pp. 54 *sqq.*, and the new Hall itself. The date 1843 is over the great south window. Edward Bensly.

The new Hall of Lincoln's Inn was completed in the Tudor style in 1845 under the supervision of Hardwick. It contains a large fresco of the School of Legislation, by G. F. Watts (1860), and a statue of Lord Eldon by Westmacott. The Library, founded in 1497, is the oldest in London, and rich in books and MSS.

The new Inner Temple Hall, opened in 1870, possesses a fine open-work roof, and is adorned with statues of Templars and Hospitallers by Armstead. A. R. Bayley.

Mr. Underhill's statement is correct. I saw the Hall from time to time as it was being rebuilt in the forties of last century, and I took part in a public dinner therein, the only one, so far as I know, held there, on behalf of the funds of King's College Hospital, probably in the year 1850.

I have never entered the Inner Temple Hall, but I was often in the Temple during the rebuilding, which was about the year 1855. John P. Stilwell.

Sem, Caricaturist (12 S. ii. 49, 215).—Close on half a century ago, the original "Sem" (may we style him Sem I. ?) had a reputation as a portrait-caricaturist somewhat similar to Alf. Bryan or "Ape." A Frenchman by birth, he won his spurs in London. He first came into notice in, or about, 1868, by a series of big-head celebrities of the time, displayed for sale in a Wych Street shop-window. They were ill-drawn and crude, but undoubtedly clever. The price was, I think, one shilling each; but it may have been more. Three years later he was cartoonist on *The London Figaro*. Here he proved, to some extent, a failure. In the very early days of "process," rough chalk drawings on zinc plates did not make good prints, and poor Sem's work was simply ruined. James Mortimer is said to have frequently expressed the wish to "get rid of that conceited Sem." Whether Mortimer, one of the kindest of men, really said so, is more than doubtful, but towards the close of 1873 Sem was replaced on the paper by Faustin and Frederick Waddy. As he seems to have given up artistic work altogether, at least so far as London was concerned, about this time, it is probable that he went back to France, or fell into a decline. He was not of sufficient importance to leave a big reputation behind him, so it was not long before he was entirely forgotten.

I do not know whether the modern "Sem," the talented artist who is so well to the front at the present time, is related to his earlier namesake. He is certainly a far superior artist to his predecessor.

Herbert B. Clayton.

St. Peter as the Gatekeeper of Heaven (12 S. ii. 90, 177, 217).—

"Julius, dialogue entre Saint Pierre et le Pape Jules II. à la Porte du Paradis (1513). Attribué à Erasme, à Fausto Andrélini et plus communément à Ulrich de Hutton."

This was published in Paris with a French translation from the Latin text, side by side, in the year 1875. Froude quotes it in his 'Life and Letters of Erasmus,' and says that "the MS. passed through the hands of Faustus Anderlin, who was a friend of Erasmus, and Erasmus may have seen it before it was printed; but when you appeal to the style, there were plenty of clever men in Paris, who could have imitated Erasmus's manner."

I fear it is too long for 'N. & Q.' in its entirety, but I will give a portion of it which those interested can follow up in Froude's work:—

On the Stage in Paris, 1514. Scene: the Gate of Heaven.

Julius. What the devil is this? The gates not opened! Something is wrong with the lock.

Spirit. You have brought the wrong key perhaps. The key of your money-box will not open the door here. You should have brought both keys. This is the key of power, not of knowledge.

Julius. I never had any but this, and I don't see the use of another. Hey there, porter! I say, are you asleep or drunk?

Peter. Well that the gates are adamant, or this fellow would have broken in. He must be some giant, or conqueror. Heaven, what a stench! Who are you? What do you want here?

Julius. Open the gates, I say. Why is there no one to receive me?

Peter. Here is fine talk. Who are you, I say?

Julius. You know this key, I suppose, and the triple crown, and the pallium?

Peter. I see a key, but not the key which Christ gave to me a long time since. The crown? I don't recognize the crown. No heathen king ever wore such a thing, certainly none who expected to be let in here. The pallium is strange too. And see, there are marks on all three of that rogue and

* Mr. H. J. Douglas Walker, K.C., in his Lecture on Lincoln's Inn, says that the old Hall "seems to have been rebuilt in whole or in part about 1489–91."

impostor Simon Magus, that I turned out of office.

Julius. Enough of this. I am Julius, the Ligurian, P.M., as you can see by the letters if you can read.

Peter. P.M. What is that? Pestis Maxima?

Julius. Pontifex Maximus, you rascal.

Peter. If you are three times Maximus, if you are Mercury Trismegistus, you can't come in unless you are Optimus too.

Julius. Impertinence! You, who have been no more than Sanctus all these ages—and I Sanctissimus, Sanctissimus Dominus, Sanctitas, Holiness itself, with Bulls to show it.

Peter. Is there no difference between being Holy and being called Holy? Ask your flatterers who called you these fine names to give you admittance. Let me look at you a little closer. Hum! Signs of impiety in plenty, and none of the other thing. Who are these fellows behind you? Faugh! They smell of stews, drinkshops, and gunpowder. Have you brought goblins out of Tartarus to make war with heaven? Yourself, too, are not precisely like an apostle. Priest's cassock and bloody armour below it, eyes savage, mouth insolent, forehead brazen, body scarred with sins all over, breath loaded with wine, health broken with debauchery. Ay, threaten as you will, I will tell you what you are for all your bold looks. You are Julius the Emperor come back from hell.

And so the dialogue proceeds, but Julius does not succeed in his endeavour to persuade Peter to allow him to enter. There is much more of the same sort of discussion between the Pope and the Janitor. This, perhaps, is enough to show the trend of the argument. W. W. Glenny.

According to my memory of the Toole and Irving anecdote, Mr. Atkinson (*ante*, p. 177) has omitted an important point. As I heard it many years ago, Toole produced his invented dream in a speech, in which he proposed the health of his intimate friend Irving, to the great delight of a festive company, of whom Irving of course was one, fully appreciating his friend's fun.

Some, perhaps fifteen, years ago there was a conversation in one of the smoking-rooms of the House of Commons, in which came up our old friend, the derivation of "John Dory." A certain M.P., Sir —— ——, gave his knowledge somewhat as follows:—

"John Dory, perfectly simple; you know there is a mark on each side of the fish; these are the marks of the finger and thumb of St. Peter: St. Peter was the doorkeeper of heaven, in Italian janitore; there you are, Janitore, John Dory."

I have spelt the word like the Latin *janitor*. There is, as far as I know, no such word as *janitore*, *gianitore*, or *giannitore* in Italian. I am not trying to revive any discussion as to the derivation of John Dory. The late Prof. Skeat has dealt with it in his dictionaries. Robert Pierpoint.

Thomas Panton (12 S. ii. 108).—Clo. Thomas Panton of Charles II.'s Life Guards was a successful gamester who,

"having in one night won a sum sufficient to ensure him an estate worth 1,500*l.* a year, never tempted Fortune again, but acquired a positive aversion to both cards and dice."—Chester's 'Westminster Abbey Registers,' p. 214 (quoted by Dalton).

His son Thomas Panton was made captain in the Queen's Regiment of Horse (1st Dragoon Guards), April 20, 1695, and held that regimental rank until he became lieutenant-colonel thereof, 1715, to March 26, 1718. He was on the Staff as A.D.C. to the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim, 1704, and as such received the Blenheim Bounty of 30*l.*, together with 64*l.* 10*s.* regimental bounty, March, 1705. He served in a like capacity at Malplaquet, Sept. 11, 1709, where he was wounded. He was promoted brevet lieutenant-colonel of horse, Oct. 25, 1703; brevet colonel of horse, Jan. 1, 1706; brigadier-general, Feb. 12, 1711; major-general, May 1, 1730; lieutenant-general, Nov. 5, 1735; and was serving as brigadier at Ghent, Nieuport, and Bruges in 1713. He was an equerry to Queen Anne, 1707 to 1714, and to George I. and George II., 1714 to April, 1743, with a salary of 300*l.* a year. He died July 20, 1753. His son, Thomas Panton junior, was made cornet of his father's troop of the Queen's Horse, Feb. 12, 1711, and is given in the 'Court and City Register,' 1750, amongst "A List of the Officers and Servants under the Master of the Horse," as follows: "For keeping six Running-Horses at Newmarket, Tho. Panton, Esq.; 600*l.* a y." In 'The True State of England,' 1734, he appears as "Thomas Panton, Esq.: for keeping Six Race Horses at Newmarket, with all Necessaries, 500*l.* per Ann." He held this post until 1782. (His predecessor Tregonnel Frampton was paid 1,000*l.* by George I. in 1727 for keeping ten racehorses.) Henry Panton, Esq., senior of the three Pages of Honour to the King (salary 260*l.*) in 1734, was presumably his brother. W. R. W.

Grave of Margaret Godolphin (12 S. ii. 129, 176, 218).—I should be grateful if Ygrec (see *ante*, p. 218) would enlarge on the subject of the taking up of the coffin in 1891.

1. Why was it done?
2. Was it replaced in the same spot?
3. Was the coffin opened?
4. Does Lord Godolphin's (her husband's) dust lie with hers—as she wished, &c.?
5. If the coffin was opened, was the (em balmed) body found intact, &c.? Ikona.

THE EFFECT OF OPENING A COFFIN (11 S. xii. 300, 363, 388, 448, 465; 12 S. i. 91, 113, 192, 295, 471).—The following extract is from the 'Remarks and Collections of Thomas Hearne'*:—

"1723. Dec. 30 (Mon.). There are no remains now of Missenden Abbey in Bucks, only a Cloyster....But there is a place which they say the Church stood on....Several Coffins have been found here, and among the rest, near to the Place where the Church stood, was found, some Years agoe, one of Stone, wherein was an intire Corps, which had not been expos'd to the Air above 10 Minutes before it was Ashes. In this Coffin were found a Lamp and a Crucifix, which, with the Ashes of the Corps, were committed to the Ground at the Request of Mrs. Fleetwood,† Mother of the then Lord of the Manor. Mr. Fleetwood's House was built out of the Abbey Materials."

R. W. B.

MRS. ANNE DUTTON (12 S. ii. 147, 197, 215).—In reply to my inquiry I have received several interesting letters of information concerning Mrs. Dutton. In particular I am indebted to a copy of the inscription upon her sepulchral memorial for some particulars slightly at variance with those contained upon p. 197 above cited. She died on Nov. 18, 1765, aged 73 years, after having been thirty-four years resident at Great Gransden, and her husband died in 1748, if the monument furnishes correct statements. One of its assertions is amazing: that she wrote and published twenty-five volumes of choice letters to friends, and thirty-eight tracts on divine and spiritual subjects. The names of the tracts are easily recoverable, but of the twenty-five volumes I have not at any time seen a copy; nor do I know where one of the twenty-five is catalogued. Perhaps "volumes" is an error.

In the British Museum Catalogue under title of her name are three volumes of historical, literary, and theological miscellanea, which upon examination prove to bear the heading of *The Spiritual Magazine*. This name was, at other times, borne by publications not in any way connected with Mrs. Dutton. In the three volumes—for the years 1761, 1762, and 1763, so far as I remember—correspondents, evidently ignorant of Mrs. Dutton's alleged editorship, refer to her as the Rev. Mr. A. D.

I suspect that she attended the Tabernacle ministrations at Moorfields, during the period in which Howell Harris, Ingham, and Mr. Adams officiated, and in which Whitefield was absent in Georgia. If that conjecture be correct, she was probably an antagonist of Mr. John Cennick, hymn-writer and poet of merit and charm. The identification would be of interest, for Mr. Cennick, hitherto much neglected, must one day come into his own. The years of her residence in London, under this hypothesis, would have nearly coincided with those of the absence of Mr. Benjamin Dutton in America.

J. C. WHITEBROOK, Lieut.

PORTRAITS IN STAINED GLASS (12 S. ii. 172, 211).—In Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, in a small window near his tomb, is the imaginary representation of Bishop King, last Abbot of Osney and first Bishop of Oxford. In St. Lucy's Chapel of the same cathedral is the Becket window, in which the head of the murdered prelate is obliterated, it is said by royal command.

In Christ Church Hall, Oxford, is an oriel window on the south side (by Burlison and Grylls) with full-length portraits of Cardinal Wolsey, Sir Thomas More, Erasmus, the Earl of Surrey, Archbishop Warham, Dean Colet, Linacre, and Lily. In 1894 the lower lights of the window on the north side were filled by the representations of Burton, Fell, Aldrich, and Locke, seventeenth-century Christ Church worthies. St. Paul's Church, Oxford, built in 1836, has a memorial window to Canon Ridgway, containing among its figures portraits of the Canon and some of his contemporaries. St. John's College Chapel, Oxford, east window, has among its effigies Sir Thomas White, the founder, and Archbishop Laud. Particulars from Alden's 'Guide to Oxford.'

STEPHEN J. BARNS.

Frating, Woodside Road, Woodford Wells.

In vol. xv. of the printed papers of the Sunderland Antiquarian Society there is a paper on 'The Historical Origin of some Proverbs and Familiar Allusions,' by Mr. G. W. Bain, a Vice-President of the Society. One of the allusions refers to "She is a proud Cis," and after explaining that the phrase refers to Cicely, the "Rose of Raby," daughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmorland, wife of Richard of York and mother of Edward IV. and Richard III., the writer goes on to say:—

"The only known portrait of Dame Cicely is in a stained-glass window of Penrith Church, together with that of her husband, Richard, Duke of York;

* Printed for the Oxford Historical Society, viii. 150.

† Sarah, widow of William Fleetwood; she died March 23 and was buried March 31, 1711, at Great Missenden. Her son John died *s.p.* in 1715, when the estate passed to his sister Mary, widow of Thomas Ansell.

they were probably provided by her son Richard III. Cicely's head is decorated with a garland of gems, and her face gives the idea of a very handsome woman past her first youth" (MS. Hardcastle, *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, Supplement, Sat., Sept. 21, 1889)."

CHAS. L. CUMMINGS.

Sunderland.

A rather curious incident occurred upon a memorial window being placed in Whitwick Church, Leicestershire, in 1888. The subject depicted was the granting, A.D. 1244, by Grossteste, Bishop of Lincoln, to the above church of the greater and lesser tithes—a historical fact; and the cartoon was designed by a noted ecclesiastical artist in London. Much local interest was aroused when several senior inhabitants of Whitwick recognized in the vicar of 1244, who is shown as kneeling in front of Grossteste, the portrait of a cleric who had been vicar for a great number of years, and then dead for about a quarter of a century. I can say with certainty that the similarity was pure coincidence, and that no thought of any such was in the minds either of the artist or of those who commissioned him.

W. B. H.

NELL GWYNNE AND THE ROYAL CHELSEA HOSPITAL (12 S. ii. 210).—According to the note on p. 202 of the edition of Peter Cunningham's 'Story of Nell Gwyn' by Gordon Goodwin,

"The supposition—to which much of her popularity is due—that Nell Gwyn suggested the foundation of Chelsea Hospital is altogether baseless. It was Sir Stephen Fox, paymaster-general of the forces, who inspired Charles II. with the idea of the erection of a Royal Hospital 'for emerited soldiers,' and Fox gave munificently to the hospital, 'as became him who had gotten so vast an estate by the soldiers.' The facts connected with the history of the foundation are clearly set forth by Evelyn in his 'Diary,' and he makes no reference to Nell Gwyn having had any concern in the matter."

I have not Mr. H. B. Wheatley's notes at hand, to which the above-named edition is indebted.

How far back can the tradition about Nell Gwynne be traced, a tradition perpetuated in a well-known poem of Swinburne's?

EDWARD BENSLY.

"There is an early tradition that Nell Gwynne materially assisted in the foundation of Chelsea Hospital, but it is unsupported by official records or contemporary evidence."—'London Past and Present,' by Wheatley and Cunningham, vol. i. p. 385.

"The first idea of converting it into an asylum for broken-down soldiers, according to popular tradition, sprang from the charitable heart of Nell Gwynne. As the story goes, a wounded and destitute soldier hobbled up to Nell's coach window to ask alms, and the kind-hearted woman was so pained to see a man who had fought for his country begging his bread in the street that she prevailed on Charles II. to establish at Chelsea a permanent home for military invalids. We should like to believe the story; and indeed its veracity may not be incompatible with a far less pleasant report that Charles made a remarkably good thing, in a pecuniary sense, out of Chelsea Hospital."—'Old and New London,' by Edward Walford, vol. v. p. 70.

See also 'History of London,' by Loftie, vol. ii. p. 264. A. GWYTHER.

[MR. A. R. BAYLEY thanked for reply.]

PANORAMIC SURVEYS OF LONDON STREETS (12 S. ii. 5, 135, 197).—The "once popular guide-book" referred to by MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS at the last reference was, I believe, first published in 1880. It was compiled by Mr. Herbert Fry. My copy, 'London in 1884,' contains "eighteen bird's-eye views of the principal streets." During my explorations of unfamiliar localities, *circa* the eighties, I often found this handbook exceedingly useful.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

"YORKER": A CRICKET TERM (12 S. ii. 209).—Some years ago the late Mr. W. J. Ford, in an article in *The Badminton Magazine*, stated that "yorker" was a comparatively modern innovation for "tice," and he added:—

"My father, I remember, was quite mystified when we boys brought the phrase home from school, 'familiar on our lips as household words.' Such a ball had always been to him and his generation a 'tice' (en-ticer?), and nothing but a 'tice'; yet I warrant that a good many young players of the modern day have never heard the term."

One explanation of the origin of "yorker" is that, in a match played by one of the old touring teams at York, a player secured a wicket by a ball which was overpitched, but short of a full pitch. In a subsequent match, when a batsman was making a stand, the late H. H. Stephenson asked the bowler to "give him a yorker"—meaning the kind of ball that had got the wicket at York.

But I have a theory of my own as to the origin of the term. The verb "to jerk" is popularly rendered in native Yorkshirese as "to yahk"—to pull out by the roots, as it were. "Yahk it aht," in English "jerk it out," is quite a common expression, even after forty-five years of a popular Education Act. Years ago, when duties took me to police courts, the effect of Saturday-night saturnalias was not infrequently reflected on the

Monday morning's charge-sheet, and the grievance of one termagant against the other was that she tried "to yahk my 'air aht."

The action of a successful "yorker" is tantamount to the jerking of the stumps at the roots, and as the term obviously has a Yorkshire reference, this borrowing from the patois of the county is quite a natural theory. Many eminent professional cricketers have learnt their game on the village green. As a rule the corners of what may be called provincial speech are rubbed off by contact with their amateur colleagues, yet I have heard famous native bowlers exclaim with glee that they had "yahked out" a batsman whose wicket every bowler coveted.

OLD EBOR.

The Yorkshire Post, Leeds.

FACT OR FANCY? (12 S. i. 509; ii. 17, 59, 218.)—It would take up too much space in 'N. & Q.' to explain fully the maxim already quoted in Latin, and which is properly translated "Every man's house is his castle," and is in such common use. Its real meaning is fully explained in Broom's 'Legal Maxims' (1911), pp. 336-43. What Sir J. Mackintosh said is quoted on the title-page: "Maxims are the condensed good sense of nations."

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

In 'Tales and Sayings of William Robert Hicks of Bodmin,' by W. F. Collier, 1893, p. 55, is:—

"He heard a man say in a speech, 'An Englishman's house is his castle; the storms may assail it, and the winds whistle round it, but the King cannot do so.' A ludicrous perversion of a well-known quotation."

As the Cornish humorist died in September, 1868, his acquaintance with the expression used must have been long before its virtual repetition in the United States Senate in 1880. Hicks's 'Tales and Sayings' are the subject of notes at 6 S. iv. 367; 10 S. ii. 188, 231, 355; 11 S. viii. 449; ix. 51, 154.

W. B. H.

HEADSTONES WITH PORTRAITS OF THE DECEASED (12 S. ii. 210).—In the Cathedral Burial-Ground at St. Andrews, Fife, are the following four instances:—

Adam Ferguson, LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy, Edinburgh, died Feb. 22, 1816, medallion.

Allan Robertson (a golf champion of his time), died Sept. 1, 1852, medallion.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair, Provost of St. Andrews, died Jan. 21, 1861, medallion.

"Tommy," son of Thomas Morris (father and son both champion golfers of their time), died Dec. 25, 1875. (A full-length figure posed as putting at golf.)

ALEXR. THOMS.

7 Playfair Terrace, St. Andrews, Fife.

There are several such headstones in Highgate Cemetery. Among them is that of G. J. Holyoake, which is in the new part of the cemetery, near to the grave of George Eliot.

C. C. B.

MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF THE WATTS FAMILY OF SOUTHAMPTON (12 S. ii. 101, 161, 224).—Is the following anecdote irrelevant? About 1833 there rode in the South Notts Hunt a Dr. Watts of Nottingham whose head was hoary with hair-powder. One day his performances were noted by a young lord, who later in life became a Master of Hounds, and he asked who the gentleman was. "The celebrated Dr. Watts," he was told. "Is that the Dr. Watts who wrote the psalms and hymns?" he inquired. "The very same," he was assured, and went away believing.

I have come on this story in a note appended to a sporting song written to the air 'With their Balinamona Ora.' These strange words form the chorus, or a part of it.

ST. SWITHIN.

BARDSEY ISLAND: CONSCRIPTION (12 S. ii. 189).—It is quite correct that the inhabitants of Bardsey Island pay no rates or taxes, but the statement that they have announced a "benevolent neutrality towards the Allies" is a joke. From inquiries made on the spot I find that all the men of military age on the island have either enlisted voluntarily or have duly appeared before the local Tribunal.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

CAPT. JOHN WARDE (11 S. viii. 509; ix. 56).—In connexion with the mediæval house recently demolished in Folkestone, of which so excellent an account has been given by Mr. Elgar (see *ante*, p. 219), one discovery was a ceiling panel on which was depicted a cross flory; the arms, I am inclined to believe, are those of Warde. It is just possible that this was the residence of Capt. Warde when Mayor of Folkestone, 1579. In his will, proved Feb. 13, 1601, he mentions his lands, &c., situate in parishes of Folkestone, Cheriton, Newington, and River, co. Kent. At p. 32 Mr. Elgar states that the Mediæval House was "altered in Tudor times, new fireplaces being inserted,"

&c. Probably Capt. Warde purchased the house and made the alterations; it is hardly likely that any one else would place the arms of Warde there. Owing to disputes with the then lord of the manor, Warde removed from Folkestone to Hythe, where he died.

It is shown at p. 44 that the house was tenanted prior to 1701 by Capt. Jordan, who was also an officer of Sandgate Castle for forty years. R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

OLD MS. VERSES (12 S. ii. 229).—Bishop Corbet's lines, 220 in number, 'To the Lord Mordant, upon his return from the North,' beginning :—

My lord, I doe confesse at the first newes,

and those 'On Great Tom of Christ-Church,' 50 in number, beginning :—

Be dumb, ye infant-chimes, thump not your mettle,

are on pp. 68-81 and 209-11 of Octavius Gilchrist's edition of 'The Poems of Richard Corbet,' London, 1807.

It might be easier to identify the piece called 'To the Comedians of Cambridge' if the opening lines or some account of it were given. Could it have been written on the occasion of James I.'s visit to the University of Cambridge in 1615, when two Latin comedies, Cecil's 'Æmilia' and Ruggle's 'Ignoramus,' an English comedy, Tomkis's 'Albumazar,' and a Latin pastoral, Brookes's 'Melanthe,' were acted before him? (See Cooper's 'Annals of Cambridge,' vol. iii. pp. 71 *sqq.*; Mullinger's 'University of Cambridge,' ii. pp. 518 *sqq.*) Corbet's lines, beginning :—

It is not yet a fortnight since
Lutetia entertain'd our prince,

deal with this visit and mention the "six hours'" performance of 'Ignoramus.'

The epigram on the removal of Queen Elizabeth's body—the beginning of which is quoted in Miss Strickland's 'Life of Queen Elizabeth,' and the poem said to be preserved in more than one chronicle—is given, with slight verbal differences, in Camden's 'Remaines concerning Britaine,' ed. 1636, p. 393. The lines on Queen Anne are on pp. 397-8 of the same book.

EDWARD BENSLY.

In 'Everybody's Book of Epitaphs,' at p. 99, I find :—

From Barrow Churchyard—on Mr. Stone.
Jerusalem's curse is not fulfilled in me,
For here a *stone* upon a STONE you see;

while the epitaph on Queen Anne, wife of James I., is given at p. 39.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

If the writing is "early eighteenth century" (and not early seventeenth), so far as the verse on "Queen Elizabeth's bodie" goes, these "passionate dolefull lines" had appeared in print long before. So described, and written by Hugh Holland, your correspondent will find them on p. 342 of Camden's 'Remaines,' 1623 (described fully in my 'Shakespeare Bibliography,' on p. 707).

WM. JAGGARD, Lieut.

'An Easy Introduction to the Game of Chess,' published in 1816, contains some verses headed "The Famous Game of Chesse-Play: Copied from a scarce little Work on Chess, by Jo. Barrier, Printed in 1652." The first verse is :—

All you that at the famous Game
of Chesse desire to play,
Come and peruse this little Booke,
wherein is taught the way.

I will gladly copy out the "poem" for MR. HAMBLEY ROWE, if he will write to me.

GEO. WALPOLE.

26 Newlands Park, Sydenham, S.E.

DR. THOMAS CHEVALIER (12 S. ii. 103, 158).—Will R. J. B., who, at the latter reference, advises me to consult the 29th Bulletin of the Société Jersiaise for the pedigree, kindly tell me where I can obtain this publication?

I should be grateful if any correspondent could give me any information as to whether Dr. T. Chevalier had brothers and sisters, and if there are any descendants of his living at the present time.

He was born about 1767, and lived till 1828, became surgeon to the King, and was a well-known writer on various subjects. Whom did he marry, and had he a family? I am very desirous of finding out all that is known of this man. F. CHESHIRE.

Alma Cottage, Lynton, Devonshire.

[Our correspondent might communicate with the Beresford Library, Jersey.]

STEYNING: STENING (12 S. ii. 190).—Steyning was a royal vill in the time of King Alfred, who bequeathed it to his brother's son Æthelwald. It is described in Alfred's will as "þone hām....æt Steningum," *v.* Birch, 'Cartul. Saxon.,' ii. 1887, No. 553. The *e* was long in Alfred's time (*c.* 885), and so it still was, presumably, in that of Edward III.; *v.* Nonæ Rolls, 1341, "Stenyng." Correption of this *e* has taken place, and in Sussex we make Steyning rime with "penning." Similarly we call Poynings "Punnings."

The change from Mid. Eng. *ee* to Mod. Eng. *ĕ* is quite normal; cp. what Chaucer says of the Clerke of Oxenforde:—

> For him was lever have at his beddes heed
> Twenty bookes, clothed in blak and reed,

than rich dresses and musical instruments. Here "heed" and "reed" are forebears of the modern "head" and "red."

In the Great Survey we get "Staninges." If the slip giving the Domesday particulars about Steyning had been prepared by a Norman steward, we should have found Estaninges, with prosthetic *e*, as in "Estocbrige" and "Eslindon" (=Stockbridge and Slindon). It appears to me that the steward was a West Saxon, and I believe he wrote *Stæninges. A well-instructed native of Kent or Sussex would have written *Steninges, which would not have yielded "Staninges" in transcription. But with *Stæninges on the slip before him the Norman-French official, who had no *æ* in his script, was constrained to set down *a* as he did in other cases, *e.g.*, "Estrat" for Strǣt, now Street.

"Steningum" in Alfred's will is South-Eastern in dialect. A prototheme *Stān-* (cp. Sweet, 'The Oldest English Texts,' No. 589), which occurs in Stan-wine, Stan-mær, and the like, would yield a patronymic *Stān-ing-, and that would become the West Saxon Stǣn-ing- and the Sussex and Kentish Stēn-ing (cp. Wright, 'O.E. Grammar,' §§ 119, 134, 188).

In Asser (*c.* 895) we get Stemruga (with *em* :: *an* and *r* :: *i*) for *Staningū, *i.e.*, Stæningum. ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

TOPP FAMILY CREST (12 S. ii. 128).—In *Wilts Notes and Queries*, September, 1914, 'Notes on the Descendants of Edward Combe of Tisbury, and Norton Ferrers Manor, Somerset,' there is an account of the family of Topp from information supplied by Mr. R. G. Fitzgerald Uniake, Upminster, Essex. Edward Topp of Whitton, who was buried in 1699 in Tormarton Church, was grandson of Alexander Topp of Stockton, Wilts. S. T.

SHAKESPEARE ALLUSION (12 S. ii. 147).—The volume which MR. MAURICE JONAS cites is by Richard Flecknoe. See 'D.N.B.'

H. DAVEY.

89 Montpelier Road, Brighton.

'THE WORKING MAN'S WAY IN THE WORLD' (12 S. i. 468; ii. 16, 110, 175).—Perhaps F——d may be identified with Falkland Knoll, about fourteen miles south-west from Bristol, and seven or eight from Bath. W. C. J.

"SCREAD," "SCREED" (12 S. ii. 208).—In the variant forms "screed" and "skreed," this word is quite common in Scottish authors, and in speech (whatever may be the spelling implied) it enjoys favour at the present time. It indicates variously something torn off, the sound made by such action, the thing itself thus detached; and it likewise has metaphorical significance, as when spoken of a harangue, a catalogue, a bit of one's mind, and a drinking bout. "Skreidis in men's claith" and "skreidis to sleeves" are old expressions in reference to the tailor's art. In Mrs. Hamilton's 'Cottagers of Glenburnie' occurs this metaphorical application: "If I warna sae sick, I wad gae her a screed o' doctrine." In Burns's 'Epistle to William Simpson' he touches on a personal experience when he says: "Lasses gie my heart a screed"; and in the 'Inventory' he uses the verb in the sense of "harangue" or "recite," describing one who will "screed you aff Effectual Calling." The student of Scott will remember Dandie Dinmont's assurance in 'Guy Mannering,' chap. xxv., in "Naething confuses me unless it be a screed o' drink at an orra time." THOMAS BAYNE.

This word, which is still in common use, is given on p. 278 of vol. v. of the 'E.D.D.,' with illustrations of its use, in a sense similar to that employed by the landlord of the Fox Inn at South Witham: "He's got a screed o' good land the tother side the planting"; "I've ta'en a screed of garden land"; "At Ashby (Lincolnshire) there was a long and narrow pasture-field called the Skreeds"; "Them screeds o' Scotch firs wants fellin'." A. C. C.

THEOPHILUS GALE, THE NONCONFORMIST TUTOR (12 S. ii. 209).—According to an article by Mr. A. J. P. Skinner in *Devon Notes and Queries*, vol. v. p. 71 (1908), Gale's mother was Brigit, daughter of John Walrond of Bovey, Seaton, co. Devon. Prince ('Worthies of Devon') says that Gale died "in the latter end of February or the beginning of March, 1677" (*i.e.*, 1677/8). The burial was at Bunhill Fields. M.

THEATRICAL M.P.s. (12 S. ii. 210).—3. For "well-natured Richardson" see 'D.N.B.,' xlviii. pp. 238-9. He married Sarah, a relative of Dr. Isaac Watts.

A. R. BAYLEY.

MARSHALS OF FRANCE (12 S. ii. 182, 235).—Conspicuous by its absence from MR. CHEETHAM's list is the name of Marshal Soult. N. W. HILL.

Notes on Books.

Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office: Henry VII., Vol. II., A.D. 1494-1509. (H.M. Stationery Office, 20*s*.)

The text of this volume was prepared, under the supervision of Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, by Mr. J. G. Black, who also made the Index. The material does not afford so much picturesque detail as we have sometimes lingered over in these Calendars, but it includes particulars of the doings and of the estates of several very interesting persons, and the text of several good Plantagenet charters, as well as here and there a document of considerable historical importance. On Dec. 9, 1502, the King granted to Hugh Elyot and Thomas Asshehurste, merchants of Bristol, and to John Gunsalus and Francis Fernandus of "the islands of Surrys," licence to sail on a voyage of discovery under his banners with as many ships as they pleased. The conditions and provisions of this grant are set out at great length—as compared with a grant more or less to the same effect made two years before—and allow to the fortunate discoverer advantages which might well tempt him. No less interesting is the text of the commission to the great Earl of Kildare to summon a Parliament to take into consideration ten matters and no more concerning the government of Ireland. One of these is the enforcement of a rule that every lord spiritual or temporal of a certain standing within the precinct of the English pale shall ride "in a sadyll after the English gyse," in order to increase English manners and diminish Irish usages; and another provides for the cleansing of the towns in Ireland. A very delightful item is the long list of the household goods of Walter Herbert, Knight, forfeited by reason of outlawry. In 1503 we have a pardon granted to Roger Vernon for the abduction of Margaret Kebull, with whom are pardoned his aiders and abettors, to the number of well over a hundred, which in the first place suggests a considerable adventure of a romantic sort, and in the next gives a good list of names of yeomen and labourers.

We have here the licences to Lady Margaret Tudor, the King's mother, for her university foundations and some others: in 1497 the "perpetual lectureships of sacred theology" at Oxford and Cambridge; in 1505 the refounding of "Goddes house," Cambridge—or Christ's College, as it was renamed the following year. On p. 433 in one of these licences "Henry VII." is a slip for Henry VI.

Of matters in which our correspondents have been recently interested we noted one or two allusions to treasure-trove or hidden treasure; particulars concerning Christopher Urswick and his divers appointments; and concerning Cecily, Duchess of York. In the way of smaller curious matters we noticed a grant specifying the dwelling-places within Westminster Palace known as Paradise, Purgatory, and Hell, and a regulation with a tremendously wordy preamble providing that no singers should be taken from Westminster, whilst Westminster might take them from anywhere, excepting the King's own chapel. There are several interesting "denizations" of foreigners; the licence to the Bishop of Ely for the expulsion of the nuns of St. Radegund, Cambridge, because of the ruinous effect upon the convent of the vicinity of the University; a commission to two justices of pleas before the king to examine and correct an error in the record and process of a suit; the mention of Honfleur as Humflewe; and one or two accounts of murder or manslaughter which furnish unusual incidents.

Wace, and the 'Roman de Rou.' By de V. Payen-Payne. (The Jersey Society in London, Occasional Publications, No. 4.)

It is surprising that there is neither a "definitive" edition of Wace, nor any translation of his work as a whole into English or modern French. We echo Mr. Payen-Payne's hope that both these enterprises may ere long be undertaken—and if by a man of Jersey so much the better. This brochure might well serve as the effective incitement. It brings together in a delightful way the little that is known of Wace and the facts and circumstances surrounding him.

There is matter for a good essay in the subject of "vulgarization" before the invention of printing. The known workers in that field, if not numerous, show a fair variety of rank, capacity, and learning, and, taken altogether, seem two or three degrees more able and entertaining than the body of corresponding workers in our day. Their methods and diction, which to the ordinary reader may appear merely fortuitous and quaint, are really worth some consideration on their own merits: modern hackwork—being done neither for the King nor for the Church, but for a publisher—has certainly dropped some of the cleverness and verve which are apt to come from direct contact with those whom one is writing for. Here our good Wace—not an impressive figure among chroniclers and historians proper—shows himself a prince.

Mr. Payen-Payne gives a reproduction of about a score of lines from the text of the 'Roman de Rou' in the thirteenth-century MS. in the British Museum—the passage where, "se l'on demande qui co dist," Wace explains who he is. He quotes the text of the well-known Taillefer story, and the description of the comet, as well as the last lines of the 'Roman de Rou.' A good bibliography is supplied, and two appendixes—the one on the name Wace, the other a genealogical table of the Dukes of Normandy. A drawing by Millais—of Maistre Wace sitting absorbed in his writing—forms an attractive frontispiece.

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane. E.C.

Corrigenda.—*Ante*, p. 242, col. 1, l. 8 from foot, for "Saffron Waldron" read *Saffron Walden;* col. 2, l. 11 from foot, for "indique" read *indigne*, and for "nasitur" read *nascitur*.—P. 253, col. 1, l. 33, for "et" read *ex*.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 41.

NOTES:—Contraband Two Hundred Years Ago, 281—English Army List of 1740, 282—Gray: a Book of Squibs, 285—Bibliography of Irish Counties and Towns, 286—Americanisms? 287—Casaubon on Baskish—"Fare thou well"—Joseph Wolff: Letter, 288.

QUERIES:—National Flags—Rev. Richard Rathbone—Friends of Ignatius Sancho—Risby—'Frederetta Romney'—Farmers' Sayings, 289—"Mr. Davis," Friend of Mrs. Siddons—Authors of Quotations Wanted, 290—Fleming Family—Author of Poem Wanted—Reference Wanted—Dog Smith—John Stretton's "dauncinge schoole"—Sandford Family, 291.

REPLIES:—First English Provincial Newspaper—Foreign Graves of British Authors, 292—"Doctrine of Signatures"—Moving Pictures—Mrs. Griffith on Shakespeare's Dramas—The French and Frogs, 293—Ibbetson or Ibberson—Horse-Chestnut, 294—"Jobey" of Eton—Prebendary David Durell—Rome and Moscow—W. Robinson, LL.D.—Sir John Maynard—The Dick Whittington—"Great-cousin"—"L'homme sensuel moyen," 295—Rev. Ward Maule—"Panis amicitiæ symbolum"—Authors Wanted—Sir W. Ogle: Sarah Stewkeley—Tinsel Pictures, 296—Unidentified M.P.s—Navy Legends, 297—Caldecott—Epitaph on a Pork Butcher—"Quite all right," 298—"Blue Pencil"—"Coals to Newcastle," 299.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'The Races of Ireland and Scotland'—Reviews and Magazines.

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

CONTRABAND TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

THE letter printed below was written by John Fleetwood, British Consul at Naples by patent. Notes on his ancestry and descendants will be found at 10 S. v. 48, 403-5; 11 S. vi. 331-3; xii. 321-2.

He was a partner in Peers & Fleetwood, merchants, his partner being John Peers (under age), eldest son of Sir Charles Peers, a strong Whig, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1715. The partnership was for three years from arrival in Naples; the firm's capital was 4,000*l.* Part of John Fleetwood's capital was borrowed from his uncle, Samuel Pargiter.* Two-thirds of the profits were to be taken by John Fleetwood, and one-third by John Peers. John Fleetwood arrived in Naples about Oct. 15, 1708. The partnership was renewed, and in July-August, 1715, Thomas Withers, an apprentice to John Fleetwood, was made a partner, each taking one-third of the profits. Withers died in 1716; the surviving partners each took a half share of the profits until September, 1720. Sir Charles Peers was John Fleetwood's factor or agent in London. John Peers returned to London about 1714, but continued a partner, being John Fleetwood's factor for his own private trade. A Chancery suit was instituted in May, 1723, by Fleetwood against his partner, who, he alleged, owed him 6,000*l.*

In 1708 John Fleetwood was part owner (with Thomas Ridge and Thomas Missing of Portsmouth, and Joseph Boitt and Thomas Blakely of London, merchants) of the Ambuscade, Capt. William Thompson, with the intent to send her as a privateer to the Mediterranean against the French. This venture led to another Chancery suit, Fleetwood *v.* Ridge, in 1739, the plaintiff being John Fleetwood jun. who had become sole executor to his father's will.

John Fleetwood the elder returned to London in 1721, and died Nov. 12, 1725.

Admiral Sir John Norris (see 'D.N.B.'), to whom the letter is addressed, was of the family of Norris of Speke, co. Lancaster. Margaret, second daughter of Sir William Norris of Speke, K.B., *temp.* James I., married Edward Fleetwood of Penwortham (Chetham Society, O.S., lxxxv. 220).

Our ancestors had the same difficulties to contend with in regard to contraband as we are now experiencing. The same cunning was displayed by the enemy, while the same endeavour was made by us to treat the property of *bona fide* neutrals fairly.

(British Museum, Addl. MS. 28153, fol. 161.)

Naples y^e^ 7^th^ August 1710.

SIR,—I have not had y^e^ hon^r^ of a line from y^o^ but hope shall not be long w^th^out^t^ it w^ch^ I ardently Covet Y^e^ is to advise y^o^ that y^e^ diligence Cap^t^ Brice und^r^ y^e^ Direction of M^r^ Plowman, bro^t^ in here some dayes Since a Venetian Ship Cap^t^ Mellickick bound from Venice to Messina w^th^ Iron, Nails, Steel, & oth^r^ goods Esteem'd contraband. there she took in 60 bales of Silk &c^a^ for Liv^o^ & Genoa w^ch^ on Examinacõn find to be for Sicilian acc^t^ notw^th^stand^g^ y^e^ Cunning y^e^ laders & Neutral Capt^s^ have in makes bills of lades in form for Genovese & Venetians & florentines & indeed it is w^th^ some difficulty a man comes to find out y^e^ truth for y^e^ Cap^t^ he resolutely conspired to Conceal their Effects however in y^e^ Ship y^e^ Cap^t^ has been found a lyar 3 or 4 times on oath and bills of lades & lett^rs^ w^ch^ they should have sent v^s^ Rome they have unluckily Sent by y^e^ Ship by w^ch^ means [one] may very reasonably suspect y^e^ rest is managed y^e^ same way——

I called a Consolate w^ch^ has found y^e^ Ship guilty for Carry^g^ Countraband goods to an Enemys country & for w^ts^ laden att Messina have given

* This led to Chancery proceedings, Fleetwood *v.* Bird in 1726, and Fleetwood *v.* Pargiter in 1739. The latter is referred to at 11 S. xii. 322.

21 d^s time for y^e Concern'd to prove their intrest else all to be condemn'd & copy of y^e Judgem^t will be sent next week for England to have y^e Confirmacõn of y^e Admiralty w^t goods were laden at Venice are freed.

Some time before was brot in a Genovese richly laden from Palermo for Leg^o & Genoa by a Corsair belongs to his Roy^l Highness y^e D. of Savoy under his patent & bandiera & directed to y^e English Consuls at Liv^o & y^e place to take care of y^m & assist them sev^l Eng^s being concern'd in s^d Corsair y^e Judgem^t w^{ch} has been given is to free y^e bark to y^e master w^{ch} has been done w^t realy by Authentick proofes belong to Genoese at Genoa is restored & w^t on good proof &c^a be to Sicilians has been Condemn'd as prize. indeed y^e writeings w^{ch} have been produced to clear some of y^e Effects declare a great part for y^e Palermitans acc^t & they are concern'd [*illegible*.? one-third or less] in a part of y^e Silk w^{ch} is 74 bales & so are all y^e Genovese & Venetians w^{ch} may Serve p' Governo w^t ever Industry they use to Stiffle y^e truth, & w^{ts} worse y^n all y^e Governm^t notwthstandg my Lord Pembrooks ord^{rs} to y^e Contrary w^{ch} I have by me und^r y^e Admirals seal would have prizes come und^r their directions & will meddle w^{ch} is very Injur^s & derogatory to y^e L^d high Admirals hon^r & jurisdiction so y^t they may do w^t they may repent off——

we want y^o here S^r wth y^e fleet to regulate matters relates to o^r Nation for tho they give fair words they have it in little Esteem.

It would be very well if y^o would please to procure y^e Kings orders for hav^g w^t ever y^e fleet wants from hence, duty free, as was in Admiral Aylmers time, & noth^g but w^t is most Just & reasonable y^e dutys being very high here—

I salute y^o wth my best respects and rem^e
S^r your Hon^r most obed^t & most
humble Serv^t

JOHN FLEETWOOD.

To the right hon^{ble} S^r Jn^o Norris Admiral & Comm^r in chief of her Maties fleet in the Mediterranean

Endorsed :—

M^r Fleetwood's letter of the 7th of August 1710 from Naples giving acc^t of several prizes bro^t in there.

R. W. B.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See *ante*, pp. 3, 43, 84, 122, 163, 204, 243.)

BRIGADIER CORNWALLIS'S REGIMENT OF FOOT was raised in 1685 by Henry, Duke of Beaufort, and was composed of men from Devonshire, Somersetshire, and Dorsetshire. It was later styled the 11th or North Devonshire Regiment of Foot, and is now the Devonshire Regiment :—

Brigadier Cornwallis's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Brigadier ..	Stephen Cornwallis, *Colonel* (1)	9 Aug. 1738	*Ensign*, 19 Mar. 1719.
Lieutenant Colonel	Robinson Sowle (2)	23 Jan. 1731-2	*Ensign*, 6 April 1704.
Major	Edward Montague	21 Jan. 1737-8	*Ensign*, 27 May 1728.
Captains	John Edwards	15 April 1707	*Ensign*, 31 Dec. 1688.
	Richard Scott	6 Dec. 1721	*Ensign*, 20 Oct. 1711.
	Charles Greenwood (3) ..	12 Oct. 1732	*Ensign*, Nov. 1710.
	Arnoldus Tullekins (4) ..	5 June 1733	*Ensign*, 15 April 1707.
	William Mackintosh	21 Jan. 1737-8	*Ensign*, 4 Oct. 1727.
	Earl of Ancram (5)	9 Jan. 1738-9	*Cornet*, 20 June 1735.
	Charles Guerin	12 Jan. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 28 Nov. 1717.
Captain Lieutenant	Robert Browne	ditto	*Ensign*, 6 Nov. 1712.
Lieutenants ..	William Horneck	6 April 1708.	——
	John Henry Bastide	25 Feb. 1717-8	*Ensign*, 1711.
	William Lee	13 Aug. 1722	*Ensign*, 22 July 1712.
	Lancelot Storey	24 May 1723	*Ensign*, 5 Jan. 1715-6.
	Samuel Crich (6)	30 Jan. 1727-8	*Ensign*, 10 April 1708.
	John Reed	20 Jan. 1735-6.	——
	John Dalgardno (7)	17 Mar. 1735-6	*Ensign*, 25 Feb. 1717-8.
	Joseph Comes	12 Jan. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 24 May 1723.
	Thomas Browne	19 ditto.	——
	Charles Fonjulian	7 Feb. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 22 July 1718.

(1) Second son of the 4th Baron Cornwallis—title extinct in 1852. He was Colonel of the 34th Foot from 1734 to 1738, and died on May 17, 1743, then being Major-General.

(2) Was Colonel of the regiment from 1743 to 1746, when he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 3rd Royal Marine Regiment.

(3) Became Major in the regiment, March 30, 1742.

(4) Or Tullikens.

(5) William Henry Kerr, elder son of William, 3rd Marquess of Lothian, whom he succeeded in 1767 as 4th Marquess. Was transferred to the 1st Foot Guards in 1741, and later held the Colonelcy of the 11th Dragoons. See 'D.N.B.'

(6) Or Creiche. Captain-Lieutenant in the regiment, April 25, 1741.

(7) Or Dalgarno. Captain in the 12th Foot, Dec. 5, 1747.

Brigadier Cornwallis's Regiment of Foot (*continued*).		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Ensigns	Charles Laurence	26 Dec. 1726	*Ensign*, 26 Dec. 1726.
	Thomas Ball	15 May 1729.	——
	John Elde	10 May 1732	*Ensign*, 8 Jan. 1731-2.
	Nathaniel Hackshaw	5 June 1733.	——
	Fleetwood Rawthorne (8) ..	17 Mar. 1735-6.	——
	Samuel Howe	5 Mar. 1738-9.	——
	Charles Montague	16 July 1739.	——
	John Lockett	12 Jan. 1739-40.	——
	John Capell	4 Feb. 1739-40.	——

(8) Properly Rawstorne. Fourth son of William Rawstorne, of Newhall, Lancs. Killed at Roucoux, near Liège, Sept. 30, 1746.

The regiment next following (p. 25) was raised in 1685, as the Duke of Norfolk's Regiment of Foot. Later it was styled the 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment, and is now the Suffolk Regiment :—

General Whetham's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
General	Thomas Wetham, *Colonel* (1)	22 Mar. 1724-5.	——
Lieutenant Colonel	Scipio Duroure (2)	25 Aug. 1734	*Ensign*, Dec. 1705.
Major	William Whitmore (3) ..	3 Sept. 1739	*Ensign*, 15 Nov. 1715.
Captains	Edward Phillips (4)	11 Jan. 1721-2	*Lieutenant*, 2 Oct. 1712.
	John Copley (5)	29 Nov. 1723	*Ensign*, 11 June 1706.
	Charles Rainsford (6) ..	2 Oct. 1731	*Lieutenant*, 24 May 1705.
	George Stanhope	5 Jan. 1738-9	*Ensign*, 22 May 1733.
	Mathew Wright	9 July 1739	*Ensign*, 5 Mar. 1707-8.
	Edmond Harris	7 Nov. 1739	*Ensign*, 1706.
Captain Lieutenant	Sampson Archer	7 Nov. 1739	*Ensign*, 1704.
Lieutenants ..	William Watson	7 April 1726	*Ensign*, 26 Mar. 1710.
	Martin Emmenes	18 Feb. 1728-9	*Ensign*, 6 Dec. 1706.
	Basil Cockraine	25 Dec. 1726.	——
	Joseph Phillips	9 Dec. 1730	*Ensign*, 8 May 1723.
	Henry Powell	26 Aug. 1731	*Ensign*, 15 June 1710.
	Stan. Nevinson (7) ..	9 April 1733	*Ensign*, 4 Feb. 1722-3.
	Maurice Gouldston ..	19 Jan. 1735-6	*Ensign*, 12 April 1723.
	James Campbell	7 Feb. 1738-9	*Ensign*, 17 Jan. 1723-4.
	Richard Field	9 July 1739	*Ensign*, 26 Aug. 1731.
	Charles Scott	7 Nov. 1739	*Ensign*, 10 Mar. 1731-2.
Ensigns	Edmund Strudwick	3 Nov. 1733.	——
	John Romer	20 June 1735.	——
	James Stevens	19 Jan. 1735-6.	——
	John Carter	11 Aug. 1737.	——
	John Whetham	17 July 1739.	——
	Jesse Shaftoe	ditto.	——
	John Salt	ditto.	——
	George Williams	28 Aug. 1739.	——
	John Laborde	7 Nov. 1739.	——

(1) Was Colonel of the 27th Foot from 1702 to 1725. Died in 1741, then being a General. See Charles Dalton's 'George the First's Army, 1714-27,' vol. i. p. 164.

(2) Became Colonel of the regiment on Aug. 12, 1741. Mortally wounded at Fontenoy, 1745.

(3) Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, March 30, 1742. Killed at Fontenoy, 1745.

(4) Killed at Dettingen, June 27, 1743.

(5) Misprint for Cossley. Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital from 1748 until his death in 1765.

(6) Appointed Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower of London in 1750, holding the appointment until Feb. 6, 1778, when he died. Buried in the Church of St. Peter ad Vincula, in the Tower.

(7) Christian name Stanwix.

Col. Pulteney's Regiment of Foot was raised in June, 1685—the Earl of Huntingdon being its first Colonel—in the southern counties of England, with head-quarters at Buckingham. It was later known as the 13th Regiment of Foot, and in 1782 assumed the county title of the 1st Somerset Regiment. In 1822 it was constituted a Light Infantry regiment, and is now designated "Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry)":—

Colonel Pulteney's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel	Henry Pulteney (1)	5 July 1739	*Ensign*, 10 Jan. 1703.
Lieutenant Colonel	Moses Moreau	20 Jan. 1735-6	*Captain*, 24 Aug. 1709.
Major	James Cunningham	ditto	*Ensign*, 25 April 1704.
Captains	James Stuart	13 Oct. 1720	*Ensign*, 11 Nov. 1709.
	Charles Walker	3 Feb. 1724-5	*Lieutenant*, 1708.
	John Quinchant (2)	1 Feb. 1726-7	*Ensign*, 14 May 1706.
	James Charleton	7 May 1729	*Ensign*, 6 April 1709.
	Thomas Cockayne (3)	5 July 1735	*Ensign*, 15 June 1716.
	Robert Bullman	20 Jan. 1735-6	*Ensign*, 27 Jan. 1705-6.
	—— Maule	18 July 1737.	——
Captain Lieutenant	Thomas Williams	20 Jan. 1735-6	*Ensign*, 8 Sept. 1708.
Lieutenants	Thomas Lister (4)	24 Nov. 1716	*Lieutenant*, Nov. 1716.
	Daniel Nicholas	17 July 1717	*Ensign*, 27 Jan. 1705-6.
	Christopher Legard	4 Jan. 1717-8.	——
	Samuel Beecher	18 Nov. 1726	*Ensign*, 5 June 1704.
	John Hadzor	1 Feb. 1726-7	*Ensign*, 11 June 1712.
	Edward Scott	14 Sept. 1730	*Ensign*, 28 Feb. 1717-8.
	John Farie	20 Sept. 1735	*Ensign*, 29 Feb. 1709-10.
	David Robert De Lajonquire	20 Jan. 1735-6	*Ensign*, 4 Aug. 1709.
	William Burnet	25 Jan. 1737-8	*Ensign*, 14 April 1715.
	George Mackenzie	19 Jan. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 1 Feb. 1726-7.
Ensigns	Richard Hargrave	13 July 1728.	——
	George Middleton	15 Mar. 1733-4	21 April 1725.
	William Jones	20 June 1735.	——
	Peter Lyons	23 Aug. 1735.	——
	Charles Maitland	20 Sept. 1735.	——
	James Haliburton	25 June 1736	*Ensign*, 19 July 1735.
	Gilbert Gray	11 Aug. 1737.	——
	John Crawford	8 Feb. 1737-8.	——
	John O-Carroll	19 Jan. 1739-40.	——

(1) Younger brother of William Pulteney, Earl of Bath—see 'D.N.B.' Had served in the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Foot Guards. Governor of Hull. Died on Oct. 28, 1767, then being a General.

(2) Of Park Hall, Shropshire. The spelling of the name was later changed to Kinchant. Killed at Fontenoy, May 11, 1745. In earlier lists of commissions the Christian names are given as Jean Janvre.

(3) Younger brother of Francis Cockayne, Lord Mayor of London 1751-2. Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, May 29, 1744. Died Oct. 9, 1749.

(4) Major in the regiment, Oct. 9, 1749.

The regiment next following was raised at Canterbury in June, 1685, by Sir Edward Hales, Bart., of Woodchurch, Kent. Later it was called the 14th (or Bedfordshire) Regiment of Foot, and in 1809 the Buckinghamshire. Since 1881 it has been designated "The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)":—

Lieutenant General Clayton's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Lieutenant Gen.	Jaspar Clayton, *Col.* (1)	15 June 1713	*Lieutenant*, 24 June 1695.
Lieutenant Colonel	Robert Moore	3 Jan. 1738-9	*Ensign*, 29 Nov. 1709.
Major	Per. Thomas Hopson (2)	ditto	*Lieutenant*, 6 Dec. 1703.
Captains	George Heighington	26 May 1721	*Ensign*, 29 Nov. 1704.
	John Gough	21 May 1725	*Captain*, 5 Feb. 1710-11.
	Peter Carew	26 Dec. 1726	*Captain*, 18 Dec. 1710.
	Jaspar Clayton	13 June 1734	*Lieutenant*, 25 Mar. 1708.
	John Severn	13 May 1735	*Ensign*, 26 Sept. 1715.
	Andrew Simpson	11 Mar. 1735-6	*Ensign*, 30 April 1711.
	William Stanhope	10 Jan. 1738-9	*Ensign*, 7 Feb. 1737-8.

(1) Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, 1727-30. Killed at Dettingen, 1743. See note on p. 340, vol. i. of Dalton's 'George the First's Army, 1714-27.'

(2) Thomas Peregrine Hopson, Colonel of the 29th Foot, 1748-54, and of the 40th, 1754-9, dying in 1759 at Guadeloupe. Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Nova Scotia, 1752-4.

Lieutenant General Clayton's Regiment of Foot (*continued*).		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Captain Lieutenant	Nicholas West	23 July 1737	*Ensign*, 15 June 1715.
Lieutenants ..	John Scrivener	5 Mar. 1720-1	*Ensign*, 13 Oct. 1710.
	Ventrice Columbine	12 May 1729	*Ensign*, 11 June 1708.
	William Pudsay	24 June 1730	*Ensign*, 24 June 1710.
	John Bell (3)	5 April 1732	*Ensign*, 15 Jan. 1721-2.
	Alexander Grozet	13 Nov. 1733	*Ensign*, 18 Mar. 1722-3.
	Edward Booth (3)	27 June 1734	*Ensign*, 27 Jan. 1725-6.
	Richard Russell (3)	31 Jan. 1735-6	*Ensign*, 8 Feb. 1727-8.
	Stringer Laurence (4) ..	11 Mar. 1735-6	*Ensign*, 22 Dec. 1727.
	James Montresor (5)	23 July 1737	*Ensign*, 5 April 1732.
	Bartholomew Corneille (3) ..	19 Jan. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 13 Nov. 1733.
Ensigns	Henry Rollo	13 Mar. 1733-4.	——
	Thomas Boyer (3, 6)	10 Dec. 1735.	——
	Edward Browne	25 June 1736.	——
	Thomas Hill	11 Aug. 1737.	——
	William Atkins	17 July 1739.	——
	Thomas Baylies (7)	12 Jan. 1739-40.	——
	Francis Lynd (7)	2 Feb. 1739-40.	——
	—— Bruere (8)	3 ditto.	——
	—— Brereton	4 ditto.	——

(3) Still in the regiment in 1755, as Captain.
(4) The celebrated "father of the Indian army." See 'D.N.B.'
(5) Still in the regiment in 1760, then being senior Lieutenant. Was Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, Jan. 4, 1758.
(6) Or Bowyer.
(7) Still in the regiment in 1755, as Lieutenants.
(8) Christian names George James. Still in the regiment in 1760, Captain.

J. H. Leslie, Major, R.A. (Retired List).

(*To be continued.*)

GRAY: A BOOK OF SQUIBS.

Gray was a writer of squibs as well as of odes and elegies, and Mason, his faithful Boswell, is credited with having sedulously garnered them, but what fate, good or ill, has befallen the *fasciculus* "no man knoweth unto this day." Mr. Edmund W. Gosse calls attention to it thus in his little volume on the poet ("English Men of Letters Series," 1882, p. 167):—

"Mason appears to have made a collection of Gray's Cambridge squibs, which he did not venture to print. A 'Satire upon Heads, or Never a barrel the better Herring,' a comic piece in which Gray attacked the prominent heads of houses, was in existence as late as 1854, but has never been printed, and has evaded my careful search. These squibs are said to have been widely circulated in Cambridge, so widely as to frighten the timid poet, and to have been retained as part of the tradition of Pembroke common-room until long after Gray's death. I am told that Mason's set of copies of these poems, of which I have seen a list, turned up, during the present [nineteenth] century, in the library of a cathedral in the north of England. This may give some clue to their ultimate discovery; they might prove to be coarse and slight, they could not fail to be biographically interesting."

One may perhaps be permitted to express wonder why Mr. Gosse did not follow up the clue himself, and so strive to enrich his own pages, and those of literary history, with an interesting discovery. However, it has been my self-appointed task to do what, thirty-four years ago, he left undone, with the subjoined result.

Of the eleven Northern cathedrals, four only—York, Durham, Carlisle, and Chester—came, as likely *points d'appui*, within range of my quest. As Mason had been (1762) a Residentiary Canon of the first named I approached the librarian thereof, the Rev. Canon Watson, who courteously informed me that, amongst other Mason *personalia*, the Minster Library does possess a MS. Book of Poems in Mason's handwriting containing squibs, not by Gray, however, but by Mason himself, which was presented to the library in 1855 by the widow of Canon Dixon. Very likely this is the "set" to which Mr. Gosse, possibly misled by his informant as to its authorship, refers; the coincidence between what he had heard and what I ascertained certainly warrants the inference.

Gray, as we know, was a frequent visitor to his old college friend Dr. Thomas Wharton at Old Park, Durham. Could the "set," in

consequence of this fact, have found its way, by gift or legacy, into the Doctor's hands and thence passed into the cathedral library of that city? This question has been very kindly but disappointingly answered in the negative by Mr. H. D. Hughes, the librarian, who, further, in his reply echoes my own plaint expressed above: "What a pity Gosse did not extend his inquiry! I hope yours will be more successful."

Turning next to Carlisle, the Chapter Clerk, Rev. A. N. Bowman, tells me that a diligent search through the Library Catalogue reveals no trace of the volume in question. A similar reply having reached me from Dr. Darby, Dean of Chester, I can only infer, as surmised above, that Mr. Gosse's "set" is identical with Mason's in York Minster Library, and that the latter has been uncritically mistaken for the former. Whether Mason's "set" merits publication, and "could not fail to be biographically interesting," is a question hardly germane to my present inquiry. This, though but a negative success, has at least the merit of exploding a false hope and discouraging further futile researches. There is no other Northern cathedral library wherein the (supposed) missing volume is likely to be enshrined. It is just possible that, if it ever had an existence, it formed part of the 'Mason Papers,' to which the late Rev. D. C. Tovey refers, in the preface to his invaluable 'Gray and his Friends' (p. x), as those

"from which Mitford drew most of these materials* of which he speaks in the Preface to the 'Correspondence of Gray and Mason' as having been placed in his hands by Mr. Penn of Stoke Park. The fate of the originals I am unable to trace."

With this statement all clues to the existence and habitat of Mason's "set" of Gray's squibs apparently vanish.

If I have failed in my quest, I undertook it, to quote the closing words of Mr. Tovey's Introductory Essay, as

"a sort of homage which seems to belong to much greater names, and yet which inclines one who has given much time to Gray, whilst, perhaps, half smiling at his own enthusiasm, to repeat to his fascinating shade the invocation,

Vagliami 'l lungo studio e 'l grande amore
Che m'han fatto cercar lo tuo volume.

J. B. McGovern.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

* Mitford's Gray Collection in four volumes (bound in two) in the B.M., MSS. 32,561 and (Add.) 32,562.

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WILLIAM MACARTHUR.
79 Talbot Street, Dublin.

(To be continued.)

AMERICANISMS ?—I have noted at different times the use in New England and the Southern States of many words and phrases which were quite common in Devon in the days of my youth ; for instance, "I reckon," "I guess," and also "cricket" for a three-legged stool. Over a shop at Brattleboro', Vermont, I once saw the legend, "John Jackson, Razors honed," though I had never before found the verb "hone" used out of Devon. Then, again, some ten years ago in Cornwall, at the hospitable table of a well-known Professor of English Literature at one of our Universities, I was asked if I liked my beef "rare." On my claiming the phrase as an Americanism, I was assured that in Cornwall it was quite a usual term. Again, to refer to my youth, if any one used the word "autumn" instead of "fall," he was told that it was a newfangled word. Indeed, it is only since a modern poet, Richard Le Gallienne, gave us his beautiful poem 'Autumn,' with its immortal line,

Autumn, the faithful widow of the year,

that I have become quite reconciled to the word.

A great authority on bridge has just told me that he recently published a book on this game, and his publisher was only able to place an edition of 250 with an American house. The American publisher informed the English publisher that if the Knave had been called the "Jack" he could have disposed of 2,000 copies. In Devon we always called the Knave "Jack."

Those who are familiar with American life will realize that an American seldom carries a stick, and if he does, it is always a "cane," no matter what the wood. Is this a relic of the sugar cane, or the emblem of slave-owning ? Some years ago I was in Washington Square, New York, when I caught sight of a gentleman carrying a stick. At once I put him down as an Englishman, and as he came nearer I recognized the well-known features of Mr. St. George Lane-Fox-Pitt. Again, an American never carries a purse. It is invariably a pocket-book, this arising naturally from the use of a paper currency. Indeed, I have never seen an American gold coin in circulation. There are many cunning devices for holding the notes securely, and some of these are necessarily coming into use in this country.

I have also noticed that Americans habitually use the word "office" in referring to a doctor's or dentist's surgery or consulting room. Perhaps those who have an extensive knowledge of Elizabethan English can tell us if "office" was ever used here in the same

way, for it seems to me that many so-called Americanisms were handed down from the varying English dialects of the early colonists.

Strange to say, in democratic America, where wealth counts for so much, the brewer and distiller are seldom received in the best society; indeed, only a short time ago the contribution from a well-known Boston distiller to a Church fund was returned to the donor. This is probably a survival of the Puritan spirit. Here things are different, for the brewer and the distiller seem to enjoy an exalted position; indeed, some wag called our House of Lords the "Beerage"! I wonder who it was who invented that term.

JOHN LANE.

The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.

[We should have thought Keats might have anticipated Mr. Le Gallienne in reconciling Mr. Lane's mind to "Autumn." It is true that the word occurs only in the title of the well-known 'Ode'; but could the ode as we have it have been addressed to 'The Fall'?]

INCUNABULA IN IRISH LIBRARIES.—Since writing the article which appears *ante*, p. 247, I have been permitted to examine every book on the shelves of the Royal Irish Academy, and have discovered another "incunabulum," if I may coin the barbarism. This is:—

5. [Hain 3752.] "Salutifera [*sic*] navis .... per Sebastianum Trant [*lege* Brant]....Impressum [Lugduni] per Jacobum Zachoni de Romano ....1488 [*lege* 1498]," 156 ff.

At the foot of fol. 1a is the stamp of the Biblioteca Colombina of Seville.

M. ESPOSITO.

CASAUBON ON BASKISH.—I am permitted to place on record the following note concerning the Baskish language as mentioned by the famous scholar Casaubon:—

Bodleian Library, Oxford, August 26, 1916.

DEAR MR. DODGSON,—With reference to the Lord's Prayer and Apostles' Creed in Basque in MS. Casaubon 12, fol. 297, these are given at the end of a copy of Scaliger's 'Diatriba de Hodiernis Francorum Linguis,' but are omitted from that treatise in the printed edition of Scaliger's 'Opuscula,' edited by Casaubon, and published at Paris in 1610. I have compared the text with Leiçarraga, and found variations; but which are linguistic variations, and which are clerical errors, I cannot wholly determine, since there is an element of both. So I make you a present of this information, such as it is.

H. H. E. CRASTER, Sub-Librarian.

It is an interesting contribution to the bibliography of Heuscara, as Leiçarraga, in his New Testament and its supplementary documents in 1571, called his language, still struggling for existence.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

"FARE THOU WELL."—This, perhaps, is preferable to "Fare thee well."

Love, fare thou well, live will I now
Quiet amongst the greenwood bough.

This is the refrain of a lyric entitled 'Defiance to Love,'

"From 'Honour's Academy, or the Famous Pastoral of the Fair Shepardess Julietta.' Done into English by R[obert] T[ofte], Gentleman, 1610."

The refrain appears first; then follows:—

Ill betide him that love seeks,
He shall live but with lean cheeks;
He that fondly falls in love,
A slave still to grief shall prove.
Love, fare thou well, &c.

See 'Poems, Chiefly Lyrical, from Romances and Prose-Tracts of the Elizabethan Age,' edited by A. H. Bullen, 1890, p. 79.

On p. 169 is the following note:—

"'Honour's Academy.'—A translation from the French romance of Ollenix du Mont Sacré, *i.e.* Nicolas de Montreux,—'Les Bergeries de Juliette,' 1592."

I suppose that the extended form of "Fare thou well" is "Mayest thou fare well."

Assuming the correctness of the reprint, and of the date, "Fare thou well" appeared over sixty years earlier than "Fare them well" and "Fare him well," and over two hundred years before "Fare thee well," in the quotations given in the 'New English Dictionary.'

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

JOSEPH WOLFF (1795-1862): ONE OF HIS LETTERS.—Anything that relates to this eccentric and "multo-scribbling" man is interesting. I have a letter addressed by him to Mr. Hackman from Isle Brewers, Somerset, June 25, 1857:—

"...The clergy hereabout assist me in my work, and so does Archdeacon Denison. Pray shew to Mr. Venables, and to that Lady to whom [he] introduced me, the Documents, and send me some *mite*. I do not despise pence, shillings, sixpence[s], and halfpence and one pound contributions. I am sure that the Bishop of Oxford will do something I am going to-morrow to Taunton, to sign a petition against the '*Divorce Bill*,' which ought to be called '*The Adultery and Polygamy legalizing Bill!*' Lord Blandford stated in a meeting of the Jerusalem Mission, patronized chiefly by the London Soc. for promoting *Christianity* among the Jews, that the Christians in the East were more degraded than the savages in the Interior of Africa. I think that the noble marquess must have thought, when he made such a false and UNTRUE ASSERTION, that [in] a speech made before a Society [for] promoting the conversion of the Jews to the Exeter Hall religion, a '*Credat Judæus*' argument will [would] serve the purpose. I send for perusal a letter I received 2 years ago from the Greek Archimandrite at Liverpool. Get it copied and published in

several papers, and return to me the enclosed original. *Don't forget my church*, and remember me kindly to Mr. Venables.—Yours affectionately,

JOSEPH WOLFF.

"I am hard at work on my Commentary of *Isajah*, and which I hope will be published before the approaching winter."

I have corrected the punctuation. The italics and capitals are the Doctor's own.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

NATIONAL FLAGS: THEIR ORIGINS.—Where can one find any satisfactory account of the historical genesis of the national flags or "colours" of the modern European States, most of which appear to be almost as modern as the political communities they are supposed to represent? For instance, does the Greek blue and white national and commercial flag in use at the present day date from any period more ancient than the outbreak of the revolt against Turkish rule on the day of the Annunciation (March 25), 1821, or has it any affinity with any standard used by the Byzantine Emperors? How did the Russians and Servians come by their "colours," which seem identified with the Slavs?

The French tricolour combines the ancient blue standard of the Middle Ages, the white flag of Henri IV., and the red republican symbol (or, perhaps, the very ancient red "Oriflamme of St. Denis").

How did the Spanish and Italian flags come into existence?

The German standard is supposed to be derived from the white flag with a black cross of the Teutonic knights.

The encyclopædias merely describe the recognized national colours without entering into particulars of their origin or meaning, with perhaps the exception of the Union Jack, the expressed sentiment of which is sufficiently well known.

G. J., F.S.A.

Cyprus.

REV. RICHARD RATHBONE.—Can any particulars be given about this clergyman, sometime Rector of Llanllyfni, who somewhere about 1765 exchanged with the Rev. Ellis Thomas, Rector of Llangelynnin, both benefices in the Diocese of Bangor?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

THE FRIENDS AND CORRESPONDENTS OF IGNATIUS SANCHO.—Sancho's 'Letters,' when published after his death in 1782, attracted a list of subscribers "said to have been of a length unknown since the first issue of *The Spectator*," and subsequently ran through five editions.

The friends and correspondents of a man who, though born a negro slave, numbered Garrick, Sterne, Gainsborough, Mortimer, John Ireland, Nollekens, and J. T. Smith amongst his acquaintances, can hardly be devoid of interest to students of the period, although apparently no attempt has yet been made to prove the identity of those persons whose names are represented in his 'Letters' by initials.

For instance, twenty-nine are addressed to "Mr. M——" (sometimes referred to as "Johnny M——"), but it would appear rash to connect the talented, if eccentric John Hamilton Mortimer with all, or indeed any, of them.

Are the originals of these 'Letters' still in existence? If not, can your readers throw any light on the persons therein mentioned?

GILBERT BENTHALL.

205 Adelaide Road, N.W.

RISBY.—Will any one enlighten my ignorance by telling me who Risby was? He is mentioned on p. 58 of Gent's 'History of the Famous City of York.' Speaking of sculptures on the west front of the Minster, the author says:—

"On one side of the little door is a man completely arm'd like a Knight Templar, lying in a boat on the sea, whilst a swan is trailing it along by a chain towards a castle, on the top of which is a man wishfully looking towards them: which seems to represent some enchantment like *Risby's* being miraculously brought in his chains from a dungeon beyond sea after a long imprisonment to his lady in England, who was going to be marry'd."

It may save trouble if I say that I do not want information about Lohengrin, but about Risby.

ST. SWITHIN.

'FREDERETTA ROMNEY.'—Is anything known of a novel published in the early part of last century, either with this title or under this pseudonym? The writer is believed to have been a Miss Wolferstan of Hartland, North Devon.

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

FARMERS' SAYINGS.—1. What is the meaning of the saying that "pigs can see wind," and how has it arisen?

2. What is the meaning of the statement, and what gave rise to it, "The growing moon sucks out the marrow of oxen"?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

"MR. DAVIS," FRIEND OF MRS. SIDDONS: HIS IDENTITY.—A letter-writer sent in 1779, in a letter to Mrs. Siddons, his best wishes to "Mr. Davis." A correspondent in London has sent me the following suggestions; but I am still in doubt as to the real identity of this "Mr. Davis," friend of the Kembles, Siddons, and other theatrical folk. Further references from your readers will be gladly received.

(*a*) In the 'Green-Room Mirror,' anon., 1786 (press-mark "Dramatical Tracts 4, 641. e. 26"), "Clearly delineating our Present Theatrical Performers," the third name given is Mr. Davies, over the motto :—

New ways I must attempt, my grov'ling name
To raise aloft, and wing my flight to fame.

Then below as follows :—

"As attention and study is a sure guide to excellence, it would be unjust to reflect on an adherent, who may, perhaps, when divested of *inanimation* and a bustle for *court dress*, become a respectable performer, and do more ample justice to a superior character than a *Dumb Lord*."

(*b*) In 'Dramatic Miscellanies,' by Thomas Davies, author of the 'Life of David Garrick,' in vol. ii. p. 11, appears the following :—

"Under the direction of Mr. Garrick in 1757 'All's well that Ends well' was again revived .... Davies = the King."

(*c*) In Baker's 'Biographia Dramatica' there is: Mr. William Davies, author of the comedies 'Better Late than Never,' 1786; 'Generous Counterfeit,' 1786; 'Man of Honour,' 1786, &c., written for a private theatre and published in one volume.

(*d*) From 'Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Samuel Foote, Esq.' (1778) :—

"When Mr. Foote was giving out the parts of his New Pieces to the several performers, he usually had something to say to each of them. In delivering those of 'The Minor,' he gave of [*sic*] Loader to Mr. Davis. 'Now, Davis,' says he, 'you will be at home to a hole; only be yourself through the part, and you cannot play it amiss.'" —P. 48.

(This extract seems to show that the actor was called sometimes "Davis" and sometimes "Davies.")

(*e*) 'The Thespian Dictionary,' 1805 :—

"Davies, Thomas, author of 'Dramatic Miscellanies,' &c.; was an actor under the management of Henry Fielding, and the original representative of Young Wilmot. He played in the tragedy of 'Fatal Curiosity,' at the Haymarket, in 1736. Afterwards he commenced bookseller in Duke's Court; but met with misfortunes which induced him to return again to the stage. For several years he belonged to various companies at York, Dublin, &c. At the former place he married the daughter of a Mr. Yarrow, an actor then belonging to the York theatre. He returned to London 1752, when he and Mrs. Davies were engaged at Drury Lane Theatre. Mrs. Davies was sometimes called upon to perform Mrs. Cibber's parts, particularly Cordelia (King Lear), and her person, look, and deportment were so correspondent with the idea of that amiable character, that she was received with.... approbation. She was a better performer than her husband, who fell under the ridicule of Churchill's 'Rosciad.' He quitted the stage in 1762 and returned to his former business, having opened another bookseller's shop in Russel Street, Covent Garden."

ELBRIDGE COLBY.

New York.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Written (incised) on a window-pane in an old house at Culross (Fife) is the following :—

LOVELY BETTY.
She has no fault,
Or I no fault can spy.
She is all beauty,
Or all blindness I.
R. R. 1790.

Is it possible that Burns wrote these lines? Unhappily the signed initials read (1) R. R. and not R. B., but of course the (2) date is possible. Also (3) Burns visited the above place and undoubtedly knew of a (4) Betty Thompson. Will some of your readers clear up my suspense?

WINDSOR FRY.

1. Though lost to sight, to memory dear.
2. Draw, Cupid, draw, and make that heart to know
   The mighty pain this suffering swain does for it undergo.
3. Oh, do not forget me though, out of your sight,
   To roam far away be my doom;
   My thoughts are still with you by day and by night,
   And will be till laid in my tomb.

The above appear on engraved coins, of the class commonly known as "Love tokens."

IGNORAMUS.

[1. The authorship of "Though lost to sight, to memory dear," has been discussed at some length in 'N. & Q.' See 10 S. xi. 249, 317, 438, 498, 518; xii. 55, 288. Mr. Gurney Benham in the 1912 revised edition of 'Cassell's Book of Quotations,' p. 450, says: "This occurs in a song by George Linley (*c.* 1835), but it is found as an 'axiom' in the *Monthly Magazine*, Jan., 1827, and is probably of much earlier date. Horace F. Cutter (*pseudonym* Ruthven Jenkyns) uses the expression in the *Greenwich Magazine for Mariners*, 1707, but this date is fictitious." "Cutter" should be "Cutler," and the words "this date is fictitious" will hardly convey to the general reader the fact that the *Greenwich Magazine for Mariners*, or, as MR. H. P. BOWIE names it at 10 S. xi. 249, the *Magazine for the Marines*, owes its existence to the imagination of an American who died only a few years ago. Mr. Benham's date of 1827 seems, however, the earliest yet found for the line in question.]

FLEMING FAMILY.—Can any of your readers inform me who were the parents of the Revs. James and Alexander Fleming, who were brothers "in the same class" at Glasgow University, 1696?

Their great-grandfather is claimed to have been the Hon. Alexander Fleming, fourth son of the 6th Lord Fleming, created 1606 Baron Cumbernauld and Earl of Wigtown (*vide* 'The Scots Peerage,' vol. viii.).

The Rev. James Fleming was ordained by the Presbytery of Armagh, Jan. 18, 1704 (*vide* Reid and Killen's 'History of Congregations of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland,' 1886, p. 186; 'Records of the Synod of Ulster,' vol. ii. p. 82; and 'Swift's Works,' vol. xv. p. 286). He married first ——, by whom he had a daughter Mary; and, second (settlements dated March 25, 1718), Mary, daughter of the Rev. James Bruce of Killyleagh, and granddaughter of the Hon. Mary Trail (*née* Hamilton), sister to the 2nd Viscount Claneboye, created 1647 Earl of Clanbrassil (*vide* Burke's 'Peerage,' Bruce, Bart. of Downhill, and Marquis of Dufferin). Mary Fleming (*née* Bruce) was great-great-granddaughter of Wm. Bruce of Airth, who married, 1582, the Hon. Jean Fleming, sister to the 1st Earl of Wigtown and aunt to the Hon. Alexander Fleming aforesaid.

The Rev. Alexander Fleming was great-great-great-grandfather of the subscriber to this inquiry. He was ordained at Stonebridge, by the Presbytery of Monaghan, May 8, 1705 (*vide* Reid and Killen's 'Presbyterian Congregations,' p. 231; and 'Records of Synod of Ulster,' i. 343, 350, 357; ii. 97). He married (settlements dated April 20, 1709) Martha, daughter and coheiress of Samuel Fixter, of Corick and Augher, co. Tyrone, and his wife Susanna, daughter of James and Mary Cairnes of Claremore (*vide* 'A History of the Family of Cairnes,' by H. C. Lawlor, from which, however, the author, having failed to discover the Fixter marriage, has omitted it). Susanna Fixter, *née* Cairnes, was cousin-german to Sir Alexander Cairnes, Bart., and to David Cairnes of Derry defence fame (*vide* Baron Rossmore and Earl Cairns).

The before-named Rev. James and Mary Fleming had a son Samuel, "Dr. of Physick," of Mountmellick, who married, Oct. 7, 1754, his cousin-german, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Patrick Bruce of Killyleagh (*vide* Bruce, Bart. of Downhill) and Margaret his wife, fourth daughter of John Hamilton of Ladyland, Ayrshire (*vide* Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' Hamilton of Craighlaw). The third daughter of John and Margaret Hamilton of Ladyland was Elizabeth Hamilton, who married Malcolm Fleming of Barochan, Renfrewshire, and these Flemings owned a common descent with the Earls of Wigtown, and carried the same crest and motto.

W. ALEXANDER FLEMING.
Buslingthorpe Vicarage, Leeds.

AUTHOR OF POEM WANTED.—There has recently come into my possession an old poem of 1776 on Ugbrooke Park, Devon, the beautiful seat of the Clifford family. The title-page bears the inscription "To the Right Honourable Hugh Lord Clifford, Baron of Chudleigh, &c., &c." But the author's name is not given. I should be grateful were any reader of 'N. & Q.' able to supply it. CECIL CLARKE.
Junior Athenæum Club.

REFERENCE WANTED.—The following lines are, I believe, by George MacDonald, but I cannot find them in his 'Poems.' Where do they appear?—

> While he who walks in love may wander far,
> But God will bring him where the blessed are.

G. T. W.

DOG SMITH.—Algernon Sidney, in his 'Discourses concerning Government,' p. 52 (printed in 1698, but written about 1680), says:—

> "The Partizans may generally claim the same Right over the Provinces they have pillaged: Old Audley, Dog Smith, Bp. Duppa, Brownloe, Child, Dashwood, Fox, &c. are to be esteemed Fathers of the People of England."

Who was Dog Smith?

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

JOHN STRETTON'S "DAUNCINGE SCHOOLE."—I have an old deed dated 1625 relating to property near Temple Bar. It contains a reference to a tenement "called the dauncinge schoole now or late in the tenure of John Stretton."

Is anything known of this dancing school? And might it have any connexion with the Blackfriars Theatre? E. WILLIAMS.
37 Newtown Road, Hove.

SANDFORD FAMILY.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly send me a pedigree of the Sandford family of Leonard Stanley, co. Glos., a branch of the Sandfords of Sandford, co. Salop? I am particularly in search of the identity of one of their wives, sixteenth or seventeenth century, whose family bore: Parti per fesse gu. and az., a fesse arg., in chief a chevron arg. C. SWYNNERTON.
Leonard Stanley, Glos.

Replies.

THE FIRST ENGLISH PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPER.

(12 S. ii. 81, 155, 216.)

It is rather odd that so much should be known about Andrew Brice, and so little about his master, Bliss. If all that is told of him is accurate, Joseph Bliss must have been a Whig, and, probably, a Dissenter. No one seems to have remembered that he kept a coffee-house, and I think that the only record of this is to be found at the end of the copy of his periodical in the British Museum. But Dr. Tanner's letter points unmistakably to the fact that some one, whose name and periodical are yet to be discovered, preceded Bliss.

The point I am anxious to lay stress upon is that the solitary copy in the British Museum of *Jos. Bliss's Exeter Post-Boy* proves conclusively that *The Protestant Mercury; or, Exeter Post-Boy*, of 1715, stated, by Dr. Oliver, to have "commenced" in September of that year, was nothing more than the continuation of the same periodical of 1707, with a prefix to the original "catchword" in the shape of *Protestant Mercury*.

The foundation of Dr. Brushfield's paper on Andrew Brice and the early Exeter press appears to have been the biography of Andrew Brice, to be found in *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post* for Jan. 4, 1849. This was "No. 7" of a series of articles written anonymously by the Rev. Dr. Oliver, under the general heading of 'Biographies of Exonians.' I take the following extract from it:—

"In his 'Itinerarium Curiosum' [published in 1724] Dr. [William] Stukely mentions with commendation the many booksellers' shops in Exeter. Our readers may have met with Walter Dight in 1684, Mr. Osborne, near the Bear Inn, 1693, Samuel Farley, 1701, Charles Yeo, 1701, Philip Bishop, Joseph Bliss, Edward Score, James Lipscombe, Nathaniel Thorne, John March, John Giles; and, at a later period, the names of Thomas Brice, Andrews, Trewman, Dyer, and Upham are familiar to us. But to confine ourselves at present to Andrew Brice. He was born at Exeter in 1690, and was intended by his parents for a dissenting minister; but on preferring the trade of a printer was apprenticed to Joseph Bliss, the editor of *The Protestant Mercury; or, Exeter Post-Boy*. This weekly journal commenced here in September, 1715, and at first was published on the Friday, but shortly after on the Tuesday also. It was introduced in opposition to *Farley's Exeter Mercury*," &c.

The truth appears to have been that the prefixing to the "catchword" of the term *Protestant Mercury* was the only thing introduced by Bliss in 1715. One of the illustrations to Dr. Brushfield's paper shows, it is true, "Number IV." of *The Protestant Mercury; or, Exeter Post-Boy*, in 1715, but this may only be a renumbering (and in Roman numerals), and may not even involve a break in the issue of the periodical begun in 1707.

In the same series of articles by Dr. Oliver, "No. 13," published in *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post* for Feb. 15, 1849, the biography of Samuel Farley was given. And in the number of this paper published on June 28, 1913, the editor wrote:—

"Last Saturday we recorded Dr. Oliver's statement that Joseph Bliss started *The Protestant Mercury; or, Exeter Post-Boy*, in September, 1715, in opposition to *Farley's Exeter Mercury*. There is evidently something wrong about this assertion, as the copy of Bliss's journal in the British Museum is dated May 4th, 1711."

J. B. Williams.

Foreign Graves of British Authors (12 S. ii. 172, 254).—Thomas Coryate died at Surat in December, 1617, "and was buried ....under a little Monument, like one of those are usually made in our Church yards" (Edward Terry, 'A Voyage to East India,' 1655, quoted on p. xi of the 'Publishers' Note' to the reprint of 'Coryat's Crudities,' Glasgow, MacLehose, 1905).

"A humble tumulus marking the place of his burial was shown half a century afterwards. It is described in Sir Thomas Herbert's 'Travels' (1634)."—Life of Thomas Coryate in the 'D.N.B.'

Sir John Suckling died in Paris in 1642, and "was buryed in the Protestants churchyard" (Aubrey's 'Brief Lives,' vol. ii., 1898, p. 242).

Sir George Etherege died in Paris in 1691, and was presumably buried there.

A more important writer than any of these, William Tindale, was strangled and his body burnt at Vilvorde in September, 1536.

Edward Bensly.

Besides J. A. Symonds, buried in Rome, another Bristol writer "of great renown and greater promise," to quote his epitaph by Lord Houghton, was buried abroad. This was Frederick John Fargus ("Hugh Conway"), whose grave is at Nice. He died in 1885.

Charles Wells.

Mrs. Browning is entombed at Florence. E. A. Freeman died at Alicante, and lies buried there. W. C. J. errs in placing him at Mentone.

St. Swithin.

THE "DOCTRINE OF SIGNATURES" (12 S. ii. 128, 197).—It is scarcely fair to the first propounders of this doctrine to say that they based the use of each particular herb "not on its actual properties, but on its real or supposed resemblance to the part affected." Paracelsus, to whom the doctrine appears to have mainly owed its vogue, taught that the virtues of plants depend upon the proportions in which they contain the three principles or elements of "sulphur," "salt," and "mercury," and that these inward virtues may be known by "the outward shapes and qualities" which are the signatures of the plants. Similarly, Giambattista Porta taught, in his 'Phytognomonica' (Naples, 1588), that the healing properties of herbs, no less than the spiritual qualities of men, may be revealed by outward signs. The virtues, however, are only indicated by the signs; they do not reside in them. William Cole and Robert Turner, the great English exponents of the doctrine, speak to the same effect. The best herbalists even of the sixteenth century rejected the doctrine, but Ray, though he did not accept it as a whole, admitted that there were some apparent grounds for it:—

"I will not deny," he wrote, "that the noxious and malignant plants do many of them discover something of their nature by the sad and melancholy visage of their leaves, flowers, and fruits."

A French writer contemporary with him, Guy de la Brosse, points out that the resemblances upon which the idea is founded are easily imagined. The subject is well discussed in Mrs. Arber's 'Herbals' and Folkard's 'Plant-Lore,' to both of which I am indebted. The idea still lingers here and there among our country herb-doctors, but I do not suppose it is held now as a definite doctrine by anybody. C. C. B.

MOVING PICTURES: THEIR EVOLUTION (11 S. ii. 403, 456, 502, 517, 537; iii. 56, 125, 155, 194).—At these references are to be found various allusions to and advertisements of the earliest form of "moving pictures," dating back to the time of Queen Anne. These can now be supplemented by an interesting extract from *The Tatler* of that day, in the shape of a mock advertisement, published in the issue for May 2–4, 1710, announcing that

"Whereas it has been signified to the Censor, That under the Pretence that he has encouraged the Moving Picture, and particularly admired the Walking Statue, some Persons within the Liberties of Westminster have vended Walking Pictures, insomuch that the said Pictures have within few Days after Sales by Auction returned to the Habitation of their first Proprietors; that Matter has been narrowly looked into, and Orders are given to Pacolet to take Notice of all who are concerned in such Frauds, with Directions to draw their Pictures, that they may be hanged in Effigie, *in Terrorem* of all Auctions for the future."

I would note that the illustrative extract given by MR. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL at 11 S. ii. 517, as being undated, is the advertisement in *The Spectator* for Sept. 27, 1711, a portion of which was quoted by MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS at *ibid.*, 456. To this can be added another *Spectator* advertisement of April 19, 1711, which proves the continuance of Penkethman's connexion with the show, originally exhibited two years earlier (*ibid.*, contribution of MR. A. RHODES). The later advertisement runs as follows:—

"Mr. Penkethman's Wonderful Invention, call'd the Pantheon: Or, the Temple of the Heathen-gods. The Work of several Years, and great Expence, is now perfected; being a most surprizing and Magnificent Machine, consisting of 5 several curious Pictures; the Painting and Contrivance whereof is beyond Expression Admirable. The Figures, which are above 100, and move their Heads, Legs, Arms and Fingers, so exactly to what they perform, and setting one Foot before another, like living Creatures, that it justly deserves to be esteem'd the greatest Wonder of the Age. To be seen from 10 in the Morning till 10 at Night, in the Little Piazza's Covent-Garden, in the same House where Punch's Opera is. Price 1*s.* 6*d.* 1*s.* and the lowest 6*d.*"

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

MRS. GRIFFITHS, AUTHOR OF 'MORALITY OF SHAKESPEARE'S DRAMAS' (12 S. ii. 209).—Information with regard to Mrs. Elizabeth Griffith (not Griffiths) may be obtained from the following works: the 'D.N.B.,' vol. viii.; Robert Williams's 'Eminent Welshmen'; David Erskine Baker's 'Biographia Dramatica,' i. 301; Benjamin Victor's 'History of the Theatres of London,' pp. 69, 76, 137; David Garrick's 'Private Correspondence'; John Genest's 'History of the Stage,' vol. v.; Robert Watt's 'Bibliotheca Britannica'; *Gentleman's Magazine*, xl. 264; lxiii. 104; Miss Seward's 'Letters'; and Allibone's 'Dictionary of Authors,' vol. i. A collection of her works might also be consulted at the British Museum.

E. E. BARKER.

THE FRENCH AND FROGS (12 S. ii. 251).—In 'La Vie Privée d'Autrefois,' in the volume labelled 'La Cuisine,' Alfred Franklin draws attention to the fact that *grenouilles* are an item of the dainty fare mentioned by Rabelais, and tells us that a thousand of the creatures were prepared in the establishment of the Archbishop of Paris for a banquet

given in honour of Elizabeth of Austria on March 29, 1571 (pp. 92, 102).

I fancy that few people who had once enjoyed frogs done after the French fashion would object to face the dish again. I liked it well enough at an hotel at Tours, the one place where, as far as I can remember, such regale has been offered to me. I fancy the legs, and part of the back, were the only joints served up; but in a note supplied by Franklin (p. 92) Du Champier is cited as saying:—

"J'ai vu un temps où l'on ne mangeait que les cuisses; on mange maintenant tout le corps excepté la tête. On les sert frites avec du persil."

A paragraph on our subject occurs in Hackwood's 'Good Cheer' (p. 299):—

"As every one knows, the esculent or edible frog is considered quite a luxury in France, Germany, and Italy. Those brought to the markets of Paris are caught in the stagnant waters round Montmorency, in the Bois de Vincennes, the Bois de Boulogne, and elsewhere. The people who collect them separate the hind-quarters, and legs, from the body, carefully skin them, arrange them on skewers, as larks are in this country, and so bring them to market. The dealers sometimes prepare toads in the same way, and as it requires an expert eye to detect the difference, the Parisians are sometimes literally, if unconsciously, 'toad-eaters.'"

One day I saw a market-woman at Bologna bearing a pendent mass of something that looked strange to my English eyes. I asked the nature of it, and was answered *Rane*. Part of the good of travel is to taste strange meats and to return with thankfulness to one's native fare.

ST. SWITHIN.

At the end of a letter from Charles Lamb to John Clare, dated "India House, 31st August, 1822," is the following sentence:—

"Since I saw you I have been in France and have eaten frogs. The nicest little rabbity things you ever tasted. Do look about for them. Make Mrs. Clare pick off the hindquarters; boil them plain with parsley and butter. The forequarters are not so good. She may let them hop off by themselves."

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

I have enjoyed a dish of edible frogs (*Rana esculenta*) on many occasions, both in Paris and Budapest. It is an expensive dish, as only the hind legs are consumed. They are either stewed or fried in breadcrumbs. In the late John Hartley's 'Seets i' Paris' (1878), describing in dialect the trip of two Yorkshiremen to the Paris Exhibition, Sammywell Grimes's travelling companion, Billy, unwittingly ate a dish of stewed frogs, and thought he "nivver had owt as grand" in his life and "wor meeaning" to have another plateful, when he was told what he had eaten, whereupon his face "went as white as mi hat, an' he dropt his knife and fork" (p. 45). It is difficult to distinguish fried frog from the best Vienna *backhendl* (young chicken), so much extolled by travellers.

L. L. K.

IBBETSON, IBBERSON, IBBESON, OR IBBOTSON (12 S. ii. 110, 198).—My great-grandmother, G. Ord Ibbetson, on my mother's side (? maiden name) married Mr. Ibbetson of St. Antony, co. Durham, a collector of books, I believe. She had two daughters, one married to Cuthbert Ellison of Hepburn Hall, co. Durham, and called Isabella, whose eldest daughter, Isabella, married Lord Vernon.

Mrs. G. Ord Ibbetson died in London in the early 1840's, aged 94. I have a good lithograph of her, several Bibles and other books, a diary of hers, a journal of a trip from Antwerp to Lausanne, 1817; also some Oriental china, much riveted owing to a cat locked up accidentally in a large cupboard. I saw her soon after the smash.

There is Jewish blood no doubt in the Ibbetson and Ellison family. I fancy they came to England, merchants from Holland, in the seventeenth or eighteenth century.

FRANCIS N. LAMBTON.

THE HORSE-CHESTNUT (12 S. ii. 172, 237).—For the popular name, the 'N.E.D.' compares the German *Roszkastanie*, and other words with the same prefix, and shows that in names of plants, fruits, &c., it often denotes "a large, strong, or coarse kind," and gives over thirty instances of this, besides a few in which the prefix appears to be used for other reasons. Gerarde and Matthiolus are cited as saying that the people of the East "do with the fruit thereof cure their horses of the cough, and such like diseases." But it has always seemed to me to come under the class of larger and coarser fruits, as compared with the Spanish or edible chestnut. The 'N.E.D.' is not specifically committed to any explanation in this case. The prefix seems sometimes to include a pejorative suggestion, as in "horse-godmother," a large, coarse-looking woman.

J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

MR. F. A. RUSSELL'S explanation of the English name of this tree is scarcely to be reconciled with the fact that in 1557, long before the horse-chestnut was introduced into Britain, Dr. Quackleben wrote to the

botanist Matthiolus stating that the fruit was esteemed by the Turks as a specific against broken wind in horses. The Turkish name for the tree is *at kastan*, meaning horse-chestnut. It differs, therefore, in sense from the same prefix in "horse-radish," "horse-mushroom," &c., meaning "coarse, large." HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

"JOBEY" OF ETON (12 S. ii. 248).—The thanks of old Etonians are due to PROF. RICHARD H. THORNTON for his references to certain letters in *The Times* of Jan. 13, 14, 15, 1916.

On looking them up I have found that certain dates should be added. The death of Alfred Knock, known to Etonians as "Jobey," was announced in a three-to-four-line paragraph in *The Times* of Dec. 22, 1915, p. 7, col. 6. Following this there were letters concerning Jobey, or rather several Jobeys, in *The Times* of Jan. 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19. The last letter, written by the author of the first, is preceded by a short editorial article headed 'Jobey as a Type.'

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

THE REV. DAVID DURELL, D.D., PREBENDARY OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL (12 S. ii. 250).—Was apparently born in 1729; son of Thomas of isle of Jersey, arm., "and seems to have been descended from Dean (John) Durel, the controversial divine, who rendered the Common Prayer Book into Latin and French" (D. Macleane's 'History of Pembroke College,' Oxford, 1897, p. 387). He died Oct. 16, 1775, apparently unmarried.

A. R. BAYLEY.

ROME AND MOSCOW (12 S. ii. 149, 198).—The question of the burning of Moscow has often been discussed, and will probably never be settled. Dr. Holland Rose, in his 'Life of Napoleon,' contents himself with pointing out the contradictory nature of the evidence available, but does not come to any conclusion on the subject. Mr. Hereford George, in his 'Napoleon's Invasion of Russia,' examines the matter at some length, and after discussing the evidence, &c., sums up as follows:—

"On the face of the undoubted facts there is no adequate evidence that the burning of Moscow was deliberate, though there is, of course, no evidence that it was not. The case against Count Rostopchin rests mainly on the fact that his contemporaries believed it, chiefly on his own avowal, and refused to believe his subsequent denial."—*Op. cit.*, p. 221.

I am afraid we must leave it at that.

T. F. D.

W. ROBINSON, LL.D., F.S.A., 1777-1848 (12 S. ii. 209).—His library was sold in part by Puttick & Simpson, Sept. 20, 1848; and original manuscripts and interesting, valuable, and important collections made by Robinson were dispersed by the same auctioneers on June 12, 1857.

Sir F. Madden's collections were sold by Sothebys, June 29, 1867, and (MSS.) Aug. 7, 1873. A. L. HUMPHREYS.

SIR JOHN MAYNARD, 1592-1658 (12 S. ii. 172, 238).—I am disposed to think that the references given by MR. BAYLEY in his reply are not correct, and it is possible that he has confused two Sir John Maynards. The Sir John Maynard about whom information was sought by the EDITOR OF 'THE BRADFORD ANTIQUARY' is not the Maynard whose portrait is in the National Portrait Gallery. Nor are the references to the 'D.N.B.' and to Selby's *Genealogist* correct as referring to Sir John Maynard, 1592-1658. A. L. HUMPHREYS.

187 Piccadilly, W.

THE DICK WHITTINGTON: CLOTH FAIR (12 S. ii. 248).—I am sorry to hear that the Dick Whittington public-house is being pulled down, though it had got into a sad state of dilapidation. It appeared to date from the first half of the seventeenth century. Its claim, however, to be "the oldest licensed house in London" was altogether apocryphal, if meant to imply that it had been licensed for a long time. In the Crace Collection at the Print-Room of the British Museum, portfolio xxvi., there are two sketches showing it as a shop. I have often seen them, and believe that they are those numbered 92 and 95, and described respectively as 'Old House (a Butcher's) in Cloth Fair' and 'Old House (Hairdresser's) in Ditto, Drawing by Shepherd, 1850.' A water-colour of it by me is in the London Museum, now closed. PHILIP NORMAN.

"GREAT-COUSIN" (12 S. ii. 228).—This most probably merely means "great-nephew" or "great-niece." In old wills nephews and nieces are frequently styled cousins. It would seem that the practice still continues in the North of England. G. S. PARRY.

"L'HOMME SENSUEL MOYEN" (12 S. ii. 148).—I have been anxiously awaiting an answer to O. G.'s query as to the origin of this well-known phrase. I have always understood that it occurred first in Flaubert, but I cannot lay my hand on the reference.

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

The Rev. Ward Maule (12 S. ii. 227) was the eldest son of John Templeman Maule, M.D. He was at Tonbridge School, 1849-50, and afterwards at Caius College, Cambridge; S.C.L., 1854; LL.B., 1870; Trinity College, Dublin, *ad eundem gradum*, LL.D., 1876. Ordained 1856. A chaplain on the Bombay Establishment at Colaba; also acting Archdeacon and Commissary, and senior Cathedral Chaplain; Fellow of the Bombay University. In 1892 or 1893 he was residing in France. His brother, Arnold Maule, was also at Tonbridge School. After being in the Royal Mail Service he was in the Woods and Forests Service, India. Leo C.

He was son of John Templeman Maule, surgeon Madras army; born Mangalore, Sept. 1, 1833; educated Warwick, Tonbridge, and Caius College, Cambridge; LL.B., 1871; LL.D., Dublin, 1876; played in Cambridge University cricket eleven, 1853; incumbent of Church of Ascension, Balham, London, 1880-82; died Sept. 23, 1913. Frederic Boase.

"Panis, amicitiæ symbolum" (12 S. ii. 128).—Pope St. Gregory the Great ('Dialog.,' lib. ii. cap. 8) tells how one Florentius, priest of a neighbouring church, being envious of the virtuous life or the happy estate of St. Benedict at Subiaco, wished to put an end to him. With this intent Florentius sent him a poisoned loaf or cake *quasi pro benedictione* — by way of a friendly present or token of good-fellowship, and St. Benedict accepted it *cum gratiarum actione*—with many thanks, as a man of to-day might say. The custom of sending a cake to a friend must have been common enough for Florentius to have been able to count on the unsuspecting acceptance of his deadly gift.

St. Benedict himself, in forbidding the exchange of presents without permission ('Reg. Monach.,' cap. 54), uses the Greek word εὐλογία, which monastic tradition understands to be the equivalent of the *benedictio* of St. Gregory's story—*litteras, aut eulogias, vel quælibet munuscula accipere aut dare.*

Reference to the Vulgate Bible at Gen. xxxiii. 11, 1 Reg. (=1 Sam.) xxv. 27, 4 Reg. (=2 Kings) v. 15, will show the word *benedictio* used to mean very substantial presents—mostly in kind.

S. Gregory Ould, O.S.B.

Poujoulat, in his life of St. Augustine, says:—

"Saint Paulin envoyait à Saint Augustin..... un pain en signe d'union et d'amitié. C'était alors l'usage que les évêques et les prêtres envoyassent à leurs amis des pains, en signe de communion; le plus souvent ces pains avaient été bénits à table. Une marque particulière d'honneur, c'était d'envoyer un pain sans le bénir, pour que l'évêque ou le prêtre qui devait le recevoir le bénît lui-même. En adressant un pain à Augustin, Saint Paulin le priait d'en *faire un pain de bénédiction.*"

What is his authority (1) for the bread being usually blessed at table; (2) for the sending of unblessed bread as the greater compliment? Peregrinus.

Authors Wanted (12 S. ii. 229).—The words "Etsi inopis non ingrata munuscula dextræ" have a dedicatory air. Is it certain that they are a quotation? In any case the expression seems suggested by Catullus, lxiv. 103-4:—

Non ingrata tamen frustra munuscula diuis
Promittens tacito succendit uota labello.

Edward Bensly.

(12 S. ii. 249.)

I believe that the lines are due, in an amended version, to Jonathan Swift. As I remember the epigram, it ran:—

Can we believe, with common sense,
A bacon-slice gives God offence?
Or that a herring hath a charm
Almighty vengeance to disarm?
Wrapt up in majesty divine,
Doth He regard on what we dine?

St. Swithin.

Sir William Ogle: Sarah Stewkeley (12 S. ii. 89, 137, 251).—I would point out that the Visitation of Hampshire, 1622-34, states *definitely* that Barbara, wife of William St. John of Farley, was "of Wallop in Com. Southton." Stepney Green.

F. H. S. will, I think, get at the identity of "Catherine Ogle" by consulting vols. iii. and iv. of the 'Memoirs of the Verney Family' (original editions, 1894 and 1899). The indexes contain many entries about the Stewkeleys. Your correspondent mentions four sisters, Cary, Carolina, Isabella, and Catherine. It can hardly be a mere coincidence that Cary Verney, daughter of Sir Edmund Verney (the Standard-Bearer to Charles I.), by her second marriage to John Stewkeley, had daughters Cary, Carolina, Isabella, and Katherine. Diego.

Tinsel Pictures (12 S. ii. 228).—Mr. Andrew J. Gray may care to know, if he chances to be collecting, that there are two perfect specimens of tinselled portraits of actors in a small curiosity shop on Kew Green (the end nearest Kew Gardens). The pictures are overlaid in parts with velvet and silk as well as with tinsel. As I saw them

on a Sunday, I could not make inquiries as to their origin, or whether there were more of their kind inside, but the proprietor might possibly be able to give MR. GRAY some interesting information.

E. K. LIMOUZIN.

Fifty years ago tinsel pictures were to be seen in many cottage homes, and were highly prized. Most of them were tawdry things, the tinsel bits badly laid on. The subjects were usually Scriptural—the Resurrection, angels, saints, the Crucifixion—but others were pastoral. I remember a large one of 'Mary and her Little Lamb.' None that I saw had the artist's name, and for the most part they were small, about a large octavo size. If I remember aright, there was a shop near St. Alkmund's, Derby, where they were sold and also made.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

UNIDENTIFIED M.P.S (12 S. ii. 251).—Richard Thompson, M.P., of Jamaica and Coley Park, Reading, was son of William Thompson (of Bradfield, Berks, barrister-at-law) by his wife Elizabeth ——; grandson of Sir Samuel Thompson of Bradfield, Sheriff of London, by his wife Mary, daughter and sole heir of —— Buller, son of Sir Richard Buller; and great-grandson of Sir William Thompson, alderman, knighted at the Hague, who was the uncle of the 1st Lord Haversham (1696).

Richard Thompson, M.P., left no male issue. Two of his daughters who died unmarried are mentioned by Fanny Burney (Madame d'Arblay), living at Coley in 1760. The third daughter, Ann Thompson, married Sir Philip Jennings-Clerk.

In the parish church of Bradfield, Berks, are memorials of the Thompson family, where, no doubt, the dates required would be found. CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

Henry Trail, M.P. for Weymouth, 1812-13, purchased the estate of Dairsie, in Fife, from Sir James Gibson Craig of Riccartoun, Bart., in 1806. His daughter and heir, Henrietta, married in 1814 the Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, Judge of the Common Pleas, and fourth son of Lord Chancellor Erskine.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

John Trevanion.—The freedom of Folkestone was conferred on him Oct. 23, 1770, for some service rendered. He was a candidate for Dover in that year, but was defeated by Sir Thomas Pym Hales, Bart.

In a diary of Thomas Pattenden of Dover it is stated that Trevanion, the popular Whig resident, who had been a great benefactor to Dover, and had contested ten elections between the years 1769 and 1806, was finally rejected, "the secret," which eventually leaked out, being that his money was all gone.

William Horsemonden Turner,

"esqr. of Maidstone, of which town he was recorder, and twice represented it in Parliament. He was son of Anthony Horsemonden of Maidstone, by his second wife Jane, daughter of Sir William Turner of Richmond."—Hasted's 'History of Kent,' 8vo edit., vol. v. p. 450.

W. H. Turner married, 1723, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Bliss of Maidstone; she had previously married Ambrose Warde of Yalding, who died 1674. She was the daughter of J. Kenward of Yalding, and died 1730, aged 81. W. H. Turner re-married Elizabeth Read of Lenham, and died in April, 1753, *s.p.* Will dated March 20, 1750.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

NAVY LEGENDS (12 S. ii. 210).—

1. "Parker hoisted the signal to 'discontinue the action.' Nelson did not obey the signal. Clapping his telescope to his blind eye, he declared that he could not see it, and his conduct has often been adduced as an instance of glorious fearlessness. It does not detract from the real merit of Nelson, who never sought to avoid responsibility, to learn that the performance was really a jest, and that the commander-in-chief had sent a private message that the signal should be considered optional—to be obeyed or not at the discretion of Nelson, who might be supposed to have a better knowledge of the circumstances than he could possibly have at a distance (Ralfe, 'Nav. Biog.,' iv. 12; 'Recollections of the Life of the Rev. A. J. Scott,' p. 70)."—*Vide* Prof. J. K. Laughton in 'D.N.B.,' xl. p. 201.

2. Pennant: apparently a compromise between "pendant" and "pennon," representing the usual nautical pronunciation of these words, of which it is now the most usual form. "Pennant" has been the most common non-official spelling since *c.* 1690.

1485. Nav. Acc. Hen. VII. :—

Pendauntes of say for the Crane lyne.

1627. Drayton, 'Agincourt,' lxvii. :—

A ship most neatly that was lim'd,
In all her sailes with flags and Pennons trim'd.

Probably derived from the pennon—a long narrow flag or streamer, triangular and pointed, or swallow-tailed, usually attached to the head of a lance, or a helmet, formerly borne as a distinction by a knight under the rank of banneret, and sometimes having his cognizance upon it; now a military ensign of

the lancer regiments. Prof. J. K. Laughton in 'D.N.B.,' v. 175-6, says :—

"It was at this time that, according to the popular story, he [Tromp] wore the broom at the masthead, as signifying that he had swept, or was going to sweep, the English from the seas. There is no reason to believe that he ever did anything of the sort; the statement is entirely unsupported by contemporary evidence; not one writer of any credit, English or Dutch, mentions it even as a rumour; but months afterwards an anonymous and unauthenticated writer in a newspaper wrote: 'Mr. Trump, when he was in France, we understand, wore a flag of broom' (*Daily Intelligencer*, No. 113, 9 March, 1652/3). The story was probably invented as a joke in the fleet, without a shadow of foundation."

A. R. Bayley.

2. "What was the origin of the pennant?' I have not been able to trace the origin of the pennant, but it was certainly in use during the reign of Henry VII., because amongst the fittings of the ship that took Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, to France in that king's reign was a "grete stremour for the shippe, XI yardes in length, VIIj yardes in brede."

Archibald Sparke.

2. Commander Robinson in 'The British Fleet' says :—

"The pennant has always denoted the rank of the commander of the vessel. In ancient times he was a soldier and, in the smaller craft, a man-at-arms, bearing on his lance a single-tailed pennon which he transferred to the ship. In more important vessels he was a knight, carrying a swallow-tailed banneret, now the distinguishing burgee or flag of a commodore, or captain in command of a division. On more important occasions a knight-banneret went afloat, and his square flag is now carried by our admirals."

A. G. Kealy, R.N.,
Chaplain (retired).

Caldecott (12 S. ii. 107, 195, 237).—In the church of Stanford-on-Avon, Northamptonshire, is an elaborate memorial inscribed as follows :—

"To the Memory of Mr. James Calcutt, | Who | Having first approved his Fidelity in the Family of John Brown of | Eydon in this County Esqr, Clerk of the Parliament, was afterwards | for the Space of 40 Years & upwards, successively Steward to Sr Roger | Cave, Sr Thomas Cave, Sr Verney Cave, & Sr Thomas Cave, of | Stanford in this County Baronets, whom he served with Industry, | & Integrity, always preferring Their Advantage and Interest whensoever They | came in Competition with his own. He died the 24th day of February | 1734 in the 82nd Year of his Age, leaving Issue an only Child James Calcutt, | whom He educated to the Profession of the Law, & for whom during so long | a Stewardship He chose to Provide a moderate Fortune only, with the | durable Blessing annex'd to it of having been Honestly acquired; Who | in Duty & Gratitude that his Remains may rest with Those, In whose | Service & Esteem he spent his Life, by his last Will appointed this Monument | to be erected; & according to his own Desire lies interr'd in the same Vault. | He died Sept. 1st, 1751 | Ætatis suæ 58."

In the upper part of the memorial was subsequently inscribed :—

"Mrs. Mary Calcutt died January 22nd, 1769, aged 71."

At the west end of the south aisle, on a diamond-shaped slab in the floor, is recorded :

J. C.
Obiit Septr 1
1751
Ætatis suæ
58.

John T. Page.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

The following announcement appeared in *The Clare Journal* of Monday, Oct. 19, 1807 :

"On Tuesday, 13th inst., William Calcutt, Esq., 5th Dragoon Guards, to Miss Macnamara, only daughter of Francis Macnamara of Wellpark, co. Galway, Esq."

Mrs. Calcutt was a member of the Macnamara family of Doolen and of Ennistymon House, co. Clare. Her son, Francis Macnamara Calcutt, was M.P. for co. Clare fifty or sixty years ago.

Alfred Molony.

48 Dartmouth Park Hill, N.W.

Epitaph on a Pork Butcher (12 S. ii. 188, 259).—As monumental inscriptions containing references to pork butchers are not very common, the following may be worth recording. It comes from the churchyard at Bickleigh (near Tiverton), co. Devon, a place well known in connexion with the Carew family. A further point of interest is the mention of the day of the week on which the death occurred. The monumental inscription reads :—

"Edward GIBBONS of this parish killed by the stab of a knife at Little Burn in this parish by the hand of Robert Hussey as he was assisting him in butchering of a swine-hog of which wound in his right thigh through the immense loss of blood he expired within 15 minutes on Monday 21st Dec. 1789, aged 32."

M.

"Quite all right" (12 S. ii. 207).—The expression "quite all right" has been in circulation in London, to my knowledge, for a number of years—probably ten or more—as have also "quite nice," "quite good," and similar expressions. Your correspondent's ungallant suggestion that it is mainly confined to the "weaker sex," I traverse. Pleonasms, solecisms, "howlers," slang, false grammar, and bad English

generally, come from the mouths and pens of men and women of all ages and in all stations of life, and even, as will be observed, from myself. The distinction between the uneducated and the educated is not so much in grammar or choice of words, as in pronunciation and accent. There are expressions in everyday use by educated people who never drop an *h* and always use the fashionable "one," from which "quite all right" would recoil in horror.

But these things will all be changed—after the war. REGINALD ATKINSON.

Forest Hill, S.E.

"BLUE PENCIL" (12 S. ii. 126, 174).—I sent the numbers of 'N. & Q.' containing the discussion of this phrase to a friend who is a proof-reader at the Clarendon Press. His comment is :—

"We underline with blue pencil all our queries to authors on press proofs, and this is no doubt the blue-pencilling the Rev. A. L. Mayhew refers to."

This explains satisfactorily Mr. Mayhew's use of the term "blue pencil" in his preface to Prof. Skeat's 'Glossary of Tudor and Stuart Words,' though it is not the meaning "blue pencil" generally bears in the world of journalism.

I may add a recent example of "blue pencil" as a verb. "Spero," discussing in the August number of *The London Typographical Journal* some pitfalls in English, said (p. 5) :—

"Prof. Lounsbury once did me a rather good turn. Our head-reader brought to my box his most funereal face with, 'Look here!....You've passed two split infinitives on one page....The book is being privately circulated. Its author knows nothing about grammar, and he gave us the job on condition that we would correct his errors. Some of his kind friends will be sure to pounce on these splits, and then he will consider that we have defrauded him.' 'Well, somebody should have blue-pencilled his copy.'"

"Box," it may be explained, is short for the tiny room in which the corrector of the press usually works. Its more dignified description is "reading-closet."

J. R. THORNE.

"COALS TO NEWCASTLE" (12 S. ii. 250).—'The Oxford Dictionary' gives quotations from Graunt's 'Bills of Mortality,' 1661, and Fuller's 'Worthies' before 1661; also from Heywood's 'If You Know Not Me,' second part, 1606, the following: "as common as coales from Newcastle."

G. L. APPERSON.

Brighton.

Notes on Books.

The Races of Ireland and Scotland. By W. C. Mackenzie. (Paisley, Gardner, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

WE welcome this learned treatise upon the origin of the Celtic races, an admittedly difficult subject, which has baffled many. Mr. Mackenzie claims that his book is one of independent research, and grounds himself largely upon a study of place-names, which he says cannot lie. They may not lie, but they can deceive us, as, indeed, Mr. Mackenzie has to admit. They are the keys on which we have to rely for unlocking the treasures of truth, but they come down to us often so rusted with the accretions of ages or warped by rough usage that they refuse to enter the wards to which they belong. However that may be, it is on the study of place-names that the author is content to base his researches into race-origins and prehistoric antiquities. The results are always interesting if sometimes too speculative. How far mere guesswork weakens the inquiry is manifest from the pages of possible solutions of the word "cat" (pp. 278-82).

He is met at the threshold of his investigations by those enigmatical tribes the Fomorians, the Firbolgs and the Tuatha, de Danann, whose obscurity has repelled many from further inquiry. These he patiently tackles with abundance of philological skill and daring, and comes to the conclusion that the Fomorians were Phœnician pirates, their name meaning "sea-refugees," being derived from Cymric *ffo*, flight, and *môr*, sea. Hitherto the word has been interpreted mythologically as "giants" and "beings under the sea," which, Mr. Mackenzie objects, cannot both be correct. See, however, Job xxvi. 5. As to the Fir-bolg or "Bag-men," whom some imaginative writers have identified with the Bulgars or Bulgarians, he arrives at no satisfactory conclusion: and he likewise gives up the Tuatha de Danann. He rejects Sir John Rhys's theory that the Scoti may have had their name from "scotching" or tattooing themselves (Gaelic *sgath*), and thinks they may rather have been "shooters" (Icel. *skjóta*). The mysterious St. Kilda, who is unknown to the hagiographers, seems to have been evolved from a mere misunderstanding of the name of the well *Kelda* (*childa*) imagined to be sacred to him (p. 269).

As the scope of the work embraces mythology and philology, folk-lore and tradition, history and anthropology, it would be a marvel if there were not occasional errors, but we are bound to say they are neither so serious nor so numerous as they might have been in the hands of a less learned and patient investigator. We are surprised that Mr. Mackenzie has a hankering after the old derivation of Beltine from Baal (p. 5). Some of his *obiter dicta* we have no hesitation in rejecting. "Old Nick" certainly does not represent the Scandinavian Nök, the water-horse (p. 49); and "ape" has as little to do with Cymric *ab*, denoting quickness of motion (p. 274). The explanation of the name Carmichael as a "great marsh" (p. 298), instead of "favourite of Michael" (like Cardew, "dear to God"), will commend itself to few.

The Fortnightly Review provides us with two quasi-literary character sketches, which, with some qualifications, we liked well, especially Mr. Edward Clodd on Sir Alfred Lyall, which gives, if a

partial, yet a really lively picture of a fine mind. Mr. S. P. B. Mais writes about the late Richard Middleton, and, to our thinking, rather misses some of Middleton's characteristic merits, while he exaggerates others, and shows no critical feeling for his author's weak points. M. Eça de Queiroz wrote some fifteen years ago an article on the Kaiser, which is given here in a translation, and is well worth bringing forward again. Mr. P. E. Matheson on 'Education To-day and To-morrow' seems to us at once too vague and too minute. The first thing we have to come to is, in our opinion, a revision of the fundamental principles and assumptions which have, so far, governed English education; and the second thing is a revision of educational administration; neither of which topics is adequately dealt with. Dr. Courtney's parallel between Venizelos and Demosthenes, which includes under its title 'Patriotism and Oratory' some good observations on other political orators, is the most attractive of the articles of academic interest. Dr. Dillon on 'The New Situation'; Mr. Archibald Hurd on 'The British Empire after the War'; and Mr. H. M. Hyndman on 'The Awakening of Asia' are the three most striking contributions towards a knowledge of present international developments and problems.

We congratulate *The Nineteenth Century*, in its October number, on the fine piece of criticism entitled 'Faust and the German Character,' the work of Mr. George Saunders. The analysis of 'Faust' is clever, suggestive, and, in our opinion, true; and we find ourselves in agreement with the writer in his conjectures as to the direct influence of the ideals set forth in 'Faust' upon the formation of the German character as this war has revealed it. M. Fernand Passelecq's article, 'Belgian Unity and the Flemish Movement,' should attract careful attention. We noticed some useful remarks about the error of taking linguistic affinities between peoples as implying resemblance of character and internal sympathy. Sir Malcolm McIlwraith contributes an important and also delightful account of the recent improvements in the working of the Mohammedan Law Courts of Egypt. This includes an extract from *El Mokattam* of last June, giving details of the unreformed procedure of the religious courts. How strange and entertaining some of these are may be gathered from one custom which we will quote: "Where a Cadi had, say, twenty cases to hear, he usually began by hearing, successively, the twenty plaintiffs.....and then adjourned, to future sittings, the hearing of the twenty defendants respectively." The article contains a short but noteworthy tribute to Lord Kitchener's services to Egypt in respect of the reform of judicial affairs. Lady Kinloch-Cooke's 'A Visit to Paris on the Eve of the Revolution' consists of fourteen or fifteen letters written by Frances Julia Sayer on a visit to Paris during the summer of 1788. She was in the position to see most of the interesting things going on, to hear the opinions and forebodings, and share in the gaiety of the external life of the higher classes of French society at that time of crisis. The letters are full of good particulars. Sir Francis Piggott gives us the second instalment of his 'Belligerent and Neutral from 1756 to 1915'; and our correspondent "Lewis Melville," a weighty and well-documented study of 'German Propaganda.' M. Eugène Tavernier has a fascinating subject in the life and work of Vladimir Soloviev, and—so far as this is possible within the limits of a magazine article—he does it justice. The articles more strictly on military and social topics are fully on a level with these, and we may record with pleasure that this new *Nineteenth Century* is one of the best, and should prove one of the most valuable, of its recent numbers.

The October *Cornhill* contains, we think, no paper which is quite as good as the best things in the September and August numbers, but it has three sets of reminiscences which we found of interest, and an article called 'The Voice of the Guns,' by Mr. F. J. Salmon, which gives just the kind of detail that most of us want now and again to have made vivid to the imagination. The reminiscences are, first, Sir Charles P. Lucas's account of the late John Llewelyn Davies and the Working Men's College—a good subject of its kind, and rendered the more attractive here by some unusual firmness in the writing. It was much—it was a significant feat—for one man to have accomplished both the practical, social work implied in Davies's activity as one of the Founders of the College, and the valuable translation of Plato's 'Republic.' Then there is Mr. Gathorne-Hardy's 'Balliol Memories'—various and rather sketchy, containing some good stories and the text of a clever charade by Scott of the Lexicon. The third of these articles is a record of experience in the war: Lieut. the Hon. W. Watson-Armstrong's 'My First Week in Flanders,' very good stuff. Sir Frederick Pollock writes ingeniously and amusingly about 'War and Diplomacy in Shakespeare.' Lady Bagot contributes a simple and touching story of a military hospital; Mr. Arnold Lunn a rather amusing schoolboy yarn called "'Sweep' Villers." Of Mr. Boyd Cable's 'The Old Contemptibles: the Rearguard,' we need merely say that his admirers will not be disappointed in it.

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

S. K. and Twyford—Forwarded.

M. P.—"Meend" has been discussed at 11 S. vii. 363, 432. The Rev. A. L. Mayhew, at the latter reference, thinks it is derived from *munita*, Med. Lat. for *immunitas*, a privileged district, one "immune" from seignorial rights.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 42.

NOTES:—'The Morning Post,' 1772-1916, 301—Negro, or Coloured, Bandsmen in the Army, 303—London's Entertainment to "Four Indian Kings," 304—'The Tragedy of Cæsar's Revenge,' 305—Garrick's Friends—Lewisian Epitaphs at Llanerchaeron, 307—"Cadeau" = a Present—Gloves: Survivals of Old Customs—War Words in Newspapers—Napoleon and Sugar, 308.

QUERIES:—Fishing-Rod in the Bible or Talmud—William Bell—Epitaphs in Old London and Suburban Graveyards, 308—Welthen—Author Wanted—Abell Barnard of Windsor Castle and Clewer—Drake's Ship—Quaker Grammar—"Tefal"—Kepier School, Houghton-le-Spring, 1770-90, 309—Sir Herbert Croft and Lowth—Plumstead Lloyd—Badges: Identification Sought—Ear Tingling: Charm to "Cut the Scandal"—Madame de Staël: Louis Alphonse Rocca—Eighteenth-Century Rate-Books, Fleet Street—"Septem sine horis," 310—Mary, Queen of Scots—John Jones, Author of 'Natural or Supernatural'—Boccaccio's 'Decameron,' 311.

REPLIES:—An English Army List of 1740, 311—Acco, 314—Dr. Thomas Frewen—Watch House—S. J., Water-Colour Artist—William Marshall, Earl of Striguil, 315—Author Wanted—The Sign Virgo—Restoration of Old Deeds and Manuscripts—Mother and Child, 316—Osbert Salvin—St. Newlyn East—Slonk Hill, Shoreham, Sussex—Portraits in Stained Glass, 317—"Court" in French Place-Names—Apothecary M.P.s, 318—"One's place in the sun"—Erasmus Saunders, Winchester Scholar—Village Pounds, 319.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'Le Strange Records'—'The Burlington Magazine.'

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

'THE MORNING POST,' 1772-1916.

NOWADAYS it is impossible to conceive of London without its multitude of morning papers, yet, when *The Morning Post* was first issued on the 2nd of November, 1772, there were only two other morning papers published in London, and these with but a very limited circulation, viz., *The Public Advertiser*, associated with the printing of the Junius letters, which expired in 1793, and *The Morning Chronicle*, founded by "Memory Woodfall" in 1769. It is true that there was *The Public Ledger*, founded in 1759, and still flourishing; but it was and is exclusively commercial, and is only of interest to the merchant and the large trader.

On the 9th of August last *The Morning Post* issued its 45,000th number, and this it commemorated by an article over the signature of M. T. E., in which are given some reminiscences of its career. Its full title was originally *The Morning Post and Daily Advertiser*, and it has appeared, with the exception of one day, when the editor was indisposed, "as regular as the morning sun, and has outlived all its contemporaries" ('Lord Glenesk and "The Morning Post,"' by Reginald Lucas).

Among the original proprietors was John Bell, ever to be remembered by his beautiful edition of the "British Poets." In order to evade the stamp duty, he brought out the paper in pamphlet form, consisting of four pages, each measuring twenty inches by fourteen, published at one penny. But the Board of Inland Revenue, which, as long as the taxes on the press remained, kept a keen eye on all newspapers, was "down" on him, and in a fortnight this paragraph appeared:—

> "This present paper will be delivered for only one halfpenny more than the former, and although every paper stands the proprietor in a penny extraordinary, the various publishers will be established in various parts of the town, and it will be sold for three half pence."

In 1775 that extraordinary man, Henry Bate, "the fighting parson," became editor; in 1780, however, he quarrelled with the proprietors, and founded *The Morning Herald*. He had, in the course of his career, been engaged in several duels, and *The Morning Post* had to defend many actions for libel. The most serious of these was Bate's charging the Duke of Richmond with treasonably communicating with the French, invasion by whom was then feared. For this Bate was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. He is better remembered as Sir Henry Bate Dudley. He took the name of Dudley in compliance with a will, and for his defence of the Prince of Wales was rewarded with a baronetcy. Referring to his editorship, Mr. Escott, in his 'Masters of English Journalism,' says:—

> "Buffoonery, scurrility, riskiness of language, reeking of scandal, and only falling short of the obscene, had formed the staple of the unregenerate *Morning Post* under Bate's editorship."

The paper was unfortunate in having a yet more unworthy clergyman to succeed him, William Jackson, an Irish revolutionist ('D.N.B.,' xxix. 110), and preacher at Tavistock Chapel, Drury Lane. He had charge of *The Morning Post* in 1784, when, as "Scrutineer," he fiercely attacked Fox on the occasion of his election for Westminster, but in such a way as to keep clear of an action for libel.

Following him John Taylor, who had been the dramatic critic, became editor. He was the author of 'Monsieur Tonson,' and was avowedly promoted to the editorship that he might forward the cause of a clique at Court, in return for a substantial bribe. Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar) used to write verses and whimsical articles, and John Taylor, in his memoirs (vol. ii. pp. 265-70), relates that "they often remained at the office till three in the morning," when they "were pleasantly supplied with punch." Taylor held the position for only two years, and was dismissed by the proprietor, whose name is not known, because he "thought I had not devil enough for the conduct of a public journal."

In 1791 the paper was cast in heavy damages for libel, the action being brought by Lady Elizabeth Lambert, daughter of the Countess of Cavan, in consequence of a gross charge made against her. The jury awarded her 4,000*l.* damages, probably the largest amount up to that time given against a newspaper.

In the following year Richard Tattersall became proprietor, and the paper was chiefly known for advertisements of horses and carriages. He was reimbursed for any loss by the Prince Regent, but he was not satisfied; the circulation was only 350, and in 1795 he sold the paper to Peter and Daniel Stuart for 600*l.*, this amount including the entire plant. Daniel took sole control, and he may be regarded as the real founder of *The Morning Post*, as from the date of his management its prosperity was established. He made the paper independent of party, but he and his brother do not appear to have been over-scrupulous, for in the year following its purchase Timperley records:—

"1796, February 7th, a forged French newspaper, called *L'Éclair*, circulated in London. On the 3rd of July a verdict of 100*l.* was given against D. Stuart of *The Morning Post* for sending the paper to the proprietors of *The Telegraph*; and on the following day a verdict of 1,500*l.* was given against Mr. Dickinson for falsely accusing Mr. Goldsmid, the money broker, of the forgery."

Stuart secured a strong staff of contributors, including his brother-in-law James Mackintosh (afterwards knighted), Coleridge, Southey, Lamb, and Wordsworth—all young men. Daniel Stuart at this time was only 29, while Mackintosh was but a year older; Coleridge was 25; Charles Lamb but 25 when he joined in 1800; and Southey only a year older than Lamb. With such a staff the circulation of the paper rapidly increased, and Fox Bourne, in 'English Newspapers,' devotes a chapter to Daniel Stuart's writers, and records that Coleridge's 'Fire, Famine, and Slaughter,' which appeared in the paper on the 8th of January, 1798, "caused some excitement and not a little indignation by its allusion to Pitt—'letters four to form his name.'" Another of Coleridge's poems, 'The Recantation,' appeared on the 16th of April of that year. To get Coleridge to do any regular work was an impossibility; he would not attend to his engagements, and went off to Germany with Wordsworth, Southey in his absence supplying the deficiency. In the autumn of 1799, on his return to England, Stuart tried to fix him, taking a room for him in King Street, Covent Garden, and for some months he wrote a series of articles on French politics. In these he so denounced Bonaparte, and so severely criticized the peace of Amiens, that Fox referred to them in the House of Commons as a principal cause of the renewal of the war ('Biographia Literaria,' vol. i. p. 222). Grant, in his 'History of the Newspaper Press,' devotes much space to Coleridge's connexion with *The Morning Post*, and his "sterling honesty" as a journalist. He used to insist that if he became editor of the paper he "should not be interfered with as to the manner in which he would conduct it." Writing to Stuart on Catholic Emancipation, he said: "If I write, I must be allowed to express the truth and the whole truth."

Of Stuart's high opinion of Coleridge there can be no question, and but for the latter's unfortunate habit—entirely due to ill-health and nervous depression—he would have gladly taken him into partnership. Unhappily, as we all know, quarrels arose, and when, in 1835, Coleridge's 'Table Talk' appeared with the statement that in one year he had raised the sale of *The Morning Post* to 7,000 copies, Stuart, in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, disputed this; and Grant shows the impossibility of such an increase, as "no morning paper ever attained a circulation of even 5,000 for many years afterwards."

I have confirmed this statement by reference to the Stamp Returns, and I find that in 1837 the sale was under 2,600, and, although it showed a steady increase until 1846, had then only reached 3,350. In the year of the Great Exhibition it had fallen to 2,600, and 1854, the last year for which the Stamp Return was issued, showed only a very slight increase.

Charles Lamb, as readers of 'Elia' will remember, in his essay 'Newspapers Thirty-Five Years Ago,' speaks of "Dan Stuart" as "one of the finest-tempered of editors"

and "frank, plain, and English all over." The papers of that day kept an author

"bound to furnish daily a quantum of witty paragraphs. Sixpence a joke—and it was thought pretty high too—was Dan Stuart's settled remuneration in these cases."

The length of no paragraph was to exceed seven lines. Fox Bourne gives a specimen of one of these which appeared with the pen-name of "Tabitha Bramble," and may or may not have been written by Lamb; it was printed in *The Morning Post* of April 19, 1798:—

Impromptu on reading a notice to the creditors of Homer, a linendraper, and lately a bankrupt:

That Homer should a bankrupt be
Is not so very Od-d'ye-se,
Since (but perhaps I'm wrong instructed)
Most Ill-he-had his books conducted.

Lamb relates how he would get up at five, so as to turn out his witty paragraphs before breakfast, and leave home for the India Office at eight o'clock.

Stuart was proprietor of the paper for only eight years, during which, according to Grant's estimate, the yearly profits were from 5,000*l.* to 6,000*l.* In 1803 he sold the property for 25,000*l.* In 1826 the paper was considerably enlarged, so as to give more space for Parliamentary and other reports. Thus it was among the first to print notices of music and the drama.

In October, 1821, *The Morning Post* had a poem by Macaulay, 'Tears of Sensibility.' He intended it as a burlesque on the style of the magazine of the day, but the editor evidently took it seriously, as did Macaulay's mother, to whom he replied somewhat indignantly:—

"I could not suppose that you could have suspected me of *seriously* composing such a farrago of false metaphors and unmeaning epithets."—Trevelyan's 'Life,' new edition, vol. i. p. 109.

The poem obtained "more attention and received more praise in Cambridge than it deserved." Here is the first verse:—

No pearl of ocean is so sweet
As that in my Zuleika's eye.
No earthly jewel can compete
With tears of sensibility.

In 1835 Disraeli became a contributor, and in August he writes to his sister that in its

"columns some great unknown has suddenly arisen....all attempts at discovering the writer have been baffled, and the mystery adds to the interest the articles excite."

This was just the sort of mystery that Disraeli would revel in, and the secret remained until divulged in the first volume of his 'Life' by Monypenny. When Disraeli made his maiden speech on the 7th of December, 1837, *The Morning Herald* and *The Standard* passed it over in silence, but *The Morning Post* reported it, and complained that it was delivered "amid discourteous interruptions from the Radicals."

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(*To be continued.*)

NEGRO, OR COLOURED, BANDSMEN IN THE ARMY.

WHAT is their history? This question might appear to be answered to some extent by a paragraph which was published in *The Pall Mall Gazette* of July 19 last; but apart from one's general doubt as to newspaper paragraphs concerning history, there is in this a glaring error which may well destroy all belief in the story. It will be seen that the Duke of York is spoken of as Commander-in-Chief in 1783. In that year Prince Frederick was 20 years old, and was usually called the Bishop of Osnaburgh. In 1784 he was created Duke of York and Albany, and having in 1780 been commissioned a colonel in the army, he was in 1784 made Lieutenant-General Colonel of the Coldstream Guards. In 1795 he was appointed Field-Marshal on the Staff, and in 1798 Commander-in-Chief in Great Britain. (See 'A History of the British Army,' by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, vol. iv. part ii. p. 876, and the 'Dictionary of National Biography.')

Here is *The Pall Mall Gazette* paragraph:—

"The announcement that a negro has enlisted in the Welsh Guards recalls the days when many of our regiments had black bandsmen. These were first attached to the Army in 1783 owing to one of the Guards' bands having refused in a body to play at an entertainment organized by the officers. As none of the men was attested they could not be punished for insubordination, so the officers petitioned the Duke of York, then Commander-in-Chief, that bandsmen should in future be made subject to military law. The Duke would not agree to this, but he brought over from Hanover for the Guards a complete German military band, which included negro players for the bass drum, cymbals, and triangles. Nearly every regiment in the Service hastened to reorganize its band, engaging coloured performers for all percussion instruments. Down to 1841 the band of the Scots Guards included a negro musician."

It is not clear whether the writer means one band for one regiment, or one only for the brigade.

In a little book called 'The Natural History of the "Hawk" Tribe,' by J. W. Carleton, illustrated by A. Henning (no date,

but, according to Kirk's 'Supplement to Allibone's Critical Dictionary,' published 1848), p. 48, is a woodcut of a negro (big) drummer. He is wearing a much ornamented shell jacket, a large turban-like headdress with a chain, crescent, and tuft, also earrings. The drum is slung over his right shoulder. I assume that he is a drummer in a military band. The only reference to him in the letterpress (p. 47) is: "If there were no niggers, who would make sugar for us, and beat the big drum?"

Coloured musicians in military bands were apparently not exclusively in the English and Hanoverian armies, as there is, or was recently, in the Musée Carnavalet (Paris) a small coloured drawing of a "Timbalier de la musique du régiment des gardes françaises," a negro. He has cymbals in his hands. The drawing is not dated, but as it is in the Salle de la Bastille, it belongs, presumably, to the Revolutionary period.

It is worth mentioning that in the Westminster Tournament Roll (Tournament, Feb. 12 and 13, 1509/10, in honour of Queen Katherine of Aragon and in celebration of the birth of Henry, Duke of Cornwall) one of the six mounted trumpeters is a negro, or at least a coloured man, wearing a greci turban, the others having no headgear. The trumpeters are sounding "Le son des Trompettes. A lhostel." The roll, lent by the College of Arms, was to be seen recently in the heraldic exhibition at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in Savile Row.

The band attached to four companies of the West Middlesex Militia is described in an extract from a letter dated July 2, 1793, given at 1 S. xii. 121 :—

"It consisted of five clarionets, two French horns, one bugle horn, one trumpet, two bassoons, one bass drum, two triangles (the latter played by boys about nine years old), two tambourines (the performers mulattos); and the clash-pans by a real blackamoor, a very active man, who walked between the two mulattos, which had a very grand appearance indeed."

There may be some true statements in *The Pall Mall Gazette* story, but this letter written in 1793 makes it clear that the Duke of York *as Commander-in-Chief* was not the originator of negro bandsmen in the English army.

Granting that *The Pall Mall Gazette* made the small error of writing 1783 for 1784, it is conceivable that as Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant-General, and a son of the King, he did that which he is alleged to have done as Commander-in-Chief.

No doubt there are many pictures in which appear negro drummers, &c., in military bands.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

LONDON'S ENTERTAINMENT TO "FOUR INDIAN KINGS."

THERE was announced in *The Public Advertiser* for Jan. 3, 1759, as having

"just arrived from America, and to be seen at the New York Coffee-house in Sweeting's Alley, a famous Mohawk Indian warrior....a sight worthy the curiosity of every True Briton."

It was added that this was "the only Indian that has been in England since the reign of Queen Anne"; and it is curious to note how certain Indians then were welcomed.

In *The Post-Man* for April 20-22, 1710, it was recorded that

"The Four Indian Kings, or Chiefs, of the 5 Nations of Indians laying between New-England, New-York, Canada or New-France, who arrived here some days ago, had on Wednesday last [April 19] their Publick Audience of Her Majesty in great Ceremony, being conducted thereunto in 2 of her Majesties Coaches by Sir Charles Cotterel, Master of the Ceremonies. They went yesterday to Greenwich and were Entertain'd on Board one of Her Majesty's Yatchs [*sic*]."

But this was only the beginning of their round of entertainment, which was a marked feature of London's social life during their stay; and the Queen's Theatre in the Haymarket was particularly in evidence in this direction. 'The Old Batchelor,' with Betterton in the leading part, was announced to be given there for "the Entertainment of the Four Indian Kings lately arriv'd from America," on Monday, April 24; but this was altered—probably because of the serious illness of Betterton, who died a few days later—to "a play call'd Macbeth," though "the Tickets deliver'd for the 'Old Batchelor' will be taken at this Play." The management seems to have been so well satisfied with the experiment that, on the next night, it gave an opera entitled 'Almahide,' again "for the Entertainment of the Four Indian Kings," though Drury Lane had advertised for the same evening, and likewise "for the Entertainment of the Four Indian Kings lately arriv'd from North America," the play of 'Aurungzebe; or, The Great Mogul,' presumably from some odd mental association of Red Indians with natives of India.

It is uncertain from the manner in which the advertisements were lumped together in *The Daily Courant* for the Wednesday—April 26—whether 'Venice Preserv'd' at the Queen's or 'The Emperour of the Moon' at Drury Lane, though probably the latter, was designed specially to be

"For the Entertainment of Four Indian Kings lately arriv'd from Northern America, &c. Tee Yee Neen Ho Ga Row, Emperour of the Six

Nations, Sa Ga Yean Qua Rash Tow, King of the Maquas, E Tow oh Kaom, King of the River Nation, On Nee Yeath Tow no Riow, King of Granahjoh-Hore."

Drury Lane, however, certainly carried on the competition, by playing on the Friday evening a comedy "never acted but once," named 'Squire Brainless, or Trick upon Trick,'

"For the Entertainment of the Four Indian Kings lately arriv'd from Northern America, being the last Time of their appearing at a Play."

Their entertainment was not yet at an end, for on the Saturday, and specifically once more "For the Entertainment of four Indian Kings lately arriv'd in this Kingdom," was to be seen

"At the Cockpit Royal in Cartwright-street the South side of St. James's Park, the Royal Sport of Cock-fighting for 2 Guineas a Battle, a Pair of Shagbags fight for 5*l.* and a Battle Royal."

The drama and the cockpit thus having done their best respectively to elevate and enliven the visitors, music was afforded its chance, it being announced that

"At the Desire of several Ladies of Quality, and for the Entertainment of the Emperor of the Mohocks, and the 3 Indian Kings, (being the last Time of their Appearance in Publick) on Monday, the 1st of May, for the Benefit of Mrs. Hemmings, at the Great Room in York-Buildings, will be presented a Consort of Vocal and Instrumental Musick, by the best Masters."

Sport reasserted two days later its claims, for on May 3, and once again "For the Entertainment of the Four Indian Kings," a trial of skill was announced to be fought at the Bear-Garden at Hockley-in-the-Hole,

"between John Parkes, from Coventry, and Thomas Hesgate, a Barkshire-Man, at these following Weapons, viz. Back-Sword, Sword and Dagger, Sword and Buckler, Single Falchon, Case of Falchons, and Quarter-Staff."

Whether it was that the novelty of their attraction had worn off, or that our Indian visitors had left town, this seems to have been the last pastime advertised for their entertainment. But the Londoner, ever desirous, like the Athenian of old, to tell or to hear some new thing, was speedily provided with a not dissimilar show, as the Queen's Theatre announced for May 4 a revival of "The Play of King Harry the 4th, with the Humours of Sir John Falstaf,"

"for the Entertainment of Don Venturo Zary, the Emperor of Morocco's Minister, and Elhaz Guzman the Royal Messenger from the said Emperor Muley Ismael to Her Majesty, with their Attendants in their several Habits, &c., having never as yet appeared in Publick."

It was specially noted in the advertisement that "There Will be no Play in Drury Lane this Night"; but "Old Drury" made up for this lack a week later by announcing to be acted "A Novelty; or Three Plays in One....[with] Six Entertainments of Dances," "for the Entertainment of several Foreigners"—this last brings not improbably a satiric touch. And one wonders, in the end, what "the Four Indian Kings" thought of, and how far they enjoyed, their very varied entertainments in London.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

'THE TRAGEDY OF CÆSAR'S REVENGE.'

UNDER this title the Malone Society in 1911 reprinted the play originally issued as 'The Tragedie of Cæsar and Pompey or Cæsars Reuenge' (1607). The reprint was prepared by Dr. F. S. Boas, with the assistance of the general editor, Dr. W. W. Greg. In its 'Collections,' I. parts 4 and 5, the Society gave some of the author's obligations to Daniel, Spenser, and Marlowe, detected by Mr. C. Crawford. Independently Dr. Wilhelm Mühlfeld reprinted the play in the 'Shakespeare-Jahrbuch' of 1911 and 1912, and in his Münster inaugural dissertation of 1912. Both the Malone editors and Dr. Mühlfeld suggested certain emendations, neither party being acquainted with the work of the other. But the original text was so corrupt that both left a good deal to exercise the brain of their successors, as perhaps the present paper will show.

My notes are intended to supplement those of the Malone editors. I have, therefore, not touched on any passages which they, in my opinion, have satisfactorily emended. On the other hand, I have included Dr. Mühlfeld's suggestions (many of which had also occurred to me) on passages not corrected in the Malone edition. They are indicated by "M." Many of the new suggestions were no doubt considered by the Malone editors either too doubtful or too obvious to be made by themselves. I think, however, that it may be convenient to future students of the play to have them in black and white.

I should add that my attention was recalled to this play, and particularly to Dr. Mühlfeld's work in connexion with it, by a paper on the sources of the play kindly sent me by the author, Prof. H. M. Ayres of Columbia University, New York.*

* 'Cæsar's Revenge,' reprinted from the "Publications of the Modern Language Association of America," xxx. 4.

TEXTUAL NOTES.

l. 19. troonkes.—Perhaps "rankes," influenced by "troupes" preceding.

ll. 20, 21.

He whose proud Trophies whileom Asia field,
And conquered Pontus, singe his lasting praise.

—Read "fild" ("filled") and "Pontus singes." Cp. l. 216, "Pharsalia doth thy conquest sound."

l. 24. his high hang'd lookes.—Query "his high haught lookes"?

l. 27. haires.—Query "chaires"? Gods and men may be bound to the chairs of the Fates by adamantine chains, but hardly to their hairs. Cp. Bacon, 'Adv. of Learning,' I. i. 3: "According to the allegory of the poets, the highest link of nature's chain must needs be tied to the foot of Jupiter's chair."

l. 38. What Lawes, Armes and Pride.—Query "What Lawles Armes," &c., or "What Lawes and Armes," &c.?

l. 120. Oh, what disgrace can taunt this worthinesse.—Query "taint"? (Cp. "blemish" above). Cp. l. 2239,

What Bastard feare hath taunted our dead hearts,

where "tainted" seems required; and 'II. Tamburlaine,' IV. i. 24, "our taintlesse swords."

l. 143. My fall augmented.—Query "My fall's augmented"?

ll. 150-51.

Thy former haps did Men thy vertue shew,
But now that fayles them which thy vertue knew.

—Query "which they vertue knew"? The reverse error, "they" for "thy," is found in ll. 410, 646, 1846. Perhaps "them" should be "thee."

l. 171. Tis but discomfort which misgreeues thee this.—Read "misgeeues" (=misgives). Cp. ll. 1729-30, "Brutus too | Doth geeue thee this," and l. 2229. The word was affected by "Greefe" following. M. shows that the lines are suggested by Spenser, 'F. Q.,' I. vii. xli.

l. 263. goaring.—Perhaps "goarie"; and in l. 1988, "Blood-thirsting," perhaps "Blood-thirstie."

l. 311. was.—Query "wast"? Cp. l. 2139.

l. 318. no while.—Read "no whit" (cp. l. 871).

l. 329. The Meroe.—Read "That Meroe."

l. 335. Scythia.—Query "Scythian"? For the reverse, cp. l. 1438.

ll. 348-9.—M. shows that these lines are suggested by Lucan, vii. 449-50:—

Scilicet ipse....petet ignibus Oeten,
Immeritæque nemus Rhodopes.

This makes it likely that "underringing" should be "undeseruing."

l. 356. Furor in flame.—Query "Enrold in flame" (cp. note on l. 2265). M. shows that the line is suggested by Spenser, 'F. Q.,' I. viii. ix.:—

Hurles forth his thundring dart with deadly food
Enrold in flames and smouldring dreriment.

l. 357. blast.—Read "plast" (placed). Cp. 'Span. Trag.,' III. i. 3. The word was affected by "blase" immediately above.

l. 372. it seuers.—Read "vs seuers" (M.).

l. 394. O.—Read "Or."

Ib. pleasure.—Read "presence."

l. 398. those mis-fortunes.—Read "these." &c.

ll. 404-6.

Thy rented hayre doth rent my heart in twayne,
And those fayr Seas, that raine doune showers of tears,
Do melt my soule....

—In l. 783 we have:—

rent thy wretched haire
Drowne blobred cheekes in seas of saltest teares.

We must apparently accept the mixed metaphor in l. 405, and not suppose that "Seas" should be "Eies."

l. 425. Let me in this (I feare) my last request
Not to indanger thy beloved life.

—Can "Let" stand in the sense of "yield," "grant"? "Let me have my way."

l. 494. her flowery fayre.—Apparently "fayre" ="fere," companion. Cp. l. 503.

ll. 498-9. So hath your presence....
....comforts poor Ægipts Queene

—Query "doth....comfort," "hath....comfort" (=comforted), "hath....comforts for Ægipts Queene"?

l. 525. eleuen yeares tedious seege.—Can "eleuen" be right? Should we read "the ten"? Cp. l. 1257, "that same ten years Troians warre."

ll. 573-7. Might all the deedes....
It shall not be the least....

—For "Might" read "Mõgst" (='mongst).

l. 588. staind white.—Query "staine-white"?

l. 624. prosecuting.—Perhaps "persecuting."

l. 700.—Defective.

l. 741. presant.—Query "message"?

l. 750. ambitions wings.—Probably right, cp. l. 1468. If the word should be "ambitious" cp. l. 2014.

l. 774. Thee to behold.—Query for "Thee" read "Thẽc" (Thenc, Thence)?

l. 789. Vnhappy long to speak.—For "long" read "tong" (M.).

ll. 802-3. his Ghost
That now sits wandring by the Stygian bankes.

—"Sits wandring" is suspicious. But it is unsafe to emend it in face of ll. 2468-9, "Brutus I come to company thy soule | Which by Cocytus wandreth all alone," and 'I. Tamburlaine,' V. ii. 402, "Millions of soules sit on the bankes of Styx." One must suppose that "sits"= remains.

l. 829. which.—The Malone editors suggest "mine," but, in spite of the loose grammar, "which" is perhaps sound.

l. 844. Cleops.—Read "Cheops" (M.).

l. 864. prefest.—Read "profest" (M.).

l. 883. Nemean toyles.—The word "Nemean" seems to have crept in from the line above and displaced a longer word.

l. 896. these murtherous.—Query "those," &c.?

l. 900. The purple Hyacinth of Phæbus Land.—For "Land" read "Lou'd" (loved). M. and Crawford show that the passage is based on 'F. Q.,' III. vi. xlv.:—

Fresh Hyacinthus, Phœbus paramoure
And dearest love;
Foolish Narcisse, that likes the watry shore,
Sad Amaranthus, &c.

l. 903. of.—Read "and" (M.).

l. 908.—M. shows that these lines follow Spenser, 'F. Q.,' III. i. li.

l. 922. Winde.—Read "Wende." Cp. l. 597.

l. 925. these.—Query "those"?

l. 954. rang'd.—Read "raign'd." The rime-word is "constraynd." M. and C. point out that ll. 948-54 are based on Spenser's poem to Sir Chr. Hatton, prefixed to the 'F. Q.':—

Those prudent heads....
And in the neck of all the world to rayne.

l. 981. End of the sentence.

l. 1000. There.—Query "Where"?

Sheffield. G. C. MOORE SMITH.

(To be continued.)

GARRICK'S FRIENDS.—Under this heading there appeared in *The Times* of July 8 last (p. 5, col. 2) the following announcement:—

"The chief interest at Messrs. Christie's sale of pictures yesterday centred in the family portraits sent by Lieut. B. A. Wallis Wilson. There can be little doubt that the Sir Joshua Reynolds, 'Portrait of a Boy of the Wallis Family,' in mauve slashed dress and Vandycke collar and cuffs, sketching in a landscape, represents Albany Charles Wallis, the son of David Garrick's friend and executor, Albany Wallis. He was a Westminster scholar, and was drowned in the Thames on March 29, 1776, at the age of 13, a year or so after the portrait was painted. Garrick erected a monument to the boy's memory in Westminster Abbey, where he is described as 'amantissimi Patris unica Spes.' The portrait was purchased by Messrs. Pawsey & Payne, who also acquired Hoppner's portrait of the boy's father, Albany Wallis, who, in his turn, defrayed the cost of the monument to Garrick, also in Westminster Abbey. Wallis was a solicitor, of Norfolk Street, London...."

Albany Wallis being thus, for the moment, in the public eye (at any rate of the artistic world), it may be due to him to recall his services as an intermediary in bringing to light a lost play written by Fielding. His part is best told in the words of the 'Advertisement' prefixed to the nearly thirty-years-lost comedy, 'The Fathers; or, The Good Natured Man':—

"The author had shown the play to his friend Mr. Garrick, and entertaining a high esteem for the taste and critical discernment of Sir Charles [Hanbury] Williams, he afterwards delivered the manuscript to Sir Charles for his opinion. Appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Russia, Sir Charles had not leisure to examine the play before he left England....He died in Russia [in 1759], and the manuscript was lost.

"About two years ago [*i.e.*, in 1775] Thomas Johnes, Esq., member for Cardigan, received from a young friend, as a present, a tattered manuscript play....Mr. Johnes took the dramatic foundling to his protection; read it; determined to obtain Mr. Garrick's opinion of it; and for that purpose sent to Mr. Wallis of Norfolk Street, who waited upon Mr. Garrick with the manuscript, and asked him if he knew whether the late Sir Charles Williams had ever written a play. Mr. Garrick cast his eye upon it. 'The lost sheep is found! This is Harry Fielding's comedy!' cried Mr Garrick in a manner that evinced the most friendly regard for the memory of the author."

The play was staged at Drury Lane in 1778, and Garrick, though ill, wrote an excellent Prologue and Epilogue for the occasion. Garrick died the following year, and almost the last words he penned were:—

"Mr. Fielding was my particular friend; he had written a comedy, called 'The Good Natured Man,' which being sent to his different friends was lost. It luckily fell to my lot to discover it. Had I found a mine of gold on my own land it could not have given me more pleasure."

This cordiality of sentiment towards a brother artist who had passed into the shade a quarter of a century earlier, and his delicate sympathy with Albany Wallis when he lost his boy, are signal proofs of the genuineness of Garrick's hope that "my likings and attachments to my friends may be remembered when my fool's cap and bells will be forgotten." J. PAUL DE CASTRO.

LEWISIAN EPITAPHS AT LLANERCHAERON.—On the west end of the Parish Church of St. Non, the mother of St. David, at Llanerchaeron (=clearing-on-the-River-Aeron, at its confluence with the rill Mydyr), in Cardiganshire, there are two epitaphs, one being:—

Here lieth the Body
of Iohn Lewis of
Lanerchaeron Gent.
Deceas'd the 8th of
Septemr 1738 Ag'd 43
O BIOΣ BPOTOIΣ AΔHΛOΣ

This is interesting to the public as showing that Greek was not unclear to some mortals who passed their life in Wales when George II. was king. The other is older:—

Behold ye tombd! Interrd lies one
While liv'd on Earth, made heaven his hom
Obedient to his God: faithfull to his kin
True to his trust: Abhorring sin
A space confin'd in silent dust
Till ye Trumpet sound, yt call ye just

In this we remark the anonymity; the elliptic grammar; the use of *f* instead of *t*; and the singular economical combination of the bottom of *b* and *d* in "tombed"; as well as the unusual invocation of the other *sepulti*. Below it is incised the bust of an angel-trumpeter, facing to the spectator's right; and above a lion (=*llew*) rampant, looking to his left. The latter engraving is the crest, and play upon the name, of the Lewis family, which has its part in the nomination of the Vicar, and is represented in the parish by a widow, aged 103, whose husband died in 1855, and is commemorated by the only other epitaph inside that church.

E. S. DODGSON.

"Cadeau"=a Present.—The 'N.E.D.' furnishes no earlier instance of the introduction of this word than that found in the 'Ingoldsby Legends.' Fanny Burney, not yet Madame D'Arblay, had written in August, 1790: "I believe [the Princess] had no cadeau that gave her equal delight" ('Diary,' &c., ed. 1905, iv. 415).

Richard H. Thornton.

Gloves: Survivals of Old Customs.—In the third volume of 'L'Archéologie Française,' by M. C. Eulart, which deals with costume in the Middle Ages, I read at p. 256:—

"Il était considéré comme scandaleux à la fin du XI^e siècle d'entrer ganté à l'église, et c'était encore une grave insulte au XIV^e de ne pas se déganter pour serrer la main d'un ami."

I think we may see the remains of the former custom in the Catholic practice of removing one's gloves before approaching the Communion-rail to receive the Sacrament. The latter custom seems to survive in England, where the formula "Excuse my gloves" always astonishes a Frenchman when he first comes across it. P. Turpin.

Folkestone.

War Words in Newspapers.—I am glad that 'N. & Q.' is protesting against the needless, and in some cases incorrect, use of certain words that are constantly appearing in the newspapers. I am offended by the following—to select but a few:—

Annihilate.—*E.g.*, "After a body of men have been annihilated, there is always a large number that escapes."

Decimate.—This word is generally made to imply almost entire destruction.

Asphyxiating Gas.—Written inaccurately instead of "irritant gas," a very different matter.

Orienting.—This word is used in a way that sometimes becomes utterly ridiculous, as, *e.g.*, we were told some months ago that "Bulgaria was orienting towards the Central Powers." W. B. S.

Napoleon and Sugar.—The present high price of sugar in England may recall the fact that there was a similar scarcity in France during the later period of the Napoleonic wars. The emperor sought to aim a blow at British commerce and the colonies by encouraging the manufacture of sugar from beet-root. A smart caricature was published on the occasion, in which the little King of Rome was represented sitting on his nurse's lap, chewing a huge beetroot, while the nurse encouraged him by saying: "Mangez, mangez toujours, mon petit roi; votre papa dit que c'est du sucre." Beetroot sugar was then, of course, a novelty.

Andrew de Ternant.

36 Somerleyton Road, Brixton, S.W.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

Fishing-Rod in the Bible or Talmud.—There is no express mention of a fishing-rod in the Old Testament or New Testament, though some passages have been supposed to imply its use. Nor, to judge by S. Krauss ('Talmudische Archäologie,' 1910), is the rod mentioned in the Talmud. The opinion of your learned correspondent Mr. M. L. R. Breslar on both points would be much valued. S. Lane-Poole.

William Bell.—I shall be glad of information about William Bell, described in S. Redgrave's 'Dictionary of Artists of the English School' as "portrait and history painter." I know what is said about him there, and also in Bryan's 'Dictionary.' It appears that

"he found a patron in Lord Delaval, and painted two views of his Lordship's mansion, Seaton Delaval, and several whole-length portraits of his family."

Do these pictures still exist, and if so, where are they? Philip Norman.

45 Evelyn Gardens, S.W.

Epitaphs in Old London and Suburban Graveyards.—Is there any comprehensive collection of such inscriptions made before the general craze for their destruction set in at the end of last century? The collections for Lambeth, Battersea, &c., recently published in 'N. & Q.' are most interesting and valuable, and should excite imitation. Unfortunately, so many of our old London churchyards have, I fear, disappeared, leaving no trace behind them.

Can any contributor to 'N. & Q.' kindly inform me if a collection has been made of the epitaphs in the churchyard of St. Anne's, Limehouse? When I visited that interesting old church, now in the midst of an asphalted playground—looking far more dismal than when it was surrounded by a "God's Acre"—I noticed that almost all the tombstones were more or less defaced, and covered up with rubbish against

the churchyard wall—a truly deplorable sight.

In the Liverpool Public Library there is a most admirable collection of the city churchyard inscriptions (I think made anonymously). If only we had been so fortunate as to have similar enthusiasts in bygone London! G. J., F.S.A.

WELTHEN.—Can any one give me any information about the name Welthen? I have come across only one instance of it. I find it as a female Christian name of a married woman who died in 1737. She had several children, and I have seen records of their baptisms and their mother's name in the registers of two different parishes in North Somerset. The dates of the baptisms of her children are from 1690 to 1698. In the registers of one parish the name is spelt consistently throughout as Welthen; in the registers of the other parish the spellings are Welthen, Wellin, Welthin, Melthin (?). I should be glad to know of any other instances of this name, or to receive any information as to its derivation and provenance. Is it a true name or a corruption or misreading of a true name, or an arbitrary invention? E. J. D. HELLIER.

Enfield, Albert Road, Clevedon.

AUTHOR WANTED.—Can any of your readers give me any information as to the "poem" from which the subjoined lines were taken?

I believe there was a small book full of verses of the same character published in the seventies or thereabouts, and I should be glad to get hold of a copy:—

> The Ancestor remote of Man,
> Says Darwin, is the Ascidian,
> A scanty sort of water beast,
> That for ninety million years at least
> Before Gorillas came to be
> Went roaming up and down the sea, &c.

T. V. HODGSON, Curator.

Museum and Art Gallery, Plymouth.

ABELL BARNARD OF WINDSOR CASTLE AND CLEWER.—1. Information is sought concerning Abell Barnard, described in his will (1658) as "of Windsor Castle Gent." Are there any published records which might show what appointment he held at the Castle, and who his father was?

2. In the printed Somerset wills (1653) there is mention of a "Mr. Joel Barnard our Parson (of Clewer, Berks)." In Foster's 'Alumni' there is mention of Dudley, son of Abel Barnard, Vicar of Clewer, Berks, who matriculated 1639. A few years ago, however, I was informed that there was no record of a Barnard having been vicar of Clewer. I shall be extremely obliged if any of your readers will kindly direct me how to obtain further information on this subject. I presume Abell Barnard of Windsor Castle would not have been described as "Gent." had he been a parson. H. C. B.

DRAKE'S SHIP.—Information is desired on the following points in connexion with the ultimate fate of Drake's famous ship "that compassed the world":—

1. What is known of "John Davis of Deptford, Esq.," who presented to the University Library in Oxford a chair made from her timbers?

2. When did this presentation take place?

3. What is the authority for the statement that a serving table made from the timbers of the same ship is preserved in the Hall of the Middle Temple?

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

QUAKER GRAMMAR.—Was it in consequence of some conscientious objection to the ordinary rule of English speech that members of the Society of Friends ignored the nominative of the second person singular and used the accusative instead of it, with a verb in the plural? I should like to be able to follow their reasoning. "Mary, are thee there?" jars on an ear educated beyond the pale, and so does "How nice thee look!" I take these examples from the 'Life and Letters of Mrs. Sewell.' She died some thirty-five years ago, since when Quaker syntax may have been revised.

ST. SWITHIN.

"TEFAL."—In a document dated July 4, 1620, mention is made of a lease procured from the King "of the artillery yard near unto the minorits [Minories, J. H. L.] under an antient obsolete name of the Tefal yard."

What is the word "tefal"?

J. H. LESLIE, Major.

KEPIER SCHOOL, HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, 1770-90.—During this period two Queen's College men occupied the post of head master in succession at this school. The first was William Cooper, who in 1780 was succeeded by William Fleming. Under their guidance there were many paying scholars, some boarding at the school, others residing in different parts of the neighbourhood. The 'Victoria History of the County of Durham' states of that time. "The school was mainly a boarding school, and a good many county families resorted to it." Can any reader

furnish me with a list of the names of those boarders and day scholars who attended at this school during this period, giving some particulars of each, and the families to which they belonged? Any references or information, even of a scanty nature, will be gratefully received. E. THIRKELL-PEARCE.

York Road, Edgbaston.

[Some information about the school will be found at 10 S. vii. 68, 116.]

SIR HERBERT CROFT AND LOWTH.—Charles Nodier became the secretary to Sir Herbert Croft, a very interesting personage, a fine classical scholar, and a disciple of Lowth, who wrote a celebrated 'Essay on Hebrew Poetry.' In some mysterious way Lowth is associated by Sainte-Beuve in his foreword to Nodier's writings, with Johnson. I should like to know more of these two men, and if any reader possesses a copy of the 'Essay on Hebrew Poetry;' I should be extremely indebted to him for the loan of it for a few days. M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney, N.E.

PLUMSTEAD LLOYD.—Charles Lloyd (1748–1828) of Bingley, had a numerous family, of whom Charles and Robert are well known through their friendship with Charles Lamb. There was also a son called Plumstead. Was he by any chance a brewer, or employed in a brewery? Is there a genealogical table of the Lloyds to be found anywhere?

G. A. ANDERSON.

BADGES: IDENTIFICATION SOUGHT.—Can any one help me to identify the following badges, which occur with others in a church in North Wales, or tell me whether they are to be found elsewhere?—

A fool's head; an interlaced pattern resembling two "B"s back to back; a peacock's head pecking at a pomegranate; a goat's head; two dolphins crossed.

LEWIS PRYCE.

Vicarage, Colwyn Bay.

EAR TINGLING: CHARM TO "CUT THE SCANDAL."—It is, I believe, common to all parts of the country for people to affirm that when their ears tingle some one is talking about them. If the right ear is affected, they are being "bragged about"; if the left ear, they are being "ragged." But, until within the past day or two, I was not aware that there was any ceremony by which an end could be put to the bragging or the ragging. Shakespeare, in 'Much Ado about Nothing,' says: "What fire is in mine ears?" but does not instruct us how to remove the irritation. Brand tells us a good deal about tingling ears. He, too, is silent on the point. My wife has a domestic servant who is a native of Whipton, near Exeter. A few days ago she saw the maid tying a knot in the corner of her apron, and asked her the reason. "To cut the scandal!" she replied. On an explanation being requested, the maid said her ear was tingling and somebody was talking about her, and the way to put an end to the conversation was by tying a knot in her apron. This is quite new to me either in Devonshire or Somerset, where such picturesque forms of superstition abound, and where the most delightfully interesting folklore is to be met with. May it never disappear! But I wonder if any other reader of 'N. & Q.' has met with a similar charm "to cut the scandal." Perhaps I have made a discovery.

W. G. WILLIS WATSON.

38 Park Road, Exeter.

[At 7 S. x. 7 MR. S. ILLINGWORTH BUTLER said: "In the case of the right ear I have been advised to pinch it, and the person who is speaking spitefully of me will immediately bite his or her tongue."]

MADAME DE STAËL: LOUIS ALPHONSE ROCCA.—In M. Pierre Kohler's volume on this lady which has just been published (Lausanne, Payot) will be found the results of the author's careful research, which upset the assumptions of previous biographers. In the archives of the tribunal of Aubonne (Vaud) he discovered the entry of the baptism of the son of "Théodore Giles" of Boston (Mass.) and "Henriette (*née* Preston) son épouse," born 7 April, 1812." This child M. Kohler identifies as Louis Alphonse Rocca, son of John Rocca and Madame de Staël, for whom fictitious parents had to be found, as according to the same archives Rocca and Madame de Staël were not married (secretly at Coppelt) until Oct. 10, 1816. What became of Louis Rocca? L. G. R.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY RATE-BOOKS, FLEET STREET.—Can any one say whether the Rate-Books of the Fleet Street parishes during the years from 1768 to 1800 are still in existence, and if they are so, where they are deposited, and whether they can be seen? F. DE H. L.

"SEPTEM SINE HORIS."—I have been asked for the meaning of these three words, alleged to have been the complete motto on a sundial.

Can any reader give me a translation of the motto as it stands, or supply the missing word or words? (Rev.) F. J. ODELL.

Lapford, Morchard Bishop, N. Devon.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.—Where can I read the most fully detailed accounts of the battles fought on behalf of Mary, Queen of Scots: Dunbar, Borthwick, Carberry Hill, Langdyke, Annan ?

A. J. MITCHELL, Major.

9 Fourth Avenue, Hove.

JOHN JONES, author of 'Natural or Supernatural; or, Man, Physical, Apparitional, and Spiritual,' printed 1861. Any information about this person will greatly oblige. ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

BOCCACCIO'S 'DECAMERON.'—Who is the author of the following work ?—

"Spirit of Boccaccio's Decameron, comprising Three Days' Entertainment: Translated, Selected, Connected, and Versified from the Italian. London, 1812. 3 vols."

A. COLLINGWOOD LEE.

Waltham Abbey, Essex.

Replies.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(12 S. ii. 3, 43, 75, 84, 122, 129, 151, 163, 191, 204, 229, 243, 272, 282.)

Lieut.-General Kirke's Regiment of Foot (*ante*, p. 204).

WM. WHITMORE (third son of Wm. Whitmore of Lower Slaughter, Gloucestershire, M.P. for Bridgnorth, 1715 to his death, May 24, 1725), b. 1714; raised 53rd Regiment of Foot, 1755, and was its first colonel, Dec. 21, 1755, to Oct. 23, 1758, or April 5, 1759; colonel of 9th Foot, Oct. 23, 1758, to his death, July, 1771; M.P. for Bridgnorth, 1741-7, and 1754 to death; lieutenant-general, Feb. 22, 1760; Warden of the Mint, February, 1766, to death.

Robert Napier, colonel of 51st Foot, Dec. 19, 1755, to April 22, 1757; and of 12th Foot, April 22, 1757, to Nov. 21, 1766; lieutenant-general, April 17, 1759; probably died 1771.

Hans Fowler, an officer in Prussian army some time, succeeded his nephew as 5th Bart., Nov. 25, 1760; and d. March 1, 1771.

Jonathan Forbes, captain Invalids, d. April, 1787, aged 84.

Major-General Howard's Regiment of Foot (*ante*, p. 204).

Thomas Howard, lieutenant-general, Feb. 1, 1743; d. March 31, 1753.

Gerard Elrington, captain, d. Litchfield, October, 1735.

Sowle, major, d. 1766.

Benjamin Day, J.P. for Middlesex, d. Feb. 23, 1773.

Dingley, colonel in the Guards, d. Oct. 16, 1755.

Cyrus Trapaud, general, Feb. 19, 1783.

Shuckburgh Hewett, b. 1719; major in army; d. Dec. 10, 1759.

Wm. Fleming, colonel in Guards, d. April 25, 1776.

John Barlow, colonel of 61st Foot, Feb. 19, 1773, to May 14, 1778; major-general, Aug. 29, 1777.

Lieut.-General Barrell's Regiment of Foot (*ante*, p. 205).

George Walsh, lieutenant-colonel, d. Oct. 30, 1753.

George Walsh (fourth and youngest son of Richard Walsh of Ardagh House, Louth), major-general, May 14, 1759; colonel of 49th Foot, Jan. 22, 1754, to his death, Oct. 23, 1761, aged 72; buried in east cloister of Westminster Abbey.

Delabene, colonel, d. 1763.

John Pett, captain in the army, d. February, 1750.

Sheldon Walter of Tremeal, South Petherwin, near Launceston, Cornwall, d. Feb. 4, 1750, aged 29.

Brigadier Guize's Regiment of Foot (*ante*, p. 206).

Alexander Murray, lieutenant-colonel, d. 1762.

Sir Wm. Maxwell, b. about 1715; succeeded his father as 3rd Bart., May 23, 1730; d. Aug. 22, 1771.

Major-General Hargrave's Regiment of Foot (*ante*, p. 243).

Wm. Hargrave, son of Capt. Wm. Hargrave, baptized Dec. 26, 1672; colonel of 7th Foot, Aug. 27, 1739, to death; Governor of Gibraltar, 1739 to 1749; lieutenant-general, Feb. 1, 1743; d. Bath, Jan. 21, 1751; buried near the choir gate in Westminster Abbey.

James Fleming, colonel of 36th Foot, Jan. 9, 1741, to death; major-general, September, 1747; d. Bath, March 17, 1751; buried near the choir gate in Westminster Abbey.

Marcus Smith, colonel commandant of 60th Foot, Nov. 11, 1761, to his death, Dec. 16, 1767; major-general, June 10, 1762.

John Fleming, b. 1702; created baronet, April 22, 1763; d. Nov. 5, 1763; buried in middle aisle of Westminster Abbey.

Brigadier Read's Regiment of Foot (*ante*, p. 244).

George Read, colonel of 29th Foot, June 3, 1733, to Aug. 28, 1739; of 9th Foot, Aug. 28, 1739, to Nov. 1, 1749; and of 9th Dragoons, Nov. 1, 1749, to death; lieutenant-general, August, 1747; d. March 28, 1756.

Richard O'Farrel, colonel of 22nd Foot, Aug. 12, 1741, to death; major-general, March, 1754; d. July 6, 1757.

Michael Doyne, lieutenant-colonel, d. December, 1748.

Dumas, major in army, d. 1765.

Thomas Rainsford, lieutenant-colonel, d. Sept. 7, 1754.

George Friend, d. Lower Grosvenor Street, London, Jan. 6, 1772.

Col. Onslow's Regiment of Foot. (*ante*, p. 245).

Richard Onslow, M.P. for Guildford, 1720 to his death; colonel of 39th Foot, Nov. 1, 1738, to June 6, 1739; of 8th Foot, June 6, 1739, to April 25, 1745; lieutenant-general, August, 1747; d. March 17, 1760.

Edmund Martin, lieutenant-colonel, d. April 18, 1749.

John Grey, colonel of 54th Foot, April 5, 1757, to his death, March 10, 1760; major-general, June 25, 1759.

Edward Cornwallis, fifth son of 4th Baron Cornwallis and twin brother of Frederick Cornwallis, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1768-1783; b. Feb. 22, 1713; colonel of 40th Foot, March 13, 1750, to Feb. 8, 1752; and of 24th Foot, Feb. 8, 1752, to death, Jan. 14, 1776; Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1749-52; lieutenant-general, Feb. 22, 1760; Governor of Gibraltar, 1762-70.

John White, captain Horse Guards, d. November, 1738.

John La Fausille or Faussile, colonel of 66th Foot, Aug. 24, 1758, to his death, Dec. 30, 1762; major-general, March, 1761.

Nehemiah Donnellan, lieutenant-colonel 38th Foot, d. June 19, 1789.

Maynard Guerin, regimental agent, d. Feb. 14, 1749.

Maynard Guerin, regimental agent, d. May 7, 1760.

Wm. Rickson, lieutenant-colonel, d. July 19, 1770.

Lieut.-General Columbine's Regiment of Foot. (*ante*, p. 246).

John Preston, captain and town major of Gibraltar, d. Feb. 27, 1759.

Henry Boisragon, major 8th Regiment, d. Feb. 20, 1785. FREDERIC BOASE.

Fourth Troop of Horse Guards (*ante*, p. 5).

Thomas Goddard was of Swindon, first son of Ambrose Goddard of same (d. 1755), baptized March 6, 1722; captain Wilts Militia in 1762 (? appointed June 20, 1759); M.P. Wilts, March, 1767, till he d. unmarried, Aug. 12, 1770.

Wade's Horse (*ante*, p. 84).

Hon. Wm. Bellenden was afterwards second lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel 3rd Troop of Horse Guards till reduced, Dec. 25, 1746, and on half-pay thereof from then until his death after 1761.

Wm. Wade (? nephew of Field-Marshal Sir Geo. Wade, his colonel, and son of Jerome Wade of Killavalley, co. Westmeath, and m. the daughter of Wm. Osbrey of Dublin).

Hon. Roger Townshend, fourth and youngest son (by second wife) of the 2nd Viscount Townshend, b. 1708; cornet in Evans's Dragoons (4th Hussars), Dec. 25, 1726; captain of Wade's Horse, Feb. 14, 1729; captain and lieutenant-colonel 1st Foot Guards, Feb. 8, 1741; retired February, 1748; A.D.C. to Geo. II. (and rank of colonel), June 3, 1745, having been his A.D.C. at Dettingen, 1743; governor of North Yarmouth Fort, February, 1745, to 1760; M.P. Great Yarmouth, February, 1738, to 1747; Eye, 1747-8; Receiver-General and Cashier of the Customs, February, 1748, till he d. unm. Aug. 7, 1760.

Michael Armstrong (see Dalton, vol. vi. p. 309).

Certainly it is Ruishe Hassell, afterwards major of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, son of John Hassell (by Anne, daughter and heir of Thomas St. Quintin, son of Sir Wm. St. Quintin, Bart.). He m., 1737, Jane, only daughter of Sir John Tynte, 2nd Bart.; and their only child Jane succeeded her uncle, Sir Chas. Kemeys Tynte, 5th Bart., M.P., of Halsewell, Somerset, in his estates, 1785, and having m. Col. Johnstone of the 1st Foot Guards, who took the name of Kemeys-Tynte, was ancestor of Lord Wharton.

Wm. FitzThomas was major of the regiment, May 31, 1751, to Jan. 20, 1759.

Hon. Richard Cornwallis, cornet in the regiment, Dec. 25, 1726; lieutenant, Aug. 13, 1736, till he d. unm. at Rotterdam (before 10) January, 1741; gentleman usher and daily waiter to the Queen Consort till her Majesty's death, Nov. 20, 1737; and equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, 1737-41.

Ralph Pennyman of Beverley, Yorks,

fifth and youngest son of Sir Jas. Pennyman, 3rd Bart. (who d. Nov. 17, 1745), and father of Sir Jas. Pennyman, 6th Bart., M.P. Beverley.

Septimus Robinson, seventh and youngest son of Wm. Robinson of Rokeby, Yorks, and brother to Sir Thos. Robinson, 1st Bart. (Wotton's 'Baronetage,' 1741, vol. v. pp. 227, 409), became captain-lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel 1st Foot Guards, May 29, 1754; captain and lieutenant-colonel, Aug. 27, 1754, till he retired before 1761; was one of the two Gentlemen Ushers daily waiters to George, Prince of Wales, in 1755 (? appointed 1751) till 1760; knighted, 1761; and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod (in succession to his lieutenant-colonel's brother, the Hon. Sir Henry Bellenden), April, 1761, till he d. at Brough, Westmorland, Sept. 6, 1765.

Isaac Merrill—? of kin to John Merrill, solicitor to the Coldstream Foot Guards, Feb. 23 or July 4, 1711; and (as John Merryl), M.P. Tregony, 1715-27; St. Albans, 1733-4; Deputy Paymaster-General till September, 1714; Deputy Secretary at War, November, 1715, to April, 1717; Deputy Cofferer of the King's Household, May, 1723, to May, 1725; d. Dec. 19, 1734.

Marlborough's Dragoons (*ante*, p. 85).

Henry de Grangues, formerly of a Dutch regiment in English pay (see Dalton, vol. vi. p. 377), was promoted colonel of one of the new regiments, Jan. 21, 1741; major-general, Sept. 24, 1747; d. June, 1754; will proved at Dublin same year.

Francis Best of Elmswell, Yorks, J.P. and D.Ll., son of Chas. Best of same; b. 1699; cornet in the Royal Dragoons, October, 1703; m., 1727, Rosamond, daughter of Yarburgh Constable of Wassand ('Landed Gentry').

Samuel Gumley, M.P. Hedon, November, 1746, till unseated February, 1747; defeated, 1747 and 1754; only surviving son of John Gumley of Isleworth, Middlesex; became lieutenant in army, 1718; captain, 1720; lieutenant and captain Coldstream Guards, Sept. 11, 1721; captain 10th Dragoons, May 28, 1723; captain in 1st Royals, March 28, 1724; major thereof, Feb. 5, 1741 (*v.* Best, made lieutenant-colonel of the regiment); captain and lieutenant-colonel 1st Foot Guards, April 22, 1742, to 1749; first major thereof (and brevet colonel), April 27, 1749, to Dec. 22, 1753; fought at Dettingen and Fontenoy; succeeded his mother in her considerable estate, Jan. 25, 1751; d. 1763.

Wm. Wentworth, only surviving son of Peter Wentworth of Henbury, Dorset, was b. 1699; was a minor in 1711 or 1712, when he had leave of absence as cornet in his uncle the Earl of Stafford's (Royal) Dragoons (Dalton, vol. vi. p. 381), his commission being dated Feb. 13, 1702, and given him "in consideration of his brother's death, who was killed at Liège" (*ibid.*, p. 389). He was then an infant, for

> "he had a Cornet's commission in the Royal Regiment of Dragoons when he was but *two years old*, and continued in the regiment 43 years, being Captain of a Troop therein at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy." (Barton's 'Peerage,' 1772, p. 451.)

(It is surprising what an amount of interesting information is found in these old works.) He was the (sole) Gentleman Daily Usher to Frederick, Prince of Wales (130*l.*), in 1750, till H.R.H. died, March 20, 1751; and one of the Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber to the Princess Dowager of Wales (150*l.*), 1751 till H.R.H. died, Feb. 8, 1772. He m., Oct. 23, 1731, Susanna, daughter of John or Chamberlayne Slaughter of Upper Slaughter Hall, co. Gloucester. His only son, Fred. Thos., succeeded his cousin as 3rd Earl of Strafford.

Henry Gore, guidon and major 2nd Troop of Horse Guards till cornet and major thereof, Aug. 1, 1749; second lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel thereof, Dec. 1, 1754, to July 15, 1757.

James Surtees, "a captain in the Dragoons, d. *s.p.* 1775," fifth and youngest son of Edw. Surtees of Mainsforth and Crawcrook, co. Durham. His next brother, Hauxley Surtees, was grandfather of Robert Surtees, the co. Durham historian ('Landed Gentry').

B. Gallatin was major of the regiment, Dec. 1, 1754, to 1759; and lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel 2nd Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, April 7, 1759, to June 28, 1771.

North British Dragoons (*ante*, p. 85).

Sir R. Hay retired 1742.

W. Laurence d. Nov. 15, 1740.

Wm. Wilkinson was appointed one of the eight Gentlemen Ushers, Quarter Waiters in Ordinary to the King (50*l.*), in 1755, but resigned or d. 1760 or 1761.

Mark Renton, major 14th Dragoons, March 2, 1751; lieutenant-colonel 54th Foot, Dec. 25, 1755, to Jan. 16, 1765.

Geo. Preston (? of kin to Geo. Preston, lieutenant-general, July 2, 1739; d. July 7, 1748, aged 88; who was lieutenant-colonel of the regiment till 1706; see Dalton, vol. v. p. 24); was made major of the regiment

Nov. 29, 1750; lieutenant-colonel thereof, Feb. 25, 1757, to Nov. 14, 1770; brevet colonel, Feb. 19, 1762.

W. R. Williams.

(To be continued.)

Cornet Francis Rainsford, 1727 (*ante*, p. 85), was the second son of Lieut-Col. Francis Rainsford of the 7th Regiment of Foot (Royal Fusiliers). He d. 1720, and was buried in the Tower Chapel, leaving an only son, viz.,

General Charles Rainsford, who was aide-de-camp to the King, 1761, and was colonel of the 44th Regiment of Foot for twenty-eight years. As a cornet of Horse he was at the Battle of Fontenoy, 1745. Died 1809, and was buried in the Tower Chapel beside his father, his uncle, and his first wife.

Lieut.-Gen. William Barrell (*ante*, p. 205), colonel of the 22nd Regiment of Foot, d. 1749, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected by his only son and executor, Savage Barrell.

A portrait of this officer appears in Dalton's 'George the First's Army, 1714-1727.' His daughter was the wife of Charles Rainsford, the elder brother of the above Francis Rainsford.

F. Vine Rainsford.

Acco (12 S. ii. 228).—'Ακκὼ is a personage in ancient Greek folk-lore. She is described by the Scholiast on Plato, 'Gorgias,' 497 A, in Zenobius's collection of proverbs, in the 'Etymologicum Magnum,' and in Suidas's 'Lexicon,' as a mad woman (from Samos, according to the 'Et. Mag.') who used to talk to her own reflection in a mirror. From her name was said to be derived the verb *ἀκκίζεσθαι*, meaning to affect ignorance or indifference, to dissemble one's desire, to be coy; and the noun *ἄκκισμα* or *ἀκκισμός*. In Plutarch, 'De Stoicorum repugnantiis,' cap. 15, 1040 B, Acco is a bugbear with whose name little children are frightened. There is a very interesting article under 'Akko,' by Otto Crusius, in the Pauly-Wissowa 'Real-Encyclopädie.' From the abundant references there given to books and scientific journals, it will be seen that Acco has been the object of much investigation. The view held by Crusius reconciles her character as a bugbear with the story of the mirror by supposing her to be a kind of stupid dæmon. The lower dæmons, as he remarks, usually come off worst when opposed by human wit and art. He compares the story of the mirror with such stories as that in Ælian, 'De Natura Animalium,' xvii. 25, in which monkeys are dazed by a mirror and so caught by the Indians.

Jeremy Taylor introduced Acco in 'The Worthy Communicant,' chap. v. sect. 3:—

> "The Greeks tell of a famous fool among them; her name was Acco; who when she saw herself in a glass, would discourse as wisely as she could to the other woman, and supposed her own shadow to be one of her neighbours, with whom sometimes she had great business, but always huge civilities; only she could never agree which of them should go away first, or take the upper hand."—Vol. viii. p. 162, in C. P. Eden's ed. of the 'Whole Works.'

Burton's mention is wanting in accuracy:—

> "*Acco*, an old woman, seeing by chance her face in a true glass (for she used false flattering glasses belike at other times, as most Gentlewomen do) *animi dolore in insaniam delapsa est* (Cælius Rhodiginus, l. 17, c. 2) ran mad."—'Anat. of Melancholy,' 1, 2, 4, 7, ed. 6, p. 170.

Cælius Rhodiginus, in the chapter of his 'Lectiones Antiquæ' to which Burton refers, gives the account of Acco from the 'Epitome parœmiarum Tarræi ac Didymi,' that is, from Zenobius; the version or inference of Burton and the Latin words which he quotes are not found there.

"Accismus" has found a place in the 'Stanford Dictionary,' and in the 'N.E.D.,' where the meaning is defined as "a feigned refusal of what is earnestly desired." An example is quoted from the Supplement to Chambers's 'Cyclopædia' (1753), and another from a translation of Jean Paul Richter's 'Levana.'

Edward Bensly.

In the 'Adagia' of Erasmus and others, in the *locus* entitled 'Simulatio, Dissimulatio' (1599 edition, col. 1669), is a short dissertation headed 'Accissare,' in which Erasmus says that *Ακκίζειν*, *i.e.*, Accissare, is said (from a Greek proverb) of those who, while they greatly desire something, feign to refuse it, and that it is said that Acco was a foolish woman who was in the habit of talking to her reflection in a mirror, as if to some other woman. Hence those who act foolishly are said *accissare*. Erasmus gives references for *ἀκκίζειν* and *ἀκκισμὸς*. For the Latin words *accissare*, *accismus*, see dictionaries which give Greek-Latin, Barbarous, &c., words, *e.g.*, Josephi Laurentii 'Amalthea Onomastica,' 1640.

Nicolas Lloyd in his 'Dictionarium Historicum,' &c., begun by Charles Stephens, *editio novissima*, 1686, gives Acco, saying that she was a decrepit woman who lapsed into madness when she saw in a mirror her face deformed by old age. He refers to Cœlius Rhodiginus, xvi. 2. Lloyd adds that

on seeing her face in a mirror she would talk to it as though to another woman, and that she would take partly woven garments off the loom and put them on; whence came the proverb: ἐπὶ τοῖς ὄπλοις Ἀκκιζέται. Michael Apostolius in 'Centuriæ XXI Proverbiorum' gives this proverb at Cent. viii. 78; and Ἀκκίζεσθάι μοι δοκεῖς at Cent. i. 71. In the explanation of the first-mentioned proverb Acco is said to be of Samos. Lloyd adds that Acco is the name of a bugbear, by fear of which mothers are wont to keep their girls to their duty, and frighten them from doing wrong. A somewhat similar meaning is given in Liddell and Scott.

It is, I think, interesting to note the meanings in Modern Greek. The following are extracts from 'A Greek-English Dictionary,' by A. Kyriakides, Nicosia, 1892:—

Ἀκκίζομαι, to be affected, to be coy; to coquet.

Ἄκκισμα—Ακκισμὸς, affectation, coyness, mincing manners; coquetry.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[SIR WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK thanked for reply.]

DR. THOMAS FREWEN (12 S. ii. 229).—In a pedigree belonging to the Frewen family Dr. Thomas Frewen is shown as son of Thankful Frewen, Rector of Northiam (born 1669, died 1749), and Sarah, daughter of Capt. Luke Spencer of Cranbrook, Kent (she died 1734). The doctor's birth is given as June 20, 1704, and his death June, 1790(?). His wife was Philadelphia, daughter of Joseph Tucker of Rye. His son was Rev. Edward Frewen, D.D., Rector of Frating-cum-Thorington in Essex; born Oct. 27, 1744; married June 25, 1789, Sally, daughter of Rev. Richard Moreton of Little Moreton Hall, Cheshire. LEO C.

Perhaps the following extract from Chester's 'London Marriage Licences' may help G. F. R. B. to establish the parentage of Dr. Thomas Frewen:—

"Frewen, Thomas, of Northiam, Sussex, Esq., widower, and Dame Jane Wymonsolde, of Putney, Surrey, widow, at Putney aforesaid, 15 Dec., 1681."

For arms and descent see Burke's 'General Armory.' S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

36 Holland Park Avenue, W.

"Thomas Frewen, M.D., born June 20, 1704, author of a treatise on 'The Practice and Theory of Inoculation,' London, 1747; son of the Rev. Thankful Frewen, Rector of Northiam, and Sarah, dau. of Capt. Luke Spenser—he married Philadelphia, dau. of Joseph Tucker of Rye, and dying in June, 1790, left issue surviving, a dau. Philadelphia, and a son, the Rev. Edward Frewen, D.D."—Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' 4th edit., 1862, part i. p. 519.

"Jan. 15, 1701/2, a bill was presented for restoring the harbour [Rye] to its ancient goodness, for the benefit of the nation, which was opposed by Thos. Frewen, Esq., and other landowners."—Durrant Cooper's 'History of Winchelsea,' p. 187.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

WATCH HOUSE (12 S. ii. 9, 113, 157, 233).—There is a small example of a watch house still standing in the village of Lingfield in Surrey. It is known as the village cage, and is overshadowed by an ancient tree.

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

S. J., WATER-COLOUR ARTIST (12 S. ii. 250).—The S. J. inquired for by MR. STEEDS is probably Samuel Jackson, who died in 1869. MR. STEEDS might compare the style with Jackson's 'Llanberis' and 'View looking down the Avon' in South Kensington Museum. W. H. QUARRELL.

MR. STEEDS does not explain the subject of the water-colour. I suggest, however, that Samuel Jackson, 1795-1870, who, living at Bristol (and a pupil of Francis Danby, A.R.A.), was elected in 1832 an Associate of the Water-Colour Society, may be the name of the artist sought for. It was on May 11, 1828, when Sir Walter Scott was dining with the King, that intimation was given him that the dedication of his collected novels "will be highly well taken."

HAROLD MALET, Col.

Racketts, Hythe, Southampton.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, EARL OF STRIGUIL (12 S. ii. 267).—The name Striguil was the earlier name of Chepstow Castle, which in Domesday Survey was written Estrighoiel. Your correspondent will find much valuable information in Ormerod's 'Strigulensia,' published in 1861, which contains a paper on 'The Identity of the Norman Estrighoiel of the Domesday Survey with the Later and Present Chepstow,' printed, with additions, from *Archæologia*, xxix. 25-31. He should also consult J. F. Marsh's 'Annals of Chepstow Castle; or, Six Centuries of the Lords of Striguil,' which was edited by Sir John Maclean and published in 1883. According to the 'Complete Peerage,' vi. 200, William Marshall died at Caversham (Oxfordshire—not Berks, as stated), May 14, and was buried in the new Temple Church on May 16, 1219. His will is dated 1219.

ROLAND AUSTIN.

The 1st Earl of Pembroke and Striguil (Chepstow) and Regent of England died on May 14, 1219 (aged over 70), at Caversham, near Reading. Shortly before his death he had assumed the habit of a Templar, and by his own directions he was buried in the Temple Church at London, where his recumbent effigy is still preserved. Camden quotes one line of his epitaph, thus :—

Miles eram Martis, Mars omnes vicerat armis.

A. R. Bayley.

Striguil is Chepstow in Monmouthshire. William Marshal was buried in the Temple Church in London in 1219. For his epitaph see Weever's 'Ancient Funerall Monuments,' 1631, p. 442, and Gough's edition of Camden's 'Britannia,' 1806, vol. ii. p. 97. There is a less important castle in the same county, between Usk and Caer Went, with a name which I have seen spelt as Striguil, Strignil, Strignal, Strugle, and Strighill, alternatively Troggy Castle. Edward Bensly.

Author Wanted (12 S. ii. 249, 296).—I think I remember the lines more correctly than they appear in the query :—

Can man believe with common sense
A bacon slice gives God offence,
Or that a herring hath a charm
Th' Almighty anger to disarm ?
Wrapt up in Majesty Divine,
Does He regard on what we dine ?

When a young man, away back in "the sixties," I used to smoke and spend delightful evenings with an old gentleman, Mr. Alexander Cockburn (he was a nephew of Lord Cockburn), in Edinburgh. At that time the Ritualist controversy was agitating the Church. It pleased him immensely to recite this verse. I always understood that he was the author of it—though he never definitely said so. G. C. C.

The Sign Virgo (12 S. ii. 251).—At the risk of being jeered at for my ignorance, I should like to ask what proof there is that Seth knew anything whatever about the zodiacal signs. I am also curious as to the authority there is for saying that these symbols were on the breastplate of the Jewish High Priest. Cuneiform characters, Saracenic numerals, or tokens of early Esperanto would scarcely have been a more surprising attribution. St. Swithin.

Restoration of Old Deeds and Manuscripts (12 S. ii. 268).—Chivers of Bath would be able to restore or preserve old deeds and MSS. He has done some excellent work for me in the preservation of old parish registers, by covering both sides of the pages with a transparent vellum. He did this also with an old township book, the hand-made paper of which was fast crumbling away. The writing seems, if anything, clearer than before; anyhow I was able to transcribe the MS. for the Chetham Society, having before been unable to handle it with safety. Archibald Sparke.

Mother and Child (12 S. ii. 190).—This is a subject upon which much has been written and published in many languages. In the middle of the eighteenth century a considerable controversy took place between three or four well-known doctors. It was begun by Daniel Turner (1667-1741), who in 'De Morbis Cutaneis' (1714) asserted his disbelief in the occurrence of maternal impressions on the unborn child. This was followed by three pamphlets issued in further defence of his disbelief. Dr. J. A. Blondel, a Frenchman by birth, but practising as a physician in London in the early eighteenth century, published in 1720 anonymously 'The Strength of Imagination in Pregnant Women Examined.' In further reference to Turner's theories Blondel issued in 1729 'The Power of the Mother's Imagination over the Fœtus examined in Reply to Dr. Turner.' This created much discussion, and the book was translated into several European languages. A third disputant arose in John Henry Mauclerc, who in 1740 published (in reply to Blondel) 'The Power of Imagination in Pregnant Women Discussed: with an Address to the Ladies on the Occasion.' This was issued a few years later with a new title-page, when it was called :—

"Dr. Blondel confuted; or, the ladies vindicated, with regard to the power of imagination in pregnant women, together with a circular and general address to the ladies on this occasion. London, 1747."

The Gentleman's Magazine had a good deal to say upon the subject, and in the volume for 1764, pp. 455-7, there is a long letter (anonymous) entitled 'Effects of Imagination upon Pregnant Women disproved in a Letter from an Eminent Physician to a Married Lady.'

Within recent years Mr. W. Bodenhamer issued in *The Medical Record*, New York, 1892,

"A few brief reflections upon the ancient dogma of maternal imagination or impression as a factor or a disturbing element in the production of various and numerous abnormalities of the fœtus."

So much for the history of the subject, which, however, may be pursued very much farther.

At the present day the chief authority upon the subject is a well-known Scotch doctor, John William Ballantyne. The chief books by him which relate to this subject are: 'Teratologia, Quarterly Contributions to Antenatal Pathology,' 1894, &c.; 'Manual of Antenatal Pathology and Hygiene,' Edinburgh, 1904; and 'Teratogenesis: an Enquiry into the Causes of Monstrosities,' Edinburgh, 1897. Dr. Ballantyne contributed to the *Transactions* of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society, 1891-2, xvii. pp. 99-108, 'A Series of Thirteen Cases of Alleged Maternal Impression.'

Further cases of maternal impression are found in various medical books and papers. I give one or two: Mr. J. G. Harvey published in *The Medical Record* New York, 1888, xxxiv. p. 535, a remarkable case which he called 'Circumcised by a Maternal Impression.' Other cases of maternal impressions may be found in *The British Medical Journal*, 1899, vol. ii. p. 760; and in *The Lancet*, 1863, ii. p. 27.

I recommend Mr. Ackermann to look through *The Eugenics Review*.

At the moment of finishing this reply I see I have a note of another book by Hester Pendleton, called 'Parents' Guide for the Transmission of Desired Qualities in Offspring,' New York, 1884.

A. L. Humphreys.

187, Piccadilly.

Osbert Salvin (12 S. ii. 229).—His mother's name was Anne Nesfield, a sister of William Andrews Nesfield. She was married July 26, 1826. See 'D.N.B.,' 1909 edition, vol. xvii. 715, and supp. vol. xxii. 1207.

Leo C.

St. Newlyn East (12 S. ii. 228).—The outbreak of typhoid fever at Newlyn is described in *The Times*, Oct. 19, 1880, p. 3, col. 6 ('Collect. Cornub.,' by G. C. Boase).

Leo C.

Slonk Hill, Shoreham, Sussex (12 S. ii. 188).—In the dialect of North-East Lancashire the word "slonk," now almost obsolete, was nearly synonymous with "slink," and may possibly be a corruption of it.

v. a. To slink about in an idle, shiftless manner: "'E's doin' nowt but slonk abaat, an' 'is wife keeps 'im." "Spends 'is time slonkin' an' drinkin'."

n. One who slonks: "A slonk, that's what 'e is."

adj. "A gert lazy slonkin' fella."

Also used as an adjective for dubious meat, especially of prematurely cast lambs and calves, and of beasts killed to forestall death in another form; eke of the purveyors of such stuff, *e.g.*, "slonk beef," "slonk butcher." In this latter form it was exactly interchangeable with the word "slink."

John H. Balderstone.

11 Fair View Road, Burnley.

Portraits in Stained Glass (12 S ii. 172, 211, 275).—I am afraid, if all who have access to representations, imaginary or otherwise, in stained glass of actual personages send you an account of them, the list will be a very long one. I give, as a sample, an account of such representations to be found within this College.

In the chapel the second window from the entrance on each side is largely occupied with three figures of ecclesiastical personages. On the north side is an archbishop between two bishops. The archbishop is almost certainly Wolsey, who three years before 1518 (the date upon the window) had substituted the crown for the papal tiara in the arms of the see of York, which appear more than once in other windows in the chapel. Under the figure, also, is a rough reproduction, with some variations in detail, of Wolsey's arms, which are now those of Christ Church. One of the bishops is almost certainly intended for Thomas Langton, Bishop of Winchester, the uncle of the donor of the windows. The uncertainty as to whether of the twain is intended to represent Langton is enhanced by the circumstance that the head of the westernmost bishop is a restoration of 1717.

The opposite window on the south side has three similar effigies of a bishop and two Popes, the two latter being probably the two Pontiffs under whom Robert Langton, the donor of the windows, exercised the function of proto-notary apostolic.

In the Hall, before the present windows were inserted, the lunettes which form the uppermost part of each window once contained, along with some heraldic matter, portraits of Robert Eglesfield, King Edward III., Queen Philippa, another king (conjectured to be either Henry IV. or Richard III.), King Edward IV., King Charles I., Queen Mary his wife, King Charles II., Queen Catherine, Sir Joseph Williamson, and Provost Lancaster. These pictures are probably by William Price, the last of the firm of van Linge, to which the large pictures in the chapel windows and many other chapel windows in Oxford are to be ascribed. It is possible, however, that the portraits of the two Charleses and their wives may have been adapted from paintings

on glass which the College accounts show to have been procured during the reigns of those sovereigns.

Of the above representations, the pictures of Robert Eglesfield, Queen Philippa, King Edward III., King Edward IV., King Charles I., Queen Mary his wife, Sir Joseph Williamson, and Provost Lancaster have been placed in the heads of the new windows; the rest and the heraldries have been placed in the lunettes in the southernmost windows on either side of the upper library.

The library also has in its northern window representations of King Henry V. and Cardinal Beaufort, under whose tutelage the king is said to have studied in the College. These pictures formerly were in the room over the gate of the old College which is said to have been Henry's place of residence when in the College.

Wood says that in the old library, removed when the College was reconstructed, there was a representation in one of the windows of Robert Bix, a benefactor of the library; but of this picture no trace has been found. JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

There are portraits of Bishop King and others in the windows of the narthex of All Saints', Clifton, Bristol; and in the Roman Catholic church of Kenilworth is a window containing several portraits of the Amherst family.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

54 Chapel Field Road, Norwich.

I see that your correspondents have not mentioned the fact that there is an interesting collection of family portraits in the east window of the Fitz Alan Chapel of Arundel Castle. I cannot give the particulars off-hand, and therefore merely send you a note of the fact, but some one else will probably supply the details. WILLIAM BULL.

Archdeacon Watkins of Durham has a portrait of the late Bishop Lightfoot in enamel glass placed in one of the windows of his study in the College there. J. T. F.

Winterton, Lincs.

"COURT" IN FRENCH PLACE-NAMES (12 S. ii. 249).—The deuterotheme *court* in the connexion indicated represents an Old French *curt*, *cort*, and that is the Latin *cort-em*, the abbreviated form of *cohort-em*, the accusative of *cohors*. *Cohors* has a heap of meanings—*inter alia*, a court, enclosure, cattle-yard, crowd, multitude, company (of soldiers), train, retinue, bodyguard. In popular Latin *curtem* was synonymous with *aulam* (Gr. *αὐλή*, any court or hall). The literary word *aula* did not maintain itself in Frankish speech, and in Northern France it was displaced by *curt-em* at least as early as the time of Charlemagne (*c.* 800). It is found in Asser, who makes several references to the "court" of King Alfred; cp. Mr. W. H. Stevenson's Introd., 'Asser,' 1904, and capp. 22, 75, 81, 100. The Frankish form also appears in the 'Saxon Chronicle'; see ann. 1154, where we are told that Henri of Angæu (Anjou) "held micel curt in Lundene."

When we get an ancient personal name preceding *-court* the inferences may justly be drawn that the bearer of the name was a landowner to whom his prince had conceded the right to hold what we should call a manorial court, at his *manerium*, or manor house. ALFRED ANSCOMBE.

The suffix "court" in French place-names is the exact equivalent of the suffix "ton" in English ones. In both syllables the root meaning is an enclosure. Just as there are hundreds of places in Great Britain with names ending in "-ton" which have never grown into towns, so there are as many in France ending in "-court" without any connexion with a château. In modern French place-names the suffix is usually *-ville*, for the Latin *villa* was the term for a farmhouse. In Matt. xxii. 5 we read in English: "They went their ways, one to his farm, another to his merchandise." The word our translators rendered "farm" stands in the original Greek *ἀγρὸν*; in the Latin vulgate it is rendered *villam*, and in the Anglo-Saxon version *tún*. In Scotland we not only preserve the Anglo-Saxon sound by pronouncing it "toon," but in some districts the farmyard with its buildings is still spoken of as "the farm-toon."

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Monreith.

APOTHECARY M.P.S (12 S. ii. 267).—Some years ago, when collecting material for a 'Court Medical Roll,' I obtained from the State Papers and from Barrett's 'History of the Society of Apothecaries' the following details of the family of one of the apothecaries mentioned by MR. WILLIAMS, to whom they may perhaps be interesting and possibly useful.

The Chace family.—Mr. Stephen Chace, who had been Apothecary to Charles I., was reappointed at the Restoration. He seems to have died in 1665, for in that year his three daughters applied for relief. In their petition, the daughters proclaim the loyalty of the family, refer to their father as having

been Apothecary to the late king, and to their mother as having been "Rocker" to the present king (Charles II.). No reply to this petition was given, but in 1666 John Chace, son of Stephen Chace above mentioned, was made Court Apothecary at an annual salary of 115*l.*, with reversion of the post to his son, James Chace. Three years later, however, John Chace had to apply for arrears of salary, which he, by calculation or miscalculation, found amounted to 7,000*l.* (!), together with 4*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* a month for "Laboratory Fuel."

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

Another apothecary M.P. would be Samuel Batteley of Bury St. Edmunds. A vacancy in the representation of Bury being caused by the death of Joseph Weld in January, 1712, Batteley was chosen to fill it as "trustee" for Carr Hervey, who was then abroad. Carr Hervey came to his own in September, 1713. Batteley died in July, 1714. Particulars of this family will be found in several volumes of the Suffolk Green Books. Two brothers of Samuel (with some errors of date) are in the 'D.N.B.'

S. H. A. H.

James Chase, son of John of Westminster, arm. Christ Church, matriculated Dec. 15, 1665, aged 15; one of these names M.P. Great Marlow in nine Parliaments, 1690-1710 (Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses').

A. R. BAYLEY.

"ONE'S PLACE IN THE SUN" (12 S. ii. 170, 218).—Compare 'Correspondance Littéraire par le Baron de Grimm,' tome iii., Paris, 1813, "Copie d'une lettre du Roi de Prusse au Marquis d'Argens, datée de Horensdorf, près de Breslau, le 27 août, 1760," p. 71:—

"Ma maison à Breslau a péri durant le bombardement. Nos ennemis nous envient jusqu'à la lumière du jour, ainsi que l'air que nous respirons: il faudra pourtant bien qu'ils nous laissent une place, et si elle est sûre, je me fais une idée de vous y recevoir."

As the German Emperor is probably familiar with the writings of Frederick the Great may not this be the origin of the expression "One's place in the sun"?

J. P. H.

ERASMUS SAUNDERS, WINCHESTER SCHOLAR (12 S. i. 466).—Jane Saunders, wife of Erasmus Saunders of Raveningham, Norfolk, Esq., is mentioned in Recusant Roll, No. 1, Mich., 1592-3; and Erasmus Saunders himself is mentioned in the same roll as "nuper de Pannyngham in com' Norff'," and as being possessed of properties at Eglwys Cymmin, Pendine, and Laugharne in Carmarthenshire, and at Crunwere and Tenby in Pembrokeshire. See Cath. Rec. Soc., xviii. 228, 376.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

VILLAGE POUNDS (12 S. i. 29, 79, 117, 193, 275, 416, 474; ii. 14, 77, 197).—I saw one such recently in actual use on the high road between Blakedown (near Kidderminster) and Harvington Hall, at Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

Notes on Books.

Le Strange Records. A Chronicle of the Early le Stranges of Norfolk and the March of Wales, A.D. 1100-1310, with the lines of Knockin and Blackmere continued to their Extinction. By Hamon le Strange. (Longmans & Co., 1*l.* 1*s.* net.)

THIS is a sound and solid piece of work. We do not remember having seen anything of its kind better done. Mr. le Strange has made it less of an annotated pedigree, and more of a history, than are most recent compilations of family records; and there seems no single stray mention of any person belonging to these two centuries to whom the name "Extraneus" was attached which he has failed to weave in. A name obviously applicable to many scattered individuals who might have no connexion with each other, it has been found in several quarters where it seems independent of the chief family that bore it: these instances are duly noted.

The first le Strange, to whom legend gave a descent from an apocryphal Duke of Brittany, would seem to have been an Angevin. He came into Norfolk and married an heiress there, and in Norfolk the line continues to the present day. But in the Middle Ages it was in the Western Marches that the family distinguished themselves. Brought over to England, we may well suppose, as the Plantagenet's man, the first le Strange handed down to his sons and sons' sons an extraordinarily firm attachment to the House of Anjou. Not only vicissitudes of fortune, but also, if we may so put it, vicissitudes of character, found the le Strange loyalty unswerving. The king might be a John, might be a Henry III.—he could still count upon the support of the men of the le Strange family. The service rendered by one generation of them after another was, during the two centuries chiefly dealt with, much the same. They kept their portion of the Welsh march safe at the price of pretty constant fighting, and one or the other of them was almost always to be found acting as Sheriff. Of Knockin Castle, the principal stronghold entrusted to their keeping, hardly anything now is left—humps and traces of old walls beside the road from Shrewsbury to Oswestry. And the line that settled there is itself now extinct.

To try to make a summary of their achievements would be to summarize the history of the relations between England and Wales during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. But a few of the more picturesque details may be mentioned

In the early thirteenth century lived one William le Strange, grandson of the founder of the family, third brother of John (II.), who was a clerk in holy orders and married. In the next generation we have Hamon le Strange the Crusader, a gallant knight, who accompanied Edward I. to the Holy Land, whom we find borrowing money of one "Hagim, son of Master Mosseus the Jew," and who left his bones in the East. But the most interesting fact about him, and one recently discovered, is that he married a Queen—Isabelle d'Ybelin, that is, Queen of Cyprus. Hamon was brother of John le Strange (IV.), who had a somewhat shorter life than his predecessors; he was drowned with his horse in the Severn. Of Robert, another brother, who also went on the Crusade, it is related that on the journey home he lost his seal, a serious matter, which led him to appear at the *Curia Regis*, and have a petition entered in two separate Rolls to the effect that if any document should be found sealed with that seal "id pro nullo habeatur"—which Mr. le Strange compares with our modern device of stopping a cheque. This Robert had to wife one Alianora de Whitchurch, whose monument existed in High Ercall Church as lately as 1860, and has since disappeared. A yet more famous brother, who with John (V.) his nephew served Edward I. through the strenuous times of the Welsh wars, was Roger le Strange of Little Ercall and Ellesmere. This man was the leader on the Royal side in the skirmish near Builth where Llewelyn was slain, and his brief report to the King is given both in facsimile and verbatim in the text. The mention of the facsimile suggests a word about the illustrations: there are 10 plates, all good, the best being those of the five seals, the brass of John, eighth Lord Strange, and his wife, and an Indenture showing the original and counterpart in juxtaposition.

The le Stranges of Blackmere descended from the Robert and Alianora above mentioned. In the fourth generation the male line failed, and Ankaret, Baroness Strange, the heiress of her niece, carried the title and the estates into the family of Talbot of Shrewsbury, with whose extinction in 1616 the barony lapsed. The Barony of Strange of Knockin—the elder branch—devolved at the death of John, the 8th Lord, upon his daughter Joan, whose marriage with George Stanley united it to the Earldom of Derby. In 1594, upon the death of the 5th Earl of Derby, it fell into abeyance between his three daughters, William Stanley, his brother, succeeding to the earldom. In 1628 the fact of the abeyance was forgotten, and the eldest son of the 6th Earl was summoned to Parliament as Lord Strange of Knockin; and this writ, though erroneous, was held to have created a new barony of Strange, with precedency of 1628, which, not without vicissitudes of abeyance and reversion, has come down to the present day in the line of the Murrays of Athole, through the marriage with the first Marquess of Athole of the daughter of the famous Charlotte de la Trémouille.

It may be true, as Mr. le Strange says, that no member of this family came quite into the forefront either as a statesman or as a military leader; yet the group of men whose history forms the chief part of this book is a noble and impressive one. They were brave, capable, and, as we have said, unswervingly loyal; they held their own admirably among their equals; and their numerous benefactions to the Church attest the fullness with which they shared the mediæval readiness to refer this world to the terms of another.

It will be seen that this work has much that is important to offer, both to the social historian and to the genealogist; nor should it be without great interest to the general reader.

The Burlington Magazine for October contains the first instalment of a discussion of the theory of 'Æsthetic,' by Mr. Douglas Ainslie. This is mainly an exposition of Benedetto Croce's view that art is "vision" or "intuition," and, in this part of it, the writer does not assert or define any special relation between the artist and *rerum natura* as being essential. Mr. W. R. Lethaby devotes his second section of 'English Primitives' to Master William of Westminster, and gives two good photographs of the remarkable—we might say the haunting—figure of St. Faith painted, with a strange skill and a masterly boldness and delicacy, on the wall above the altar in the Revestry at Westminster Abbey. H. V. S. contributes a review of the work of the late Henri Joseph Harpignies—a sympathetic appreciation which will doubtless recall good moments of admiration to those who have learned to love this master's work. Dr. Tancred Borenius describes two very interesting North Italian drawings, never before published, from the collection of Sir Edward Poynter: the one, a pen-and-bistre drawing over red chalk, depicting two groups of ecclesiastics, by Carpaccio; the other, a brush drawing—in India ink and white on blue paper—of a woman, whose characteristic drapery betrays Mantegna. M. Osvald Sirén discusses Giuliano, Pietro, and Giovanni da Rimini; Mr. Lionel Cust and Mr. Archibald Malloch write about portraits by Carlo Doice and S. van Hoogstraaten; and on minor arts we have 'Spanish Embroideries,' by Mr. George Saville, and 'The Van Diemen Box,' by Mr. H. Clifford Smith—both papers of some importance in their respective subjects.

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

Correspondents who send letters to be forwarded to other contributors should put on the top left-hand corner of their envelopes the number of the page of 'N. & Q.' to which their letters refer, so that the contributor may be readily identified.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane. E.C.

Boston, Mass.—Forwarded to Prof. Thornton.

Mr. J. Lindsay Hilson.—Many thanks for interesting reprints of 'Kelso Typography' and 'Jedburgh Typography.'

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 43.

NOTES:—Ralph Bohun: Christopher Boone, 321—'The Morning Post,' 322—An English Army List of 1740, 324—'The Tragedy of Cæsar's Revenge,' 325—Greatest Recorded Length of Service, 327—"To weep Irish": "To war"—Influenza—"Dug-out": Various Meanings, 328.

QUERIES:—Pallavicini: Arms, 328—Authors Wanted—"Religious" as a Substantive—St. Francis Xavier's Hymn, 329—Naval Records Wanted—"The High Court of Chivalry"—Barnard Flower: Bp. Fox of Winchester—Touch Wood—Author and Title Wanted of Boys' Book—Udimore, Sussex—Mrs. Edward Fitzgerald's Pictures—Dickens's 'Bleak House,' 330—Drawing of the Mermaid Tavern, 331.

REPLIES:—Mews or Mewys Family, 331—Brassey (Bracey) Family, 333—Edward Stabler—Fisheries at Comacchio—Royal Artillery—Americanisms, 334—Ladies' Spurs—Local Almanacs of the Seventeenth Century—Legal Macaronics, 335—Authors of Quotations Wanted—"Cardew"—Du Bellamy: Bradstreet: Bradshaw—Ching: Chinese or Cornish?—Motto of William III.—Portraits in Stained Glass, 337—Toke of Notts—Mrs. Anne Dutton—Henchman or Hinchman—Cloth Industry at Ayr, 338—St. Peter as the Gatekeeper of Heaven—Sir John Maynard—Bluebeard—Snob and Ghost—"Court" in French Place-Names, 339.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'The Academ Roial of King James I.'—'The Origin of the Cult of Artemis.'

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

RALPH BOHUN: CHRISTOPHER BOONE.

Readers of John Evelyn's 'Diary' will remember two gentlemen of the name of Bohun, to whom fairly frequent allusion is made, but whose Christian names are nowhere given.

The one was tutor to Evelyn's son, and the other a relative of his, a rich Spanish merchant.

1. The first was Ralph Bohun, eldest son of the Rev. Abraham Boun, Rector of Elmedon and Vicar of Foleshill, Warwickshire.

Ralph Bohun entered Winchester College as *Consanguineus Fundatoris* from Counden, Warwickshire, aged 14, in 1655. He claimed to be Founder's kin through his mother, Elizabeth, daughter of George Bathurst of Hothorp, Northamptonshire, and sister of Dr. Ralph Bathurst, Dean of Wells, and President of Trinity College, Oxford, and of Sir Benjamin Bathurst, father of Allen, 1st Earl Bathurst.

Ralph Bohun matriculated at Oxford from New College, Dec. 8, 1658, and took the degree of B.C.L. in 1665.

Under date Aug. 4, 1665, John Evelyn writes:—

"I went to Wotton to carry my sonn and his tutor Mr. Bohun, Fellow of New Coll. (recommended to me by Dr. Wilkins and the Pres. of New Coll. Oxford), for feare of the pestilence, still increasing in London and its environs."

Under date Jan. 29, 1667, he writes:—

"To London in order to my son's Oxford journey, who being very early enter'd both in Latin and Greek, and prompt to learn beyond most of his age, I was persuaded to trust him under the tutorship of Mr. Bohun, fellow of New College, who had been his preceptor in my house some years before; but at Oxford under the inspection of Dr. Bathurst, President of Trinity Coll., where I plac'd him, not as yet 13 years old. He was newly out of long coates."

Under date Jan. 10, 1671, he writes:—

"Mr. Bohun, my son's tutor, had been 5 yeares in my house, and now Batchelor of Laws and Fellow of New College, went from me to Oxford to reside there, having well and faithfully perform'd his charge."

In 1671 Mr. Bohun wrote a 'Discourse on the History and Nature of Wind': and in 1674 he became Rector of West Kington, Wiltshire. In 1685 he took the degree of D.C.L. Several letters from Mrs. Evelyn to Dr. Bohun are printed in the second edition of Evelyn's 'Memoirs,' as well as 'A Character of Mrs. Evelyn,' by Dr. Bohun, dated Sept. 20, 1695.

Under date Jan. 27, 1701, Evelyn writes:—

"Mr. Wye, rector of Wotton, died, a very worthy good man. I gave it to Dr. Bohun, a learned person and excellent preacher, who had been my son's tutor, and liv'd long in my family."

On Aug. 18, 1701, Bohun took possession of this living.

Under date May, 1704, after recording the death of Dr. Ralph Bathurst, President of Trinity College, Oxford, he says:—

"He gave a legacy of money and the third part of his library to his nephew Dr. Bohun, who wen hence [*i.e.* from Wotton] to his funeral."

Dr. Bohun had on Aug. 8, 1701, become Prebendary of Chisenbury and Chute in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, and he died July 12, 1716, leaving the sum of 20*l.* to the poor of Wotton, and a similar sum for the decoration of the altar.

2. The second was Christopher Bohun or Boone. On Aug. 31, 1679, Evelyn writes:—

"After evening service to see a neighbour, one Mr. Bohun, related to my sonn's late tutor of that name, a rich Spanish merchant, living in a neate place, which he has adorned with many curiosities, especially severall carvings of Mr. Gibbons, and some pictures by Streeter."

On July 30, 1682:—

"Went to visit our good neighbour Mr. Bohun (Lea, Kent), whose whole house is a cabinet of all

elegancies, especially Indian; in the hall are contrivances of Japan skreens instead of wainscot; and there is an excellent pendule clock inclos'd in the curious flower-work of Mr. Gibbons in the middle of the vestibule. The landskips of the skreens represent the manner of living, and country of the Chinese. But above all, his lady's cabinet is adorn'd on the fret, cieling and chimney-piece with Mr. Gibbons's best carving. There are also some of Streeter's best paintings, and many rich curiosities of gold and silver as growing in the mines. The gardens are exactly kept, and the whole place very agreeable and well water'd. The owners are good neighbours, and Mr. Bohun has also built and endow'd a hospital for eight poor people, with a pretty chappell, and every necessarie accommodation."

On Sept. 16, 1683, Evelyn writes :—

"At the elegant villa and garden of Mr. Bohun's at Lee. He shewed me the zinnar tree or platanus, and told me that since they had planted this kind of tree about the Citty of Ispahan in Persia, the plague, which formerly much infested the place, had exceedingly abated of its mortal effects, and render'd it very healthy."

The late Mr. F. H. Hart in his 'History of Lee' (Lee, 1882), pp. 7-11, gives an account of "Boone's Mansion" (an ancient red-brick mansion in the Old Road, which was surrounded by a moat, and pulled down in 1824), the Boone estate generally, and the old Boone's Almshouses, built in 1683 and designed by Sir Christopher Wren. These were pulled down in 1876, leaving only the ancient chapel.

The founders were Christopher Boone, merchant, of London, and Mary his wife.

What was the precise relationship between the Rev. Ralph Bohun, D.C.L., and Mr. Christopher Boone? And how precisely did the former derive his kinship with William of Wykeham? What happened to the Gibbons carvings when the mansion was demolished? JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

'THE MORNING POST,' 1772-1916.

(See *ante*, p. 301.)

IT is not known when Peter Borthwick first became connected with *The Morning Post*, but it was somewhere about 1848, when Michele was editor. Borthwick had been member for Evesham 1835 to 1847, and had made his mark; he was strongly opposed to the abolition of slavery. In 1845 he got into disgrace with the Queen. *The Morning Chronicle* had printed a paragraph stating that the title of King Consort was about to be conferred on Prince Albert, and Borthwick asked Peel in the House of Commons as to its truth. The Queen wrote to Peel on the 18th of February :—

"The Queen was much hurt at Mr. Borthwick's most impertinent manner of putting the question with respect to the title of King Consort, and much satisfied with Sir Robert's answer."—'Letters of Queen Victoria,' vol. ii. p. 34.

Peter Borthwick was remarkable for his good looks; these he transmitted to his son He was of olive complexion, with a profusion of black hair. Although his first speeches in the House commanded attention, Sir Robert Peel being much impressed by them, they provoked later on not so much cheers as yawns, which once called from him a retort less felicitous than funny. "If," he said, "I am not allowed to conclude at my own time and in my own way, I am determined not to conclude at all" (Escott's 'Masters of English Journalism,' pp. 186-7).

Borthwick was 44 when he began work on the paper with which his own and his son's names were to be so long associated. He at once interested himself in all matters relating to the Press, and in 1849, on my father's founding the London Association for the Repeal of the Advertisement Duty, he became its chairman. He worked with all his might to mend the fortunes of the *Post*, and he soon brought in his son Algernon to help him. On the 25th of September, 1850, when the boy was only 20, his father appointed him Paris correspondent. The young man showed such capacity that two years afterwards he was appointed acting editor in London. In that same year, 1852, on the 18th of December, his father died suddenly, at the early age of 48. Bravely he had struggled, and an increased revenue showed the result of his control; but his own monetary difficulties were too much for him, and although friends showed every kindness, nothing could save the broken man. He worked to the end, and the last leader he wrote appeared in the week of his death.

T. B. Crompton, to whom the paper was mortgaged, at once confirmed Algernon Borthwick's appointment as editor, with full control. The young editor also received a promise that the property should not be sold without his first having the refusal. He well deserved such a promise, for while in Paris at the time of the Coup d'État he had been able to supply the most private information, and at the special request of the Prince President had called on him at the Élysée, and been thanked by him for the impartial view taken by the *Post* in French affairs. That Algernon was far-seeing is shown in a letter he wrote to his father in February, 1852 :—

"France....is the natural ally of England. England wants the friendship of France. If this

be true, it is still more true that France needs the friendship of England."

While *The Morning Post* was a firm supporter of Palmerston, it was not slavishly so. Peter Borthwick said of it, "it was Postite before all things," and so it remained under his son's control. Palmerston's bishops, appointed as they were under the influence of his relative Lord Shaftesbury, came in for *Morning Post* criticism.

Algernon Borthwick frequently got in advance of his competitors in the matter of early news. During the war in the Crimea he possessed special sources of information; thus on the 8th of August, 1855, General Simpson, who had succeeded Lord Raglan in the chief command, complained that *The Morning Post* had given the exact strength of our guards, and particulars of the trenches and the times of relief, which were read by the Russians in Sebastopol "some days before they reach us here."

During the negotiations for peace in 1856 many difficulties arose, and *The Morning Post* became very indignant about the part Prussia was playing, and openly threatened that if she did not join the allies in making war on Russia, the allies would make war on her. Greville refers to the article as being "indecently violent and menacing," and continues bitterly: "*The Morning Post* derives its only importance from being the Gazette of Palmerston and of the French Government" ('The Greville Memoirs,' vol. viii. pp. 1, 2).

On the 14th of January, 1858, the Orsini attempt to assassinate the French Emperor, which had been planned in this country, took place in front of the Opera-House in Paris. Great indignation was expressed against England, and indiscreet addresses from French colonels nearly led to war. Borthwick had predicted that "the Anglo-French alliance was failing." When Palmerston brought in his Conspiracy Bill, although it received the strong support of the *Post*, and was a moderate measure, merely making conspiracy to murder a felony instead of a misdemeanour, it was defeated on the second reading by 19, although on the first reading it had received a majority of 200 (Ashley's 'Life of Palmerston,' vol. ii. p. 354). The friendship shown by the *Post* for the French Emperor led to the accusation that the paper had been "nobbled" by Napoleon, and subsidized by Walewski ('Memoirs of an Ex-Minister'). This Borthwick emphatically denied, and, as proving that the conduct of the paper was independent, pointed out that after January, 1859, the *Post* was being seized and prohibited in France, on account of its strictures upon the Imperial policy at Villafranca. The fact is that the whole action of the paper has been from first to last patriotic, seeking to associate France and England in permanent friendship.

When Crompton died in September, 1858, Borthwick found, to his dismay, that Crompton had not left the paper to him, although he had always been led to believe that he was to be his heir and successor in the ownership of *The Morning Post*. Still, he remained editor, and wrote to his mother that he was "too much blessed not to bear a cheery and hopeful and happy heart...."

During the war of 1870 the *Post* strongly supported France. On the 2nd of July the Emperor of the French said to Prince Metternich that he now felt confident of the peace of Europe and of transmitting the crown to his son at his death. Two days only elapsed before *The Morning Post* announced the Hohenzollern candidate for the throne of Spain. Borthwick, who had been married on the 5th of April, went to Paris to watch events, and on the 24th of August the *Post* made the statement, in a leading article, that it was proposed by Prussia to transport convoys through Belgium. The writer gave expression to strong indignation against such a violation, and used arguments so convincing that Borthwick was able to write to his wife:—

"The leader was so conclusive, and so thoroughly did its work, that Granville and Gladstone, who had given in to the Prussian proposition, have to-night withdrawn their sanction, and have by telegraph altered the position of our guaranteed neutral state."

The files of *The Morning Post* for 1870-71 give evidence of "the diabolical frightfulness" which has been recently recalled by devastations in Belgium. The traditions of soldierly honour were then, as now, disgracefully flouted. The *Post* of the 9th of February, 1871, said:—

"The Union of Germany points to an era of physical force in which all who desire to hold their own must be prepared to meet such force with something more than moral arguments or diplomatic negotiations."

On the death of the Emperor at Chislehurst on the 9th of January, 1873, the paper contained an appreciative obituary notice:—

"The exile had achieved everything, and had seen it all collapse in utter wreckage....but one fact remains—he left behind him the most magnificent and fascinating capital in Europe."

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See *ante*, pp. 3, 43, 84, 122, 163, 204, 243, 282.)

The regiment next following (p. 28) was raised in Nottinghamshire in June, 1685, Sir William Clifton being its first Colonel. It was later known as the 15th Foot, and in 1782 received the additional territorial title "Yorkshire, East Riding." It is now "The East Yorkshire Regiment":—

Major General Harrison's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Major General ..	Henry Harrison, *Colonel* (1) ..	8 Feb. 1714-15	*Ensign*, 22 Feb. 1695.
Lieutenant Colonel	Samuel Daniel (2)	2 July 1737	*Ensign*, 27 Oct. 1704.
Major	Simon Loftus (3)	10 Dec. 1739	*Ensign*, Sept. 1708.
Captains	Robert Thompson	25 Dec. 1726	*Lieutenant*, 16 Mar. 1710.
	Henry De Laune (4)	26 ditto	*Captain*, 1 Dec. 1705.
	Charles Campbell	5 April 1733.	——
	George Dawson	9 July 1733	*Ensign*, 1 Mar. 1703-4.
	John Dennet	23 April 1736	*Lieutenant*, 28 Jan. 1733-4
	Arthur Mainwaring	25 June 1736	*Cornet*, 16 Dec. 1724.
	William Selbie	12 Jan. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 21 Mar. 1712-13.
Captain Lieutenant	George Sharpless (5)	ditto	*Ensign*, 24 Feb. 1709-10.
Lieutenants ..	William Strachey (2)	21 May 1720	*Ensign*, 19 Aug. 1715.
	John Bell	26 Dec. 1726	*Ensign*, 13 Aug. 1718.
	Gabriel Sedieres	24 Feb. 1738-9	*Ensign*, 25 Oct. 1713.
	John Grant	6 June 1733	*Ensign*, 1 Jan. 1718.
	John Maitland (5)	1 Jan. 1735-6	*Ensign*, 25 Dec. 1726.
	Andrew Pringle (2)	23 April 1736	*Ensign*, ditto.
	Thomas Gregson	25 Oct. 1739	*Ensign*, 1712.
	John Morris	12 Jan. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 2 Oct. 1712.
	Theophilus Johnson	19 ditto	*From Half Pay.*
Ensigns	Robert Bell	20 April 1732.	——
	Musgrave Briscow	6 June 1733.	——
	John Alenson	1 Jan. 1735-6.	——
	Daniel Richardson	17 July 1739.	——
	Job Walker	25 Oct. 1739.	——
	Allan Horde	13 Nov. 1739.	——
	Robert Hooley	12 Jan. 1739-40.	——
	Justley Watson	3 Feb. 1739-40.	——
	Thomas Davenport Davies ..	4 ditto.	——

This regiment suffered severe losses in the expedition against Carthagena, South America, in 1741. R. Bell and M. Briscoe, who were ensigns in 1740, were captains in April, 1741, with two captains below them who were not in the regiment at all in 1740.

(1) Died in 1749, then being Lieut.-General.
(2) Died at Carthagena, South America, April 24, 1741, when on active service.
(3) Died, 1741, from wounds received at Carthagena.
(4) Became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th Regiment of Marines on May 14, 1741. Died in 1746.
(5) Killed at Carthagena, 1741.

Handasyd's Regiment of Foot (p. 29) was raised in the southern counties of England in October, 1688, and in due course became the 16th Regiment of Foot. In 1782 it received the additional title "Buckinghamshire," which in 1809 was changed to "Bedfordshire." It is now "The Bedfordshire Regiment":—

Major General Handasyd's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Major General ..	Roger Handasyd, *Colonel* (1) ..	9 July 1730	*Ensign*, 1694.
Lieutenant Colonel	Jacob Peachell (2)	26 Nov. 1739	*Ensign*, 1701.
Major	John Adams	2 Nov. 1739	*Lieutenant*, 1706.

(1) Was Colonel of the 22nd Regiment from 1712 to 1730. Died in 1763, then being Lieut.-General.
(2) Died in 1750. He belonged to the old family of de Pechels, and was father of Sir Paul Peachell, the 1st Baronet, created in 1797. The name is now spelt Pechell.

Major General Handasyd's Regiment of Foot (*continued*).		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Captains	John Chalmers	25 Dec. 1726	*Ensign*, 1704.
	George Collingwood	12 Sept. 1734	*Ensign*, 1706.
	Fenwick Dormer	23 April 1736	*Ensign*, 1721.
	Edward Thurlow	4 Nov. 1736	*Ensign*, 1704.
	John Mostyn	6 ditto	*Ensign*, 29 Feb. 1732.
	Thomas Middleton	18 July 1737	*Ensign*, 23 Mar. 1730-31.
	George Richardson	12 Jan. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 1709.
Captain Lieutenant	Walter Devereux	ditto	*Ensign*, 1706.
Lieutenants ..	Robert Bradford	15 July 1710	*Ensign*, 1704.
	Hugh Patrick	22 Dec. 1726	*Ensign*, 1709.
	Robert Donworth	3 Oct. 1732.	——
	William Whiting	12 Sept. 1734	*Ensign*, 1720.
	William Scot	5 Nov. 1736	*Ensign*, 24 Aug. 1715.
	Mathew Reynolds	7 Feb. 1738-9	*Ensign*, 1709.
	Peter Campbell	ditto	*Ensign*, 25 Dec. 1726.
	John Jennings	5 Nov. 1739	*Ensign*, 26 Dec. 1726.
	Sir William Fleming (3) ..	12 Jan. 1739-40	*Ensign*, ditto.
	Woodroff Gascoign	19 ditto	*Ensign*, 17 Jan. 1728-9.
Ensigns	David Duvernet	20 June 1735.	——
	William Charters (4)	5 Nov. 1736.	——
	—— Griffith	ditto.	——
	John Maylin	17 July 1739.	——
	James Agnew	5 Nov. 1739.	——
	William Silvester	21 Dec. 1739.	——
	William Agnew	12 Jan. 1739-40.	——
	John Younge	19 ditto.	——
	Mathew Watkins	4 Feb. 1739-40.	——

(3) Third Baronet, of Rydal, Westmorland. Died in 1756, in which year he had been elected M.P. for Cumberland.

(4) The only officer, besides the Colonel, who was still serving in the regiment in August, 1755, then being a Captain.

J. H. Leslie, Major, R.A. (Retired List).

(*To be continued.*)

'THE TRAGEDY OF CÆSAR'S REVENGE.'

(See *ante*, p. 305.)

l. 1024. With.—Read "Which." Cp. l. 1443, note.

l. 1046. vertues.—Perhaps "vertuous." Cp. l. 1455. If "vertues" stands, cp. l. 750, note.

l. 1057. my.—Seems to have crept in from the line above.

l. 1060.—Defective.

l. 1072. which.—Query "it"?

l. 1077. and.—Read "end."

l. 1079. fearest.—Read "farest" (M.).

l. 1082. songes.—Query "signes"? Cp. l. 1462.

l. 1092. hand.—Query "hart"? Cp. l. 1100, "A brest."

l. 1112. favor.—Query "sauor"? Cp. l. 1538, note.

l. 1114. Ile.—Query "Ide"?

l. 1121. constant vertues.—Query "vertue"? Or may "constant vertues" mean "men of constant vertue"? Cp. "noble bloods," &c.

l. 1156. Rome.—Vocative case.

l. 1176. come.—Query "comes"? (M.)

ll. 1181-2. Phæbus....Mounted vpon the firy Phlegetons backes.—For "Phlegetons" query "Phaetons"? Cp. 'Od.,' xxiii. 246 :—

Λάμπον καὶ Φαέθονθ' οἵτ' Ἠῶ πῶλοι ἄγουσιν.

M. points out that the passage is based on 'F. Q.,' I. v. 2.

l. 1189. whose.—Query "whom"?

l. 1197. these.—Query "those"?

l. 1207. it bound it.—M. would omit the first "it": better to omit the second.

l. 1215. these.—Query "those"?

l. 1219. my.—Query "thy"?

l. 1224. from.—Query "from [forth]"?

l. 1229. Africans.—Query "Africane"? Cp. l. 289.

l. 1245. Persius.—Read "Perseus" (M.).

l. 1254. by.—Read "hy."

l. 1264. fetch.—Read "fetcht" (M.). Perhaps "fecht" (cp. l. 857).

l. 1275. Saramna.—Read "Garumna."

l. 1285. to the field.—Query "toke the field"?

l. 1321. winde [minde, Malone edd. and M.] depressing.—One would expect for "depressing" a word of contrary meaning, *e.g.*, "refreshing."

l. 1325.—Cp. l. 2215, note.

l. 1340. bondes.—Read "boule" (bowl).

ll. 1380-81.—I think the words "thy courage dead" are an intrusion from below, and these lines are only one: "O vtinam Brute viueres. What meaneth this?"

l. 1399. neere = "ne'er."—Cp. l. 2440.

ll. 1425-6. the fatall Vrne | That lotheth death.—The Malone editors suggest "bodeth" for "lotheth." Read "lotteth." Cp. 'Spanish Tragedy,' I. i. 36 :—

Minos, in grauen leaves of Lotterie,
Drew forth the manner of my life and death.

l. 1438. Armenians....Medians.—Read "Armenias....Medias." Cp. l. 335, note.

l. 1440. there.—Read "their" (M.).

l. 1443. Which in.—Read "Within." Cp. l. 1024, note ; l. 1657.

l. 1450. lookes.—Query "backes"? The word "lookes" is suggested by "lookes" above.

l. 1451. sorrowing.—Query "soaring"? Cp. l. 1489.

l. 1455. vertues.—Query "vertuous"? Cp. l. 1046. The same correction is required in Kyd's 'Soliman and Perseda,' III. i. 35.

l. 1459. ciuill.—The word seems to be suggested by "Sibilles."

l. 1462. songes.—Query "signes"? Cp. l. 1082.

ll. 1481-2. The Malone editors suspect a lacuna. Rather for "expeld" read "exceld" (Dyce's correction in 'II. Tamburlaine,' IV. i. 177), and transfer l. 1482 to stand after l. 1450.

l. 1512. crowne.—Perhaps suggested by "diadem" below. Query "hand"?

l. 1538. fauor=object of favour.

l. 1540. nurse.—Query "nurst"?

l. 1547. Hecatombs.—Read "Hecatombas."

l. 1550. spoyles. — Query "smyles" or "browes"? Cp. l. 2385.

l. 1566. had.—Query "has"?

l. 1582. a peerce to flint.—M., "to peerce a flint." Perhaps rather "a flint to peerce."

l. 1586. finnish.—Query "findish" (fiendish)?

l. 1594. boe="bow." Cp. l. 1968.

l. 1597. hast.—Query "hadst"? (M.).

l. 1599. Blod-slaughtered. — Query "Blody, Slaughtered"? Cp. l. 1861.

l. 1601. to thrust thy life to dangers mouth.—If the reading were not confirmed by l. 382, one might suppose "thrust" stood for "trust."

l. 1607. But these were but.—Read "And these were but." The first "But" has crept in from the second.

ll. 1612-13.

let not thy woful teares
Bode mee, I knowe what thou wouldest not haue to hap.

—If the reading is right, "thou wouldest" is syncopated to "thou 'dst," and the line means "forbode for me what I know thou would'st not wish to happen."

l. 1637. steeps=steps (M.).

l. 1669. girdes.—Query "guiles"?

l. 1675. wrong.—Query "wrong[ful death]"?

ll. 1677-8.—An "aside."

l. 1691. the Hearse.—Query "thy Hearse"?

l. 1704.—The line should be indented.

l. 1715. lend.—Read "bend." Influenced by "Leaue" following.

l. 1726. for them='fore them. Cp. l. 800. The reverse error in l. 1925.

l. 1729. I, bloody Cæsar, Cæsar.—Query "I Cæsar, bloody Cæsar"? or "I bloody Cæsar, Cæsars Brutus too."

l. 1742. I doe.—Read "doe I."

l. 1744. was.—Query "was't"?

l. 1751. heard=hard (M.).

l. 1785. in thy top.—Query "in thy lap"?

l. 1829. deathes.—Query "deathe"?

l. 1863. those.—Query "his"? The error is due to "those" below.

l. 1902. soundes=swoons.—The passage, as M. and C. show, is based on Spenser, 'F. Q.,' III. iv. xvii. :—

Like as the sacred Oxe that carelesse stands.

It is possible "soundes" here should be "standes."

l. 1905. hasted.—Query "hated"?

l. 1926. Spare.—Query "Spared"?

l. 1936. these.—Query "those"?

ll. 1945-6.

No more I Fortun'd, like the Roman Lord,
Whose faith brought death yet with immortall fame,

—Read "No more!" (cp. l. 1804, "Cæsar, no more! I hear," &c.) and put a full stop at "fame."

l. 1961. hast commanded.—Query "hast command of"? Cp. l. 69. The sentence ends with "Thessaly," l. 1965. Ll. 1961-70 are taken from Appian, 88, 373.

l. 1971. And all the Costers on the Mirapont.—The word "Mirapont" presents difficulty. After the passage just quoted, Appian proceeds :—

Τοσήδε μὲν στρατιὰ τοῖς ἀμφὶ τὸν Κάσσιον ἐπὶ τοῦ Μέλανος κόλπου διεκρίθη.

Is "Mirapont" a corruption of "Melapont," or of "Mizopont," suggested by 'Tamburlaine,' III. i. :—

And I as many bring from Trebizon,
Chio, Famastro and Amasia,
All bordring on the Mare-maior sea

(*i.e.*, on the Black Sea). Or did the author coin a word "Mesopont" (="the midland seas," l. 622)? He has omitted the Iberians from Appian's list of Cassius's forces. Perhaps they come in here.

l. 1987. Heros=Heroes (Herǫës). Cp. l. 2569.

l. 1988.—See l. 263, note.

l. 1999.—Defective.

l. 2014. discentions.—Read "discentious." Cp. l. 750.

l. 2024. trophes=trophies (M.).

l. 2036. these.—Query "those"?

l. 2054. cease=seize.

l. 2055. Fathers.—Read "Father."

l. 2068. Light-shining Treasons.—Read "Light-shuning" ("light-shunning").

l. 2073. shild gainst shild.—Omit "gainst."

l. 2098. thee="the" (probably).

l. 2100. the="thee." Cp. l. 1361.

l. 2103. worthy death.—Perhaps right. But l. 2050, "My death which seem'd vnworthy to the Gods," would suggest "vnworthy."

l. 2112. Æmathian fieldes....her.—Perhaps "Æmathia's" and "their." Cp. l. 270, "To see Pharsalias fieldes to change their hue."

l. 2114. Stremonia.—The Malone editors suggest "Strymon" (which would not scan). Prof. H. M. Ayres, however, shows that the dramatist is following Spenser, 'F. Q.,' I. vii. xvii. :—

renowned snake
Which great Alcides in Stremona slew.

l. 2119. sight=fight (M.), as in l. 1082. See l. 2312, note.

l. 2121. woundes.—Query "moundes"? Cp. ll. 265, 2203-5. For the corruption cp. l. 1321.

ll. 2136-7.—The Malone editors here see a lacuna. It is simpler to suppose that "And" in l. 2137 should be "In."

l. 2139. rides (=ridest). Cp. l. 311.

ll. 2156-7.

that braue monument of Perseus fame
With Tursos vaild to vs her vanting pride.

—"Tursos" is of course "Torsos" (so M.). As Torsos claimed to be founded by Perseus, it is itself the "monument," and the word "With" seems to have replaced an epithet like "Wide," or "Great," or "High."

l. 2168. Fauonia.—Query "Fauonius"?

ll. 2175-6.

Vnto the Sea which yet weepes Io's death
Slayne by great Hercules repenting hand.

—Unless these lines cover a lacuna, which they do not appear to do, they are hard to understand. The "Ionian sea" was connected with Io's wanderings, hardly with her death, and she was not slain by Hercules. The last line would seem to apply to Iphitus, but it is hardly possible to suppose that the dramatist confused Iphitus and Io.

l. 2178. Zanthus = Xanthus.

l. 2196. Dærcean = Dircean.

l. 2199. Ærastus = Erastus.

l. 2215. thou = then.—For the reverse corruption see ll. 1325, 2288, 2493.

l. 2221.—Cp. l. 1019.

l. 2239.—Cp. l. 120, note.

l. 2249. And.—Query "All"? The "And" seems to have crept in from the line above.

ll. 2264-5.

As when that Boreas from his Iron caue
With boysterous furyes Striuing ih the waues....

—For "furyes" read "Eurus" (cp. note on l. 356). Cp. Hor., 'Carm.,' I. iii. 12, "præcipitem Africum Decertantem Aquilonibus"; Ovid, 'Tristia,' I. ii. 25-30; Seneca, 'Agam.,' 495-7:—

Undique incumbunt simul
Rapiuntque pelagus infimo eversum solo
Aduersus euro zephyrus, et boreæ notus.

l. 2276. vpbraues.—Query "vpbrades"?

l. 2288. See l. 2215, note.

l. 2312. to shunne the honour of the fight.—For "honour" read "horror." Cp. l. 2119, "the terror of thy dismall sight" (=fight); l. 2397, "shunne the horror of this dismall day"; l. 2441, "the horror of this dismall fight"; l. 1082, "Hilias dismall sight" (=fight). It is possible that here and in l. 2441 "fight" should be "sight."

l. 2327. dismall triumphes sound my fatall knell.—For "triumphes" read "trumpets." Cp. l. 1203, where "triump" stands for "trump," and l. 2353, "the dreadful trumpets fatall sound."

l. 2352. armes.—Read "armies."

l. 2360.—Should this line follow l. 2368?

l. 2363. When Echalarian soundes.—Read "When ech alarum soundes."

l. 2375. foyld.—Read "soyld" (M.).

l. 2398. colour'd.—Query "cloth'd"?

l. 2415. lost.—Read "toss." Cp. Shakspeare, 'Rich. II.,' III. ii. 3.

l. 2440. protected.—Query?

l. 2441. fight.—See l. 2312, note.

l. 2460. hearts-thrilling. — Query "harte-thrilling"?

l. 2493.—Cp. l. 2215, note.

l. 2500.—"this" is possessive (="this's").

l. 2552. But.—The Malone editors suggest "Nor," but "But" may stand. The line qualifies the word "like" above: "Like, except in this that...."

l. 2559. Elysium pleasure.—Read "Elysian pleasure." The mistake is perhaps due to l. 2541, "Elisium." In three passages in the old editions of 'Tamburlaine' we have the reverse mistake, "Elisian" standing for "Elisium" (cp. 'I. Tamb.,' V. ii. 184, 404; 'II. Tamb.,' IV. ii. 87), where it is impossible to attribute the mistake to Marlowe.

l. 2564. breath = breathe (*ut passim*).

Sheffield. G. C. Moore Smith.

Greatest Recorded Length of Service.—The death of Dr. Edward Atkinson, Master of Clare College, Cambridge, brought into public notice last year the remarkable fact that there have only been three holders of that office since 1781. In that year Dr. John Torkington was elected, and he held the post until 1815, when he was succeeded by Dr. Webb, who was Master until 1856, when Dr. Atkinson, who died last year at the age of 95, became his successor. Thus the official lives of these three Masters of Clare cover no less a period than 134 years.

I know of only two other cases that can be compared with this, but doubtless other readers could supply more, although the list is hardly likely to become a very lengthy one.

The first of these falls a year or two short of the Cambridge example, but is unique in another respect, because the three men were grandfather, father, and son. They were the first three Professors of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh. All of them happened also to have the same name—Alexander Monro—and, to prevent confusion, they are described in the University Calendar as primus, secundus, and tertius. The same nomenclature is applied to them in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

Monro, *primus*, was professor from 1720 till 1754, when his son, Monro *secundus*, succeeded him. He held the chair until 1798, and was followed by his son, Monro *tertius*, who occupied the position until 1846. The three rulers in this remarkable Monro dynasty thus covered a period of 126 years.

The other instance of a like lengthy tenure was established in the Church of Scotland a year or two ago. The death then of Dr. Duke, the minister of St. Vigeans in Forfarshire, completed an extraordinary length of service on the part of the three successive ministers of that parish. The first of the trio was the Rev. Mr. Aitken, who was ordained minister in 1754, and held office until 1816. The Rev. John Muir succeeded him in that year, and preached, until 1865. The Rev. Dr. Duke, who had been already

assistant minister since 1859, followed, and he was in harness until his death in 1909. Their combined years of service accordingly extended to 155 years, which, as regards mere number of years, is certainly the most memorable of the three instances referred to in this article, and one that can be safely considered as likely to require a lot of beating.

CHARLES MENMUIR.

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"TO WEEP IRISH": "TO WAR."—On p. 363 of the eighth edition of 'Scholæ Wintoniensis Phrases Latinæ,' by Hugh Robinson (1673), we find :—

"1404. To weep Irish, or feign sorrow. 1114. Lacrymas falsas, confictas dolis fundere. Ad novercæ tumulum flere. Vultu gaudium tegere, & frontem obnubilare dolorem simulans. Exprimere gemitus læto pectore."

In which English books can we see the use of this phrase? It does not occur in the 'Oxford Dictionary' under "Irish." Other *notanda* in the book are, p. 299: "hogherd," which is not represented in the Dictionary between 1704 and 1562; p. 372: "To war or grow worse and worse." Are other instances known of "to war" with this meaning? At pp. 377 and 383 the numbering of the pages, at least in some copies, went wrong, so that the book consists of one leaf more than appears.

E. S. DODGSON.

[Hugh Robinson is recorded in the 'Dictionary of National Biography' as dying in 1655.]

INFLUENZA.—The subjoined clipping from *The Manchester Weekly Times*, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1916, seems worth reproducing in 'N. & Q.' :—

"Another item of extreme interest [in an eighteenth-century diary discovered among a lot of old books belonging to Mr. Jas. Spratley, a member of an old family of Kingston-on-Thames] is the discovery that the word 'influenza' was used in those days to indicate a very severe cold :—'I was seized with a violent fever and cold Nov. the 4, 1775, about 3 o'clock in the morning. Laid in bed till half-past one o'clock Sunday. Remained ill some time. The name of the disorder was called ye influenzi.'"

FRED L. TAVARÉ.

22 Trentham Street, Pendleton, Manchester.

[The 'N.E.D.' notes that the word became popularized in England from the severe visitation of the disorder in 1743.]

"DUG-OUT": VARIOUS MEANINGS.—One or two meanings are being attached to the expression "dug-out" other than its application to "dug-out" canoes and dwellings as given in 'N.E.D.' In one journal recently I read of "The Downing Street 'Dug-out,'" implying a resting—or even hiding—place for statesmen, a use which may be associated with the sense of "dwelling-place." A very different sense, however, is conveyed in the following passage from the London Letter of *The Birmingham Daily Post* of July 22 :—

"It is being cynically suggested in political circles that the Prime Minister should hang out a sign at No. 10 Downing Street, while the list of the two Special Commissions [on Mesopotamia and the Dardanelles] is being drawn up, 'No "dug-outs" need apply.' Attempts have been made by friends of various ex-Indian officials to persuade the Cabinet that they ought to be brought once more into the open and assigned the task of investigating the alleged faults of their successors in Indian officialdom.... What Parliament and the public will demand are 'live' men and not 'dug-outs.'"

This meaning was usual at the beginning of the war, when the sudden demand for trained military officers was so great that many on half-pay were "dug out" from their retirement, and placed in command.

POLITICIAN.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

PALLAVICINI: ARMS.—At 11 S. ix. 511 I attempted a description of the coat of arms which appears on the monument of Horacio Pallavicine in Chipping Ongar Church. I wrote :—

"I know little of heraldry, but I describe the arms as best I can. About three-quarters of the lower part of the field, chequy; above this is what looks like a fesse bretessed."

The arms on the next monument, *i.e.*, of Jane Pallavicini, daughter of Sir Oliver Cromwell, mother of Horacio, are far from distinct, having been much broken. They, however, certainly represented the arms of Pallavicini impaled with those of Cromwell. In *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1796, vol. lxvi. p. 278, is what is given as a copy of the inscription on the Jane Pallavicini monument. Then: "Arms at top: A cross pierced, on a chief a bar, over all three billets in pale, impaling a lion rampant." The lion rampant is, of course, for Cromwell.

This description is very much more likely to be correct than mine. I should be more inclined to accept it if the copy of the inscription and that of the Horacio Pallavicine inscription given on the same page did not bristle with errors; *e.g.*, "Balniensis" for Balneensis, "Cantabrigiensis"

for Cantabrigiensi, "honovrable" for noble. Perhaps the most remarkable error is in the copy of the second inscription. The seventh line runs: "day of May, in the yeære." An asterisk attached to "yeære" points to a footnote, "So on the stone." It is not so on the stone, of which I have a rubbing. The word is "YEARE," but the A and the R are joined together after the manner of the diphthong Æ. Including stops, omitted or inserted, *u* for *v*, &c., there are thirty errors in the copies of the two epitaphs given in *The Gentleman's Magazine*.

Can any correspondent describe the Pallavicini arms, which I have not been able to find in any book of heraldry?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

AUTHORS WANTED.—I am looking for the author of "It is the Mass that matters." An Irish priest, professor in a North American university, lately quoted it in a graduation sermon as from Thomas Carlyle. Two English friends ascribe it respectively to Augustin Birrell and to Cardinal Gasquet.

S. GREGORY OULD, O.S.B.

[A similar question was asked at 10 S. x. 470. A reply at xi. 98 derives the saying from the well-known story of Plowden in Elizabeth's reign, "No priest, no mass."]

Can any reader give me author's name and other references for following lines?—

> The great ennobling Past is only then
> A misty pageant, an unreal thing,
> When it is measured in the narrow ring
> And limit of the present by weak men.

Also for the following, which may not be correctly quoted:—

> Heaven would not be Heaven were thy soul not with mine; nor would Hell be Hell were our souls together.

CHARLES PLATT.

60 Stapleton Road, S.W.

"RELIGIOUS" AS A SUBSTANTIVE.—The meaning of this expression is obvious enough, but what literary or historical authority is there for its use? A good example of it occurs in 'John Inglesant,' chap. xxxv., closing paragraph: "He was brought under the influence of Molinos's party, and....he came to me to know whether he should become a religious."

W. B.

[*Religio* in Mediæval Latin has commonly the meaning of "vita monastica, seu voto, ut vulgo dicimus, religionis adstricta" (*v.* Ducange); the corresponding term *religiosi* was commonly used for persons under vows. The English equivalent "religious"—in singular as well as in plural—was a quite usual term. It is illustrated from century to century in the 'N.E.D.' from 'The Ancren Riwle' downwards.]

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S HYMN: 'O DEUS, EGO AMO TE': TRANSLATIONS.—Prof. J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly, in his 'History of Spanish Literature,' p. 192, considers this hymn, which he says "is familiar to English readers in a free version ascribed to Dryden":—

> O God, Thou art the object of my love,
> Not for the hopes of endless joys above,
> Nor for the fear of endless pains below
> Which those who love Thee not must undergo:
> For me, and such as me, Thou once didst bear
> The ignominious cross, the nails, the spear,
> A thorny crown transpierced Thy sacred brow,
> What bloody sweats from every member flow!
> For me, in torture Thou resign'st Thy breath,
> Nailed to the cross, and sav'dst me by Thy death:
> Say, can these sufferings fail my heart to move?
> What but Thyself can now deserve my love?
> Such as then was and is Thy love to me,
> Such is, and shall be still, my love to Thee.
> Thy love, O Jesus, may I ever sing,
> O God of love, kind Parent, dearest King.

Remembering something similar in Pope, I find in vol. iv. p. 499 of his 'Works' (Murray), 1882, a poem entitled 'Prayer of St. Francis Xavier,' thus:—

> Thou art my God, sole object of my love;
> Not for the hope of endless joys above;
> Not for the fear of endless pains below,
> Which they who love Thee not must undergo.
>
> For me, and such as me, Thou deign'st to bear
> An ignominious cross, the nails, the spear:
> A thorny crown transpierc'd Thy sacred brow,
> While bloody sweats from ev'ry member flow.
>
> For me in tortures Thou resign'dst Thy breath,
> Embrac'd me on the cross, and saved me by Thy death.
> And can these sufferings fail my heart to move?
> What but Thyself can now deserve my love?
>
> Such as then was, and is, Thy love to me,
> Such is, and shall be still, my love to Thee—
> To Thee, Redeemer, mercy's sacred spring!
> My God, my Father, Maker, and my King!

In a foot-note to the poem in Pope's 'Works' it is said that it was first published in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1791, with the following letter:—

"Mr. Urban,—The perusal of a small book lately printed by you has revived an intention which I have often formed of communicating to the public an original composition of the celebrated Mr. Pope, with which I became acquainted near forty years ago. I was a student at that time in a foreign college, and had the happiness of conversing often with a most respectable clergyman of the name of Brown, who died soon after, aged about ninety. This venerable man had lived in England as domestic chaplain in the family of the Mr. Caryl to whom Mr. Pope inscribes the 'Rape of the Lock' in the beginning of that poem, and at whose house he spent so much of his time in the early and gay part of his life. I was informed by Mr. Brown that, seeing the poet often amuse the family with verses of gallantry, he took the liberty one day of requesting him to change the subject of his composition, and to devote his talents to the translating of the Latin hymn, or 'rhythmus,' which I find in the

227th page of a 'Collection of Prayers and Hymns' lately printed. The hymn begins with these words: 'O Deus ego amo te,' &c., and was composed by the famous missionary Francis Xavier, whose apostolical and successful labours in the East, united with his eminent sanctity of life, procured him the title of 'Apostle of the Indies.' Mr. Pope appeared to receive this proposition with indifference; but the next morning, when he came down to breakfast, he handed Mr. Brown a paper with the following lines, of which I took a copy, and have since retained them in my memory.—SENEX."

Is the translation in Prof. Kelly's book by Pope, or, as he says, by Dryden? and which is the better authenticated rendering?

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

NAVAL RECORDS WANTED, *c.* 1800.—Would any genealogist tell me how to set about finding out facts about my great-grandfather, who was a lieutenant in the Royal Navy about 1800, and served during the Peninsular War?

His name, and that he was on the Statira under Commander Boys at the siege of Walcheren and received some medal, is all that is known.

What naval records are there accessible to the public? D. B.

"THE HIGH COURT OF CHIVALRY."—On Sept. 14, 1699, *Dawks's News Letter* contained the item:—

"We hear that to-morrow a Court is to be held at the Heralds Office near Doctors Commons, where several Persons are to be Tryed before his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, for Assuming Coats of Arms that do no ways belong to them."

This was added to two days later by the statement that

"Yesterday the High Court of Chivalry sate at Doctors' Commons, where several Gentlemen paid for Assuming Coats of Arms," &c.

Does the Duke of Norfolk of to-day, the present Earl Marshal, or his deputies at Heralds' College, hold anything approaching to similar Courts of Chivalry now?

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

BARNARD FLOWER: BISHOP FOX OF WINCHESTER.—Could any reader inform me in what year Barnard Flower, King's Glazier to Henry VIII., received that appointment?

What foundation is there for the statement that Bishop Fox of Winchester was appointed to supervise Flower's work at King's College, Cambridge?

Who were the executors of King Henry VII.'s will? I understand that Bishop Fox of Winchester was one. Who were the others?

JOHN D. LE CONTEUR.

Plymouth.

TOUCH WOOD.—I should be deeply obliged if any reader of 'N. & Q.' would kindly give me information concerning the origin of the practice of touching wood after having made a boast, or having congratulated oneself upon having escaped a danger.

C. EDGAR THOMAS.

Sion College, E.C.

[Our correspondent will find a good deal of information as to the prevalence of the practice, and as to verbal formulæ accompanying it, at 10 S. vi. 130, 174, 230. The reason why wood in particular should be touched is not, as HELGA, the original querist, points out, made clear.]

AUTHOR AND TITLE WANTED: BOYS' BOOK *c.* 1860.—Can any reader tell me the title and author of a boy's book of adventure, published, probably, about 1860? It related the voyage of a ship called the Leda, and was illustrated with woodcuts. One: prisoners suspended by ropes over a precipice, one falling, a savage with uplifted axe ready to sever the rope of another. A second: the cabin of a ship frozen-in in the Arctic, the dead captain seated at his table. A third: boats leaving a burning vessel; this last is also used in 'Sea Sketches about Ships and Sailors,' Religious Tract Society, 1863.

N. D. F. PEARCE.

Cambridge.

UDIMORE, SUSSEX.—I shall be greatly obliged to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who can furnish me with any information (other than that to be found in printed histories of Sussex and other well-known sources) relating to the following families formerly settled in this Sussex parish, viz.: Freebody, Waters, Burdet, Bromfield, Dulvey, and Sloman. Any other information likely to be of service in the compilation of a history of the parish would also be welcome. Please reply direct. LEONARD J. HODSON.

Robertsbridge, Sussex.

MRS. EDWARD FITZGERALD'S PICTURES.—Can any one tell me what became of the pictures (particularly one by Crome and one by Cotman) belonging to Mrs. Edward Fitzgerald, after her death at Croydon in 1890? G. A. ANDERSON.

DICKENS'S 'BLEAK HOUSE.'—I have been under the impression that there was a concurrence of opinion in accepting Rockingham Castle (though in an adjoining county) as the original or prototype of "Chesney Wold," and works of some writers on Dickens have contained illustrations of Rockingham in that connexion. But the 'Illustrated Guide to Lincolnshire,' by G. J.

Wilkinson (1900), has this of North Willingham, near Market Rasen: "the Hall of North Willingham, the 'Chesney Wold' of Sir Leicester Dedlock of Charles Dickens's 'Bleak House'"; and a small illustration of the Hall, is lettered underneath "Chesney Wold." Is there any authority for the ascription to North Willingham? "The place in Lincolnshire" was, of course, regarded as a negligible expression of Dickens by those to whom it indicated Rockingham. W. B. H.

DRAWING OF THE MERMAID TAVERN ORIGINALLY BELONGING TO MR. WILLIAM UPCOTT.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' inform me where I could see the original of the print of the Mermaid Tavern which appears in Mr. James Walter's 'Shakespeare's True Life,' illustrated by Gerald E. Moira, large paper, 1890? On p. 325 it is stated that the sketch was formerly possessed by Mr. Upcott, and traditionally considered to be the noted Mermaid. I have gone through the William Upcott Catalogues of Prints and Drawings (1846), but it does not appear as having been sold, and therefore I imagine it remains in private hands. I should be very grateful to know where it may be seen. A. W. GOULD.

Staverton, Briar Walk, Putney Park Lane, S.W.

Replies.

MEWS OR MEWYS FAMILY.

(12 S. ii. 26, 93.)

A LIKE query (Were the families Meux of Kingston, I.W.; Mewes of Winchester, who changed their name to St. John and subsequently to Mildmay; and Mew or Mews of Purse Candle, co. Dorset, related, and, if so, how?) was submitted in an earlier issue of 'N. & Q.' (6 S. xii. 269).

The following illustrative pedigrees set forth broadly the descent of the main line of the several families, but no family relationship between the Isle of Wight and the Dorsetshire Meuxes is shown, and, as far as my knowledge goes, none such has yet been traced.

Of the Kingston Meuxes.—The last member of the de Kingston family—Sir John, living 1356 ('Cal. Pat. R. 1354-60,' p. 165)—left an only daughter Eleanor, wife of William Drew, who (her two brothers having died childless) inherited the Kingston estate. The Drew family also ended in Alice, only daughter of William Drew, who married, before 1441, Lewis Meux or Mewis, a well-known military commander (*idem*, 1422-9, pp. 327, 553; 1429-36, pp. 472, 536), son of Richard of Wanstead, co. Essex, and grandson of Sir Walter Meux, buried in the church of the Augustin Friars. The Meux family are said to have come from Yorkshire, taking their name from Meaux Abbey, near Beverley. Alice survived her husband, dying in 1472, and was succeeded by her grandson William (1) (later Sir William), son of Thomas Mew, who had died *vita matris*. Her other sons were: Henry, who married Elizabeth, sister of Sir John Savage, and Ralph, likewise married, both alliances, apparently, without male issue. Sir William (1) Meux married Jane, daughter of Richard Cooke of Rushington, co. Sussex, and at his death in 1512 (Chanc. Inq. p.m. Ser. 2, xxii. 10) he left the Kingston estate to his third and youngest son John (1) (Anct. D., P.R.O., A. 12439), who married Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Blennerhasset, and, dying *s.p.* in 1568 (Chanc. Inq. p.m., Ser. 2, clii. 143), left the manor to his nephew William, eldest son of his brother Richard (the eldest brother William had died abroad in France, childless) and his wife Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Cook of Harebridge and Somerley, co. Hants.

William (2) Meux was next in possession of the manorial estate, and married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Henry Strangeways, and had issue an only son, Sir John, of whom later, and two daughters—Eleanor, wife of William Okeden, and Anne, wife of Edward White of Winchelsey. His two brothers were both married—Thomas of Bishopstown, co. Wilts, to Ellen, widow of —— Young, whose family name has not been traced; and John to a daughter of —— Hill of the same place. Apparently no issue followed these marriages.

Sir John (2) Meux and his two sons, William and Bartholomew, issue of his marriage with Cecilie, daughter of Sir William Button of Alton Priors, co. Wilts, seem in some way to have incurred the dislike of our island worthy, Sir John Oglander, who describes the father, in his 'Memoirs' written about the time, as being "of a homely behaviour, as nevor havinge anie breedinge or good naturales," and

"the veryest clown (of a gentleman) that evor the Isle of Wight bredd. As he was destitute of learninge, soe of humanitie and civilitie, yet although his clownisch humour a good honest man. If you will see ye picture of him, you may truly fynd it in his sonn Bartholomewe. Sir William wase as well quallified a gentleman as anie owre countery bredd, but of no spirite."

Sir John died in 1629, and was interred at Kingston. His second son, Bartholomew (ancestor of the Hertfordshire Meuxes), married Radcliff, daughter of William Gerrard of Harrow-on-the-Hill. He died in 1650, and was buried at Kingston.

Sir William (3) Meux, the eldest son, married firstly Winifred, daughter of Sir Francis Barrington, Bart., co. Essex, and had issue an only son Sir John, "the Royalist," and two daughters: Joan, wife of —— Mead of Lofts, co. Essex, and Cecilie Meux of Swaffham Priors, co. Cambs, who died in 1697, unmarried. The second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Gerrard of Harrow-on-the-Hill. There was no issue from the second alliance. Sir William died in 1638 (Chanc. Inq. p.m., Ser. 2, ccxxii. 47).

Sir John (3) Meux, only son and heir, was created a baronet in 1641. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Worsley of the Isle of Wight. She died in 1652, and was interred at Kingston. Sir John died in 1657, and was buried at Kingston. leaving issue three sons: Sir William, who succeeded; John, who died in 1649; and Henry in 1702, both being interred at Kingston; and two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, who died unmarried, and were buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Sir William (4) Meux, 2nd Bart., was twice married: firstly, to Mabella, daughter of Sir Robert Dillington of Knighton, I.W., by whom he had issue John, who died *vita patris* in 1669, and was buried at Kingston, and three daughters — Mabel, died an infant, Frances died in 1660, and Elizabeth in 1664; secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of George Browne of Buckland, co. Surrey, having issue by her two sons and three daughters. Lady Meux died in 1732, and was interred at St. Margaret's, Westminster. Sir William died in 1697, and was buried at Kingston.

Sir William (5) Meux, the eldest surviving son, succeeded as 3rd Bart., and died unmarried in 1706, when the baronetcy became extinct and his property was divided between his three sisters. Elizabeth, the eldest, married Sir John Miller of Froyle, and she, on the death of her two sisters, Jane and Ann, unmarried, became sole heiress.

The small brass on the chancel floor of Kingston Church, alluded to by Mr. S. Green, represents a sixteenth-century (fifteenth century, J. Chas. Cox, "County Churches," I.W., p. 93, publ. 1911) civilian in a furred gown, apparently a lawyer's; a small plate on the dexter side of the figure is engraved with four sons, the three elder of whom have similar furred robes, and on the other side is a shield of the Mewes arms—Paly of 6, on a chief 3 crosses pattée. The inscription is: "Mr Rychard Mewys which decessyed the iii day of March in the yere of or lord God MCCCCC and XXXV."

Mewes family of Dorsetshire.—Ellis Mews of Stourton Caundle, one of the four sons of Peter Mewe or Mews of Caundle Purse, who died before March 6, 1597/8 (11 S. iii. 105), married a daughter of John Winniffe of Sherborne and sister of Thomas, sometime Bishop of Lincoln, and left, with other children, a son Richard of Winchester, who had to wife Grace, daughter of —— Ford of the same city. Dying in 1646, aged upwards of 60 (see *ante*, p. 94), he left a son Ellis, married to Christiana, only daughter of Oliver St. John (*ob.* 1665) of Farley Chamberlayne, and having issue a son and namesake, Ellis. He married, Dec. 6, 1699, his cousin Frances, only daughter of Oliver St. John (*ob.* 1689), and sister and heir to a third Oliver St. John, who died childless in 1689. Frances's husband—on his marriage—took the name and arms of St. John by Act of Parliament. Frances died childless in 1700, and her husband married, secondly, Martha, daughter of John Goodyear of Dogmersfield, co. Hants, and, thirdly, Sarah, daughter and coheir of Sir Hugh Stewkeley (*ante*, p. 137). At his death in 1728/9, Ellis St. John of Farley Chamberlayne and Dogmersfield, co. Hants, left his eldest son by his second marriage, Paulet St. John, to succeed. He was created a baronet in 1772, and died in 1780. He was twice married: firstly to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Rushout, and secondly to Mary, daughter of John Walter and widow of Sir Henry Tynte, Bart., and had issue Sir Henry Paulet St. John, who married Dorothea Mary. She died 1768, aged 26. Their son Sir Henry, on his marriage with Jane, eldest daughter of Carew Mildmay of Shawford House, Twyford, took the name of Mildmay.

Of the Mildmay family.—Sir Henry Mildmay of Wanstead, co. Essex, a supporter and favourite of Charles I., married Jane, daughter of Sir Leonard Holliday, Knt., Alderman and Lord Mayor of the City of London, and had with her the Twyford estate, specially purchased on her marriage. Their son Henry married Alice, daughter of Sir Mundeford Bramston, Knt., and had issue by her a son Holliday Mildmay, who, by his wife Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir John Bowden, Knt., left an only daughter and heir, Letitia. She married Humphrey, second son of Carew Mildmay of Marks, co. Essex, and had issue, with other children, Carew, who

married Jane, daughter of William Pescod of Winchester, and died in 1768 without male issue, when this branch of the Mildmays became extinct (see Duthy's 'Sketches of Hampshire,' p. 300). Jane, eldest of the three daughters, married Sir Henry St. John of Dogmersfield, who assumed the name of Mildmay. The other daughters were named Ann and Letitia. J. L. WHITEHEAD.

Scholastica de Meux and John de Meux her son, *temp.* Edward III., are mentioned in Whalley's 'Northamptonshire,' vol. i. pp. 262-3. A copy of that work is in the extensive historical collections of the Newberry Library, Chicago.

The pedigree of Mewce of Holdenby, tracing from John Mewce of Calais, is given in the 'Visitations of Northamptonshire,' London, 1887, p. 114. Can any reader give the earlier history of the Mewce family in Calais? A query inserted in *L'Intermédiaire* some years ago brought no response.

EUGENE F. McPIKE.

1200 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

BRASSEY (BRACEY) FAMILY (12 S. ii. 269).—John Brassey would seem to be the first of his family who became a landowner in Hertfordshire. He bought the Manor of Roxford in 1699, and this property remained in the possession of his family till 1802, when it was conveyed by his great-grandson Richard John Brassey to William Baker of Bayfordbury (Clutterbuck's 'Herts,' ii. 201). Nathaniel Brassey, son of John, was a banker of Lombard Street (Cussans's 'Herts: Hundred of Hertford,' p. 104). Perhaps John had made money as a merchant or tradesman, and thus became practically the founder of his family. Many of them are buried at Bengeo and Hertingfordbury, and their alliances with the local families of Caswall, Dimsdale, and others may be traced through the indexes of Clutterbuck and Cussans.

I should be glad to be corrected by MR. PALMER or others, but I fear the family is now extinct. In my own boyhood Mr. George Brassey lived on a small property of which he was owner at Bramfield, near Hertford, of which parish my father was then rector. He had married a lady who was very kind to us boys, especially when we returned to school. She was Jane, daughter of Richard Emmott, Esq., of Goldings, Bengeo, and died in 1857, aged 80. Her husband died in 1862, aged 82. They had no children, and the estate devolved on his nephew, Nathaniel Brassey, who had been, I believe, conveyancing-clerk to Lord Chief Justice Coleridge. He sold the messuage and the rest of the property to Abel Smith of Watton Woodhall, the owner of all the rest of Bramfield parish, and died, I believe, unmarried, but when and where I know not.

It may be worth noting that the present Rector of Bramfield is only the third in succession since 1800, in which year Edward Bourchier was appointed. Lewis Deedes succeeded in 1840 and resigned in 1882, since which year the Rev. F. L. Harrison has held the benefice. MR. PALMER is right as to the uniform pronunciation of the name (Bracey). CECIL DEEDES.

Chichester.

It appears to me that the Brasseys of Hertfordshire were probably descended from the same stock in Cheshire as Earl Brassey. On looking at the latter's pedigree in Crisp's 'Visitation of England,' Notes, vol. xi. p. 87, it will be noticed that Tho. Bressie, haberdasher, and his brother Edmund Bressie, merchant, settled in London before 1613, their other brothers, Richard, Randle, and Ralph, remaining in Cheshire. Edmund's pedigree was apparently recorded in the Visitation of Bedfordshire in the year 1634.

Sir Francis Morton of the Island of Nevis, then of London, in his will, made in 1679, names

"Mrs. Susanna Bressy, dau. of the worshipful Ralph Bressy, merchant of Dort, deceased. The Hon. Madam Adriana Bressey of Dort. The worshipful Richard Bressy of Dort & his wife. Mr. Randolphus Bressy."

Now these three Christian names are the same as those used by the Cheshire family.

Richard Bressii, son of Ralph of Dordrecht, Holland, Esq., matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, on July 23, 1668, aged 18 (Foster).

There is an allegation, dated March 30, 1680 (Vic. Gen. of Archb. of C.), for the marriage of Tho. Plott, Esq., Secretary to the most Hon. —— Sydney, Envoy to Holland, aged 23, with Mrs. Susanna Bresey of Dort, spinster, aged 25.

Randall Brassey of Watling Street, haberdasher, buried Oct. 13, 1665, at St. Mary, Aldermary (his surname indexed as Brane), made his will, and gave his wife Mary 200*l.*, his son Nathaniel 100*l.* at age of 21, and also named his son John and daughter Sarah King (P.C.C. 108 Hyde). Nathaniel Brassey accompanied George Fox the Quaker to Holland in 1683 ('Life of Fox,' ii. 269).

In Howard's *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, New Series, ii. 577 (with additions in vol. iii.), is a

good pedigree of Brassey of Hertfordshire, drawn up by Mr. R. S. Boddington in 1877. It commences with John, who purchased Roxford in 1699, was a wealthy goldsmith and banker in Lombard Street, and died in 1737. He names in his will of 1731 his brothers, Nathaniel, William deceased, and Thomas decease, and desires to be buried in the Quakers' ground.

Testator's son Nathaniel, the M.P., died in 1765, and the arms on his tomb are the same as those of Earl Brassey, viz.: Quarterly, per fesse indented sa. and arg., in the first quarter a mallard (or sheldrake). His arms and crest are also on his Chippendale book-plate. Some City register would probably provide proofs for the above suggested line of descent, and the records of the Goldsmiths and Haberdashers should be searched.

The arms of Bracey, as quoted, are from co. Hereford, and I saw them in Harl. MS. 1140 without pedigree.

V. L. Oliver.

Sunninghill.

Edward Stabler (12 S. ii. 250).—I fear that the following will not add much to what Mr. Merryweather already knows :—

"On Wednesday evening died, to the great grief of his family and friends, Edward Stabler, Esq., one of the Aldermen of the City of York, and who served the office of Lord Mayor in the year 1779. A gentleman who discharged the duties of public and private life with the most conscientious integrity, and in whom were happily united all the amiable virtues that could dignify human nature and constitute the character of the truly good man. His loss to society, to his family and his friends, will be long and severely felt and deplored."—*Leeds Intelligencer*, Sept. 11, 1786.

The Gentleman's Magazine refers briefly to the death of Edward Stabler in the volume for 1786, p. 908.

A. L. Humphreys.

Fisheries at Comacchio (12 S. ii. 210, 257).—The reply signed A. V. de P. is so good and so satisfactory that I hesitate to add anything further. For bibliographical reasons it may be worth while to note additional references to the subject. There are two most illuminating articles on the Comacchio fisheries in the *Revue Contemporaine*. They are headed 'La Lagune de Comacchio, ses Pêcheries, son Commerce,' par Coste [membre de l'Institut], *Revue Contemporaine*, Paris, tom. xiv. pp. 187-215, 405-35, June 30 and July 15, 1854. Bellini's book, already referred to, is 'Il lavoriero da pesca nella laguna di Comacchio,' by Arturo Bellini, Venezia, Vissentini, 1899, pp. 117. Other references are: Ett. Friedlaender, 'La pesca nelle lagune di Comacchio,' Firenze, Le Monnier, 1872, pp. 100; F. Carlo Ballola,' Sopra una lettera di Ett. Friedlaender sulla pesca delle mani in Comacchio,' Bologna, Mareggiani, 1876, pp. 36.

A. L. Humphreys.

187 Piccadilly, W.

Royal Artillery (11 S. xii. 401).—1. I am informed that Lieut.-Col. Thomas Arscott Lethbridge died on June 17, 1856, at Chelsea, and was buried in Nunhead Cemetery.

J. H. Lethbridge Mew.

Barnstaple.

Americanisms (12 S. ii. 287).—"Rare" was used, with regard to beef, &c., underdone, when I was a lad in the Midlands, 1850-60; and my recollection is that it was generally from persons who had some pretensions to what was in those days quite favourably called "gentility" that I heard it. I never heard "the fall," as meaning autumn, in English use; though the American word became somewhat known through the late Henry Russell's entertainments, and the Christy Minstrels epoch of popularity which followed after.

W. B. H.

With a longer experience of life and a wider knowledge of provincial English speech, Mr. John Lane would hardly have written as he has done. It is a far cry from Devon to Lincolnshire, but there, too, the Knave card was a Jack, though I distinctly remember my surprise at being told that it was vulgar so to call it. I believe, too, that we usually spoke of our walking staves as sticks; but termed them canes, if canes they chanced to be.

A writer in *The London Chronicle*, 1762, quoted by Fairholt ('Costume in England,' p. 604), remarks :—

"Do not some of us strut about with walking-sticks as long as hickory poles, or else with a yard of varnished cane scraped taper, and bound at one end with waxed thread and the other tipt with a neat turned ivory head as big as a silver penny, which switch we hug under our arms?"

It was earlier than this, in Pope's day, that the dandy learnt "the nice conduct of a clouded cane."

I never heard the word "fall" used for autumn in Lincolnshire; its significance had to be explained when I came to read 'The Wide, Wide World,' or some other American story. I think it was at Nottingham that I first noted that "rere" or "rare" meant underdone.

St. Swithin.

LADIES' SPURS (12 S. ii. 190, 255).—Though unable to refer to antique notes on the use of spurs by ladies, as asked for by ÉPERON, may I state my experiences thereon? In 1875, when at a Newmarket race meeting, I observed Lady Cardigan getting out of her travelling chariot, and, from the steps, mounting her horse. She wore two straight dress spurs, recognized as those of her late Hussar husband's, only one of which she could use. My wife's spur is without rowel, and only by pressure does the point appear out of its cover from the short straight neck, thus preventing any abuse to horse or habit. Whyte-Melville hunted without spurs. My painful experiences by being dragged taught me that they were due to the projecting knobs on the spurs to which the straps are fastened. My lady's spur—like those issued to cavalry—has in place of knobs a flat oval with a bar across, through which the strap passes under and over, and such are safe against the horrors of a drag.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

LOCAL ALMANACS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY (12 S. ii. 241).—As a small contribution to the bibliography of local almanacs I may call attention to one compiled in 1642 by Nathanael Nye, "Practitioner of Astronomy," and published for

"the faire and populous Towne of *Birmicham* in Warwickshire, where the Pole is elevated above the Horizon 52 degrees and 38 minutes."

So far as I know, this is the first book printed *for* Birmingham; and Nathanael Nye is conjectured with some probability to have been of a Birmingham family. The imprint is: "London. Printed by R. H., for the Company of Stationers." A copy is in the Birmingham Reference Library.

HOWARD S. PEARSON.

LEGAL MACARONICS (7 S. i. 346; 11 S. iii. 6).—I wish to add a few examples of "Law French" to those already noted. In the case of the Earl of Arundel *v.* Lord Lumley, 24 Eliz., a previous case of Sir John Throgmorton was cited, in which it was sought to amend a writ "ou les ratts ou tiel semble casualty ussent eatin le moyte del Parchement," but the damage was beyond cure.

In 26 Eliz., December (1583), a case was heard which involved the name of Arden of Warwick, and the report says

"Sur le Fyne del Case il apperoit de estre tiel, *scilicet* que un *Somervile* intend et compasse le mort le Reign, et a ceo executer a son mansion en le County de *Warr* prist un dagge powder et pellets et oue eux prist son journey vers le Roign adonques esteant a Saint *James's*, a quel fait le dit *Somervile* fuit procure per *Edward Arden* et son femme a *Perke-Hall* en le dit County."

It appeared, however, that Somervile was insane, and the question arose

"Si un apres que est indite & al temps quant il veign a son arraignment appier en open shew de estre lunatike ou madd que serra fait."

It was agreed that in such a case an inquest of office ought to be held, to determine whether the lunacy is real or counterfeit. The inquest found that Somervile was shamming. So he pleaded Guilty, and the Ardens pleaded Not guilty, but were convicted. Finally, the three prisoners were delivered

"a les Viconts [sheriffs] de *Londres*, et eux command de fair execution, & devant Execution *Somervile* soy-mesme strangle & *Arden* [fuit] execute apres ceo," &c.

Perhaps some further light may be thrown on the Ardens of Perke-Hall.

During Hilary Term, 26 Eliz., the question of burglary was examined:—

"Tous les Justices assembles a *Serjeants Inn* agree que si un enfreint le glasse en un window en le Mansion House de ascun esteant, & la oue hooks trahe Carpits hors, & eux felonieusment emble, que ceo est burglary sil soit fait en le nuit, coment que le home que ceo fist ne enter ou enfreint le mease auterment."

A case was cited as follows:—

"Si Larons en le nuit veign a un Mansion ascun person esteant la deins, que vient & over le dore, & quant est appiert, un de les larons intendoit [intendant] a tuer le home sagitta a luy oue un gunn, le pellet de que misse le home & enfreint le wall de l'auter part del mease, et fuit agree per touts que ceo nest burglary."

In another cited case,

"En le nuit, un que intend de tuer auter en un meason enfreint un hole en le mure de le Mansion & percevant ou le person fuit shot a luy *thorough the hole* oue un gun & misse le person, que ad estre ajuge pur burglary: issint ou un enfreint un hole en le mure & percevant un que avoit burse oue Argent pendant per son girdle veignant per le hole, il snaccha a le purse & ceo prist, ceo auxint ad estre agree pur burglary, quel avient en *Essex*."

These cases are to be found in Sir Edmund Anderson's Reports, printed in 1664, pp. 80, 104, 114. I append a curious one from Serjeant Bendloes, 1661, p. 171:—

"Judgment: si home oue petit chien chase barbitts hors de son terr, & il pursua eux hors & enchase eux in ter d'autrui, accon ne gist v. owner del chien per le owner del barbitts, neque l'owner del terr. Car le chaser fuit legal, & il ne poit restraine son Chien quant il voil, mes fuit trove que il appell luy back & que il fist son indeavour pur faire le Chien cesser le poursuite."

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. ii. 290).—

1. Though lost to sight, to memory dear.

. . . . . .

Sir David Dundas, M.P. (1799-1877), went through life offering *5l.* to any one who could produce the origin of this line. He used to quote it as part of a couplet :—

Though lost to sight, to memory dear,
The absent claim a sigh, the dead a tear.

G. W. E. R.

2. The song beginning :—

Draw *Cupid* draw, and make fair *Sylvia* know
The mighty Pain her suff'ring Swain does for her undergo,

is to be found, without the name of the author of the words, in D'Urfey's 'Pills to purge Melancholy,' 1719, vol. v. pp. 305-6, with a tune by Mr. Motley. It was a favourite song in the eighteenth century, and I am sure that it is found in other song-books, where, perhaps, the author's name may be given. The tune was used in the ballad operas 'Silvia' (by George Lillo, 1731) and 'The Merry Cobler' (second part of 'The Devil to Pay,' by Charles Coffey, 1735).

G. E. P. A.

"CARDEW" (12 S. ii. 299).—In your review of 'The Races of Ireland and Scotland' on the 7th inst. your reviewer states the meaning of the surname Cardew is "dear to God." Is not the obvious meaning "Black Fort"? *Car*=fortified place ; *Dhu* =black. Also Carmichael=Fort Michael.

H. R. C.

DU BELLAMY : BRADSTREET : BRADSHAW (12 S. ii. 209, 257).—I am much obliged for MR. WILLIAM DOUGLAS'S valuable information.

May I point out that the second marriage of Charles Du Bellamy was to Agatha, daughter of General John Bradstreet (not Bradshaw), as is proved by the American loyalist documents in the Public Record Office (A. O. 13/44)?

E. ALFRED JONES.

6 Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.

CHING : CHINESE OR CORNISH? (12 S. ii. 127, 199, 239, 259.)—The accidental similarity of the name of the Cornish family Ching to the Chinese word *ching* (to plough) is not a unique instance. One of the members of the Cornish family Tangye was told by a Chinaman in San Francisco that Tangye was a Chinese word : *tang*, I believe, means a lamp. Other names found in Cornwall, but not peculiar to that county, have a resemblance to Chinese words : Cann (*kan*=dry) ; Swan=garlic ; Lang= cold ; Han (more frequently Hanne)=cold.

Years ago I was often asked if the firm Comyn Ching was Chinese. The Cornish names Nanfan and Panchen would have a sufficiently Chinese ring for some of the plays and operettas connected with China.

LEO C.

THE MOTTO OF WILLIAM III. : "RECEPIT, NON RAPUIT" (12 S. ii. 26, 96).—There is an interesting variant of the legend, quoted by PROF. BENSLY at the second reference, in Rapin's 'History of England,' continued by Tindal, vol. iii., in that part called 'The Metallick History of the Reigns of King William III.,' &c., 1747, p. 1.

No. 5 medal of Plate I. is thus described (the inscriptions are given in capitals) :—

"Bust of the Prince armed ; facing him is the crown royal, and round both these words : 'Guilielmus III. Dei gratia Princeps Auraniæ, Hollandiæ et Westfrisiæ Gubernator' :

"William III. by the grace of God, Prince of Orange, Governor of Holland and West-Friezland.

"Upon the edge is this legend :

"'Is tua recipit, non rapit imperium.' He recovers what had been forced from you, but does not usurp dominion.

"On the reverse is seen the fleet at distance, the troops landing, who occupy the shore, and the Prince intent upon raising up Justice, who is thrown down upon the ground. The legend is an imitation of Ovid. Metam. l. i. v. 150 ; though quite opposite in sense.

Terras Astrea [*sic*] revisit.
Justice revisits the earth."

I give the full description, so that some correspondent (perhaps PROF. BENSLY) may inform us whether this medal, apart from the edge legend, is that referred to *ante*, p. 96. On Plate I., facing p. 1, the obverse and reverse are given. On the obverse are the abbreviations D. G. Prin. Aur , &c. On the reverse "Tera Astrea reuisit" appears instead of "Terras Astrea revisit." The edge legend is identical with that given above.

'The Metallick History' has some two hundred and fifty medals celebrating William or Mary or both. Those concerning William predominate. There are scores of legends, any one of which, I suppose, might as well be taken to be his motto as that in question.

In view of the error "Tera" for "Terras," I do not place implicit faith in 'The Metallick History.' "Astrea" is given both on the plate and in the description.

"Non rapui sed recepi" is the motto of the Cotterell family of Herefordshire. In Debrett the translation is "I did not seize it, I recovered it." In the 'Royal Book of

Crests,' 1883, and in 'Proverbs and Family Mottoes,' edited by James Allan Main, 1891, it is "I stole not, but received." This translation is half way to Swift's gibe quoted by Sir Harry Poland at the first reference.

Robert Pierpoint.

Faust Bibliography (12 S. ii. 269).—

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Archibald Sparke.

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Richards (Alfr. E.). Studies in English Faust Literature: The English Wagner Book of 1594. Pp. 176. Heft xxxv. of "Literarhistorische Forschungen," edd. Jos. Schick u. M. v. Waldberg. Berlin, 1907.
Wood (Henry). Faust-Studien. Pp. viii + 294. Berlin, 1912.

H. K.

See Prof. Henry Morley's Introduction to Routledge's edition of Marlowe's 'Faustus' and Goethe's 'Faust' in "Morley's Universal Library" series.

John B. Wainewright.

I believe the most complete bibliography of Faust is that by Carl D. L. Engel, 'Zusammenstellung d. Faust-Schriften: der Bibl. Faustiana' (1874), 2nd ed., small 8vo, Oldenburg, 1885.

This is in the London Library, the Catalogue of which contains nearly three columns of the titles of various works on the subject.

A. Collingwood Lee.

Waltham Abbey, Essex.

Mr. T. C. H. Hedderwick's 'Doctor Faustus' (an English version of the German puppet play so called, with an introduction, appendix, &c.) contains information on the place of the Faust story in English dramatic literature. This work was published by Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. in 1887.

C. C. B.

Portraits in Stained Glass: Penrith (12 S. ii. 172, 211, 275, 317).—The portraits of Richard, Duke of York (certainly not Richard II.), and his wife, Cecily Neville (sister of the Neville, Earl of Salisbury, and aunt of the "Kingmaker"), in Penrith Church, are figured in Jefferson's 'History of Cumberland,' i. 468, *i.e.*, 'History of Leath Ward.' The introduction of a Guy Neville in the modern legend is an interesting example of the tendency, existent in Tudor days, to transfer to Nevilles or to the Warwick title the attributes of the Beauchamps.

A. D. G.

The great east window in the Church of St. Margaret, Westminster, contains contemporary portraits of Arthur, Prince of Wales (son of Henry VII.), and his consort, Katherine of Aragon. The wonderful story of the vicissitudes of this beautiful window is told by Mrs. J. E. Sinclair in her 'History and Description of the Windows of the Parish Church of the House of Commons' (1895).

The glory of Stanford-on-Avon Church, Northamptonshire, is its ancient stained glass. In the east window, in the uppermost tracery light, is a royal head supposed to represent that of Edward I. It bears a close resemblance to the head which figures on that monarch's coinage.

The famous timber-built church of Greensted, Essex, contains a fragment of old stained glass on which is represented a head, probably that of Henry VII. Some aver that it is a portrait of St. Edmund, but it is doubtless coeval with the rebuilding of the chancel at the end of the fifteenth century.

In the small church of Cold Ashby, Northamptonshire, are two very modern windows containing undoubted portraits. The first commemorates a former vicar, the Rev. Gregory Bateman, who died in 1882. There are two lights, in one of which is seen the vicar, fully vested, standing beneath the lych-gate, and in the other he is depicted conducting service in the church. The second window commemorates Mrs. Bateman, who died in 1880. In the two lights the lady is represented (1) playing the organ

in the church, and (2) tending flowers in her garden. The portraits of several well-known parishioners are also introduced in the backgrounds of the pictures.

JOHN T. PAGE.

TOKE OF NOTTS (12 S. ii. 250).—This family is mentioned by Thoroton under the variant names of Touc, Touk, Toke, Tolka, Tuke, Tuc, and Thucke, chiefly in the Kelham section of his History. A Touk was enfeoffed before 1163 by Robert Ferrers, and another was fined by Richard I. for being out with John in the rebellion of 1194. In 1218 Henry de Tuc (of Leake ?) witnesses a Staythorpe deed of gift to Rufford Abbey (p. 105). The chief references to this family will be found in vol. iii. of Throsby's edition, but various members of the family are also noted on pp. 45 and 46 of vol. i.

EDITOR 'LOCAL NOTES AND QUERIES,'
'NOTTS WEEKLY EXPRESS.'

MRS. ANNE DUTTON (12 S. ii. 147, 197, 215, 275).—The following books and tracts written by Mrs. Anne Dutton were sold by George Keith in Gracechurch Street. They are taken from a printed list. The items marked by an asterisk are included in the 'James Knight" Collection:—

*1. Poems, containing a Narration of the Wonders of Grace, in Six Parts. 1735.
*2. A Discourse on Walking with God, and Joseph's Blessing. Pp. 170. 1s. 6d. 1735.
*3. A Discourse on God's Act of Adoption. 1735.
4. A Discourse on Justification. 1741.
5. A Discourse concerning the New Birth, with LXIV. Hymns. 1740.
*6. Occasional Letters on Spiritual Subjects. 14 vols. Various dates.
*7. Letters to an Honourable Gentleman, for the Encouragement of Faith, under Various Trials. 3 vols.
8. A Sight of Christ by Faith, absolutely necessary to Faithful Ministers and True Christians. 1743.
9. Thoughts on Faith in Christ. 1743.
10. Meditation on the Song of Solomon. 1743.
11. Hints on God's Fatherly Chastisements. 1743.
*12. The Hurt that Sin doth to Believers. 2 editions. 1733 and 1749.
*13. An Account of God's Gracious Dealings with the Author. 3 parts. 1743.
*14. Hints concerning the Glory of Christ. Pp. 100. 9d. 1748.
15. Thoughts on the Lord's Supper. 1748.
*16. Thoughts on Sandeman's Letters on Hervey's Theron and Aspasio. Pp. 54. 1761.
*17. Letters against Sandemanianism, with a Letter on Reconciliation.
*18. A Letter on the General Duty of Love amongst Christians. 1741.
19. A Letter to Mr. Wesley, in Vindication of the Doctrines of Grace. 1743.
20. Letters to Mr. Wesley, against Perfection. 1743.
21. A Letter to the Converted Negroes in America. 1742.
*22. A Letter of Apology on a Woman's Printing. Pp. 12. 1d. 1743.
23. A Letter to the Lovers of Christ in Philadelphia. 1743.
*24. A Letter to Christians at the Tabernacle
25. Letters on the Ordinance of Baptism. 1746.
26. A Letter to Mr. Cudworth. 1747.
27. A Letter on Perseverance, against Mr. Wesley.
28. A Letter on Justification.
*29. A Letter on the Application of the Holy Scriptures.
30. Five Letters of Advice to Parents and Children, the Young and Aged, &c.
31. A Letter on the Saviour's Willingness to Receive and Save all who Come to Him.
32. A Letter on the Dominion of Sin and Grace.
33. Letters on the Divine Eternal Sonship of Jesus Christ, and on the Assurance of Faith.
34. Letters on the Chambers of Security for God's People, and on the Duty of Prayer.
*35. Five Letters to a New-Married Pair. 1759.
36. Three Letters on the Marks of a Child of God.
37. A Letter against Sabellianism.
*38. Letters on Spiritual Subjects, sent to Relations and Friends. Prepared for the press by the Author before her death. To which are prefixed, Memoirs of God's Dealings with her in her last illness. In 8 vols., now publishing. (Only 2 vols. printed.)

I have several of the foregoing, and most of them have at one time or another passed through my hand. Part III. of her 'Life' and the Appendix consist mostly of an account of her publications, with dates of issue up to 1750. Her connexion with *The Spiritual Magazine* is quite new to me.

R. H.

HENCHMAN, HINCHMAN, OR HITCHMAN (3 S. iii. 150; 12 S. ii. 270).—The Hinxman family is not yet extinct in the male line in England. Mr. James Hinxman of this city has two sons and several grandsons living. The fate of another grandson, Lieut. Alfred Hinxman of the Wilts Regiment, is unknown, as he was reported "missing" at Gallipoli in 1915.

Mr. Hinxman informs me that many males bearing the name, but more distantly related to him, live at Winchester, Amesbury, Caterham, &c.; also that still others, with whom he claims no connexion, have their homes in Hants, Devon, and the neighbourhood of London. CHARLES GILLMAN.

Church Fields, Salisbury.

CLOTH INDUSTRY AT AYR IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY (12 S. ii. 227).—My grandfather, Mr. William Dunn, of Barterholm, in Renfrewshire (who was born in 1770), told me, when I was a boy, that the "hodden grey" worn by the Scottish peasantry was woven at Ayr, and had been so for many generations. He said that the manufacture

was reported to have been introduced into Scotland from Flanders or Holland. Throughout Ayrshire and Renfrewshire the woollen-weaving industry is the principal one in all the towns and villages.

As the plaids were worn by all the Scottish clans, it is probable that they were woven in the cottages of the various districts throughout Scotland. Women's dress was also woven there, as well as blankets and bed-linen, &c.

ARCHIBALD J. DUNN.

ST. PETER AS THE GATEKEEPER OF HEAVEN (12 S. ii. 90, 177, 217, 273).—Froude's remarks on 'Julius Exclusus,' quoted at the last reference, treat the authorship of the dialogue as uncertain. But see More's letter to Erasmus of Dec. 15, 1516; F. M. Nichols, 'The Epistles of Erasmus,' vol. ii. 446 *sqq.*; and P. S. Allen's 'Erasmi Epistolæ,' tom. ii. pp. 502 *sqq.* :—

"From this direct statement [says Mr. Allen] of the existence of a copy written by Erasmus's own hand, there can be no doubt that he was the author of it; although by many equivocal utterances—none of which is a direct denial—he attempted to conceal the fact."

EDWARD BENSLY.

The following story was told me by a Yorkshireman some thirty years since. St. Peter, at the gate of heaven, was summoned to open the door. Firmly grasping his keys, he asked the new-comer: "Where have you come from?" Pudsey." St. Peter exclaims: "There is no such place"; but on inspecting his map, and finding the village, grumbles: "Well, no one has ever come here from Pudsey before."

SUSANNA CORNER.

SIR JOHN MAYNARD, 1592-1658 (12 S. ii. 172, 238, 295).—*Peccavi!* I much regret having stupidly confused the judge with the earlier courtier and royalist.

A. R. BAYLEY.

BLUEBEARD (12 S. ii. 190).—To my regret, I cannot tell your correspondent who it was that orientalized Bluebeard; but I think it will interest her to hear that in an edition of Perrault's 'Contes de Fées' published at Lyons in 1865 the illustrator used Occidental costumes of the seventeenth or eighteenth century. Folk-lorists have a tendency to identify Bluebeard with Gilles de Rais, a monster of iniquity, who was born on the confines of Bretagne and Anjou about 1404, and who made charnel-houses of his castles of Machecoul and Tiffauges. For my part "I hae ma doots" concerning this identification. Mr. Nelson Lee or some other pantomime writer may have bestowed the name of "Fatima" on the inquisitive wife.

ST. SWITHIN.

SNOB AND GHOST (12 S. ii. 109, 235).—I have never known a tailor to be called a snob in regard to his trade; but shoemakers, in particular those who cobbled, were "snobs," and in their case it was a trade name. The goose of a tailor, otherwise a "prick-a-louse," was known as a "gowse," often pronounced "gowst." I knew one of the fraternity who travelled around twice a year in Derbyshire to mend and make clothes at out-of-the-way houses. He would sit on a kitchen dresser and while away part of his time by singing a ditty about himself, some lines of which ran :—

Of his sleeve-board he made a mare
And rode her off to Winkum Fair —
Cast threads away,
And so the proud prick-a-louse went prancing away.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

"COURT" IN FRENCH PLACE-NAMES (12 S. ii. 249, 318).—Two consonants have been transposed in my reply. The word for "farm" in the Greek of Matt. xxii. 5 is ἀγρὸν, not ἀργὸν.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

Moureith.

Notes on Books.

The Academ Roial of King James I. By Ethel M. Portal. From the *Proceedings* of the British Academy, Vol. VII. (Humphrey Milford, 1s. 6d. net.)

THERE is some entertainment, if nothing else, to be gained by trying to imagine how the seventeenth century would have gone in England if politics and the Civil War had not diverted to themselves a disproportionate share of the nation's energies. Suppose James I.—not sixty when he died—had lasted another fifteen years, we should at any rate have had a British Academy, known as the Academ Roial. This would have been an imposing institution "for the study and encouragement of history, of literature, and of heroick doctrine," and it will depend on each individual student's reading of the complex and rather incalculable English intellectual character whether he considers that it would or would not have made much difference to English letters and learning. Perhaps it would at any rate have kept alive so accurate and eager an interest in mediæval things that the revival of attention to them, of which Scott was the main instrument, would have been unnecessary.

Miss Portal gives us here a pleasant and scholarly account of the attempt which was frustrated by the death of James and the indifference of his successor. It was made by the members of the first Society of Antiquaries in Elizabeth's day, who had failed to obtain a charter from her. There-

is plenty of material by which to reconstruct the steps they took, to be found chiefly in the writing of the worthy Edmond Bolton, who, if not the one animating spirit of the enterprise, wielded the principal active pen on its behalf.

The "Academ Roial" was to have been incorporated under the Great Seal, and to have been granted a mortmain of 200*l.* a year, and a common seal; a description of the design for this according to Bolton's entertaining proposal will be found here. The Academicians—the "essentials"—were to number eighty-four, exclusive of "titularies" (Knights of the Garter, the Lord Chancellor, and the Chancellors of the two Universities) and Auxiliaries. The first provisional list of the "essentials" is given under three headings, with brief biographical notices of the less well-known personages. As Miss Portal observes, a revision of the list by the leaders of the movement would probably have eliminated some of Bolton's rather undistinguished Roman Catholic friends, and substituted for theirs names of greater weight now conspicuous by their absence.

The Origin of the Cult of Artemis. By J. Rendel Harris. (Manchester, the University Press; London, Longmans & Co., 1*s.* net.)

THIS is a reprint, from the *Bulletin* of the John Rylands Library, of a lecture delivered at the Library last March. The writer had previously investigated the cult of Apollo, and by a most ingenious series of conclusions from rather slender but significant data had made out for Apollo a quasi-medical origin, of which the apple-tree is to be considered the central piece. He begins this new essay with some enlargements on this—pointing out the wide range of names of places which can be referred to the word "apple," and which, on his theory, might indicate a corresponding prevalence of the cult of Apollo. He has an idea that "apple," accented on the second syllable (*abál*), is the root of Balder; that the story of Balder's death by an arrow of mistletoe is connected with the mistletoe of the apple; and that Balder and Apollo are in truth identical. They both represent originally the magic-medicine of the witch doctor. Later on, discussing the use of animals in medicine, Dr. Rendel Harris has an interesting conjecture concerning the meaning of Apollo Smintheus.

What are the corresponding elements in the cult of Artemis? Artemis is to be considered the women's witch doctor, and what the apple is to Apollo is to her *Artemisia*, the mugwort or wormwood. Copious references to old herbals, traced back to Dioscorides and Pliny, show that *Artemisia* was considered a sort of *All-heal*—but predominantly for the troubles of women; and that the epithets applied to Artemis have the magico-medical ring about them. Like Apollo's, then, the cult of Artemis is to be considered as originating in a herb-garden, to which animals believed to contain healing principles are attached. A pleasant conjecture, backed up by quotations from modern recipes of a traditional sort, makes Artemis use swallows. This is, however, left as no more than a conjecture. Perhaps the most interesting paragraphs are those on Artemis as κλειδοῦχος — holder of the key—and on the connexion between this epithet and that mysterious plant, the spring-wurzel, before which all locks and gates flew open.

We cannot indicate even in outline the wealth of subsidiary detail with which Dr. Rendel Harris has enlivened his essay. Having read it, one will always see much that one did not see before in the conception of Artemis.

As to his main conclusion, however, we feel more than doubtful. In order to make it credible it is necessary, in the first place, to make certain that *Artemisia* has in reality the conspicuous effects that the herbalists attribute to it. We think that the cleverness of the students who reconstruct the beliefs of prehistoric peoples runs rather to waste through taking these people to be more stupid from a religious point of view than they were. It is one thing to worship sun, and thunder, and fire—or even wine—as gods. The effects of these are seen, and they are great; and they are also beyond man's power of control. There is no unreasonableness in the ignorance which takes them for deities. But to say that the origin—not the gift or the attribute, but the *origin*—of a great goddess is a plant no more conspicuous, even as to its predominant qualities, than many others, is surely to exaggerate the foolishness of ancient man, and to ride the theory of the "magical" origin of religions—itself not very convincing psychologically—to death in absurdity. Given the goddess, and you may make play with mugwort as being even a manifestation of her proper self, that is, represented as such by witch doctors. But an account of this the other way about is an altogether different thing. What we decline to believe is that the mugwort came first, and out of it the cult of Artemis and the general conception of Artemis. For one thing, it is to be supposed that the myth-makers had some knowledge about the breeding of wild animals; and while they believed that the mother dropped her young safely through the protection of Artemis, they might observe that the use of mugwort had nothing to do with that, since it took place as well in regions where mugwort did not grow as where it did.

We found this essay fascinating reading, and, as to several minor things, most suggestive, even instructive; but it occurred to us, once or twice, to wonder whether it was not intended, as to its main contention, as something of a *jeu d'esprit*.

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

C. C. B. ("Back to old Blighty").—See 12 S. i. 194, 292.

MR. M. L. R. BRESLAR, MISS S. CORNER, and MR. R. PIERPOINT.—Forwarded.

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 315, col. 1, l. 23, for Ακκισμὸς read 'Ακκισμὸς.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 44.

NOTES:—St. Paul's School and the 'D.N.B.,' 341—'The Morning Post,' 342—Shakespeare and Ephesus—Statues and Memorials, 345—'The Islington Gazette,' 346—Last Use of Stocks at Launceston—Richard Russell, Bishop—Bookbinders' Words, 347.

QUERIES:—Papyrus and its Products—Edward Herbert M.P.—Authors Wanted—St. Inan, 348—Poem Wanted—"French's contemptible little army"—Hertfordshire Surnames—Painting by Benjamin West—Heraldic Query—Bombay Grab—'Bride of Lammermoor'—St. Genewys, 349—Edward Hayes, Dublin—"News-Collector"—Gillray—"Faugh-a-Ballagh"—Eyes changed in Colour by Fright—Lovelace: Vanneck—John Bradshaw, Regicide—Harding of Somerset—Exchequer Bond, 1710—"Felon," 350—"To give the mitten"—Arthur Collins, 351.

REPLIES:—The French and Frogs, 351—English Army List of 1740, 353—'Vanity Fair'—Drake's Ship—Bishop Richard of Bury's Library, 355—Gloves: Survival of Old Customs—Author of Poem Wanted—Authors of Quotations Wanted—"Mr. Davis," Friend of Mrs. Siddons, 356—Old MS Verses—Dog Smith, 357—National Flags—Faust Bibliography—Sir Edward Lutwyche—Farmer's Sayings—King of Italy's Descent from Charles I., 358—"Don't be longer than you can help"—Grave of Margaret Godolphin, 359.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'Political Ballads illustrating the Administration of Sir Robert Walpole.'

Jottings from Recent Book Catalogues.

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL AND THE 'DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.'

THE 'DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY' contains the names of more than two hundred men who obtained their education at St. Paul's School, but of this number some 25 per cent are not given the credit of being Old Paulines. In some cases their identification as pupils of St. Paul's was subsequent to the publication of the volume of the 'D.N.B.' in which their career is recorded, but in the majority of instances the omission of any mention of the school at which they were educated from the account of their careers can only be attributed to the incomplete researches of their biographers.

I append a list of Old Paulines of whom accounts are given in the 'D.N.B.' and of whom it is not there noted that they were *alumni* of Dean Colet's foundation:—

André, John. Born 1751. Major in the army. Taken prisoner in the American War, and executed as a spy October, 1780. A monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey by King George III. in 1782, from the design of Robert Adam.

Arnold, Thomas James. Born 1803. Died 1877. F.R.S. Metropolitan Police Magistrate.

Baber, Henry. Born 1775. Died 1869. Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museum, 1812-1837.

Bellamy, Daniel, jun. Born 1718. Died 1788. Divine.

Blackmore, William. Born 1618. Died 1684. Puritan divine. Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill. Ejected 1662.

Boyce, William. Born 1710. Died 1779. Musical composer. Organist to the Chapel Royal.

Boyle, Charles, 4th Earl of Orrery. Born 1675. Died 1731. Knight of the Thistle. Soldier, diplomatist, and man of letters.

Boyle, John. Born 1563. Died 1620. Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.

*Boyle, Michael. Died 1635. Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

Boyle, Richard, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, 1620. Archbishop of Tuam, 1638.

Bridges, John. Born 1666. Died 1724. F.R.S. Antiquary, Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

†Broughton, Thomas. Born 1705. Died 1774. Reader in the Temple. Prebendary of Salisbury. Man of letters.

Browne, Samuel. Born 1578. Died 1632. Divine.

Calamy, Edmund. Born 1635. Died 1685. Puritan divine.

Campbell, Lord Frederick. Born 1730. Died 1816. Second son of the 4th Duke of Argyll. Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1767. Lord Clerk Register for Scotland, 1768.

Carew, Sir Peter. Born 1514. Died 1575. Constable of the Tower. Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Henry VIII.

Chaloner, Sir Thomas. Born 1561. Died 1615. Tutor to Prince Henry, the son of James I.

Chamberlain, William. Born 1772. Died 1807. Portrait painter.

Champion, Joseph. Born 1709. Died 1762. Writing Master at St. Paul's School, where he taught Sir Philip Francis and H. S. Woodfall, the publisher of *The Public Advertiser*, in which appeared the letters of "Junius."

Chiswell, Richard. Born 1673. Died 1751. Director of the Bank of England. M.P. for Calne.

Clerke, Richard. B.A. Cambridge, 1582. One of the translators of the Authorized Version of the Old Testament.

Compton, Spencer, 1st Earl of Wilmington. Born 1675. Died 1743. Speaker of the House of Commons. First Lord of the Treasury. Knight of the Garter.

‡Cowper, Spencer. Born 1669. Died 1728. Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Cranfield, Lionel, 1st Earl of Middlesex. Lord High Treasurer, 1621 to 1624.

Culverwell, Nathaniel. Died about 1650. One of the "Cambridge Platonists."

Dance, George. Born 1700. Died 1768. Architect. Designed the Mansion House in the City of London.

Dandridge, Bartholomew. *Flor.* 1750. Portrait painter.

* Was also probably at Merchant Taylor's.
† Was also at Eton.
‡ Was also probably at Westminster.

Douglas, Archibald, 2nd Earl of Forfar. Died 1715. Envoy Extraordinary to Prussia. Brigadier-General.
Duncon, Eleazar. Died 1650. Divine.
Elder, Charles. Born 1821. Died 1851. Portrait painter.
Gower, Humphrey. Born 1638. Died 1711. Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity.
Greene, Maurice. Born 1696. Died 1755. Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral and of the Chapel Royal. Professor of Music at Cambridge.
Hammond, Anthony. Born 1669. Died 1738. M.P. for the University of Cambridge.
Heath, Christopher. Born 1802. Died 1876. Succeeded Edward Irving as "Angel" or Chief Pastor of the Catholic Apostolic Church in England.
Horton, Thomas. Died 1673. President of Queens' College, Cambridge.
Meggott, Richard. Died 1692. Dean of Winchester.
Montagu, Charles, 4th Earl and 1st Duke of Manchester. Died 1722. Ambassador and Secretary of State.
Owen, John. Born 1766. Died 1822. One of the founders of the British and Foreign Bible Society.
Paltock, Robert. Died 1757. Novelist. Author of 'The Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins.'
*Parkhurst, John. Born 1728. Died 1797. Hebrew lexicographer.
Parsons, William. Born 1736. Died 1795. Actor and painter. Known as "The comic Roscius."
Pollock, Sir Jonathan Frederick, 1st Baronet. Born 1784. Died 1870. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
Pollock, Sir William Frederick, 2nd Baronet. Born 1816. Died 1888. Queen's Remembrancer.
Postlethwayte, Matthew. Died 1745. Archdeacon of Norwich.
†Rawlinson, Richard. Born 1690. Died 1755. Non-Juring Bishop. Antiquary. Benefactor to the Bodleian.
Reynolds, Edward. Born 1629. Died 1698. Archdeacon of Norwich.
Rosewell, Samuel. Born 1680. Died 1722. Dissenting divine.
Sharp, Thomas. Died 1758. Prebendary of Durham. Author of 'Life of Archbishop Sharp of York' (his father).
Sterry, Nathaniel. Died 1698. Puritan divine.
Stillingfleet, Edward. Born 1660. Died 1708. F.R.S. Gresham Professor of Physic.
Strange, Sir John. Born 1695. Died 1754. Master of the Rolls.
Taylor, Thomas. Born 1759. Died 1835. Translator of Plato and Aristotle.
Thesiger, Sir Frederick. Born 1758. Died 1805. Captain in the Royal Navy. Aide-de-camp to Nelson at Copenhagen.
Trevor, Sir John. Died 1717. Speaker of the House of Commons and Master of the Rolls.
Troubridge, Sir Thomas, Bart. Born 1758. Died 1807. Rear-Admiral and friend of Nelson.
Vere, Sir Francis. Born 1560. Died 1609. General of the victorious English forces in the Low Countries in 1600. Monument in Westminster Abbey.
Vince, Samuel. Born 1749. Died 1821. Senior Wrangler. Plumian Professor of Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge.
Warner, John. Born 1735. Died 1800. Chaplain to the British Embassy in Paris during the French Revolution.
Wetherell, Sir Charles. Born 1771. Died 1846. Attorney-General in two administrations.

* Was also at Rugby.
† Was also at Eton.

MICHAEL F. J. McDONNELL.
Bathurst, Gambia, British West Africa.

'THE MORNING POST,' 1772-1916.

(See *ante*, pp. 301, 322.)

IN 1876 Mr. Rideout, Crompton's nephew to whom *The Morning Post* had been left, died. Borthwick was again doomed to disappointment, but Mr. Andrew Montagu came to the rescue, and, by lending him the money to purchase the paper, prevented him from seeing all the fruits of his life's work snatched from him. He had made three fortunes out of the paper for others. Some years later he was able to write to his generous friend :—

"The hour has come when prosperity has enabled me to repay all that you have advanced. . . . But I feel more in debt than ever, for in no way can I requite your friendship or offer you more than truest gratitude."

In one codicil to Rideout's will the price of the paper was fixed at 25,000*l.* In another Mr. T. L. Coward, the manager, was given his position for life, or an annuity equivalent to his then salary. This made matters rather complicated; but Coward's friendship with Borthwick enabled a pleasant arrangement to be made, and Coward (who was one of the most amiable of men, and an enthusiastic worker in the interests of the paper) remained manager.

At last Borthwick was able to look forward to the accomplishment of what he had so long desired—the reduction of the price of the paper from threepence to a penny. He had urged Crompton to do this, but Crompton had not been inclined to take the risk, although Borthwick told him that

"the new generation had come to look on the *Post* as a mere fashionable paper, and are consequently as amazed at real news appearing in its columns as if it had been published in *The Court Journal*."

In making the change Borthwick had a strong supporter in Coward, whose professional sagacity he found very helpful. Coward told me that he had not looked for the large additional expenses that had to be incurred in obtaining a greater variety of outside news; but happily this difficulty was overcome, and both Borthwick and Coward

reaped a rich reward. The reduction in price took place on the 27th of June, 1881, and *Punch* gave out a sorrowful remonstrance through the mouth of the redoubtable "Jeames":—

Sir Halgernon! Sir Halgernon! I can't believe it true,
They say the *Post's* a penny now, and all along of you;
The paper that was once the pride of all the swells in town,
Now like a common print is sold for just a vulgar brown.

In 1894 Borthwick's son Oliver was associated with him, and on the death of the editor, Mr. Moore, Oliver filled the vacancy until the appointment of Mr. Locker in May. On his retirement in 1897 Locker was succeeded by Mr. J. Nicol Dunn, who in turn was succeeded in 1905 by Mr. Fabian Ware. Oliver Borthwick was only 21 when his connexion with the paper began. Both his father and mother had from the first brought him up to feel interest in it, and when Mr. Locker was appointed editor, and Oliver coached him for a time, the father expressed a hope that the new man would do his work half as well. On the 16th of November, 1895, Borthwick became a peer with the title of Glenesk; he had been created a baronet in 1887.

On the 28th of March, 1898, Lady Glenesk died. In all matters connected with her husband's work she had been a helper and adviser, and had occasionally contributed to the paper. She is of interest to our readers as being the stepdaughter of Sir George Cornewall Lewis, who, with Dilke of *The Athenæum*, and our founder Thoms, devoted much study to the question of longevity. I am the happy possessor of a presentation copy of Thoms's book on the subject. Lady Glenesk was a faithful disciple, and in 1897 an article on the 'Duration of Life' appeared from her pen in *The Nineteenth Century*.

The year 1898 was one of grave anxiety to Britain. In January there were rumours of a French expedition under Major Marchand to Fashoda, and both here and in France very serious tension existed. Lord Glenesk had an interview with the Queen, who appealed to him to do all in his power to restrain the press, especially his own paper. *The Morning Post* counselled moderation, but the ill-feeling long continued. Happily Marchand was met by Kitchener, and *The Morning Post* of the 27th of October was able to announce that the Fashoda bubble had burst.

A heavier trouble was to come, however, in 1899. At the close of March a letter appeared in *The Morning Post* on the gathering war gloom in South Africa. This was the first intimation that our Colonial Office received of it; Lord Selborne wrote to know if he could be put into communication with the writer, and this was done. It was not until the 9th of October that the Boers presented their ultimatum. Lord Salisbury referred to Kruger as "an amiable but very sensitive old gentleman," but this levity did not agree with the grave speech made by Chamberlain two days afterwards. Young Borthwick, who then had full control of the *Post*, recognized the danger at once. He proceeded to obtain the best military advice, and set matters before the public with unsparing frankness. He did not work without knowledge, as he had studied the Transvaal for years. He saw no good in concealing difficulties, and warned the Government of the large force the Boers had at command, while our own was quite inadequate to meet it. Such boldness was resented by some, who looked upon the attacks made on the Government as "a wilful and disloyal attempt to embarrass it," but, as Borthwick explained, "it was the organization of the War Office that must be changed, not the Government." He asked for patience, and his forecast was indeed fulfilled: "*The Morning Post* will be amply vindicated."

Mr. Winston Churchill was one of its correspondents during the South African War, and it was while acting in that capacity that he was taken prisoner on the 15th of November, 1899. He escaped from Pretoria on the 12th of December, and, as he wrote to *The Morning Post*, had to maintain himself for some time on nothing but chocolate.

The Morning Post has consistently adhered to its hostility to Free Trade. When Chamberlain on the 15th of May, 1903, made his Tariff Reform speech, Borthwick was among the first to hail the new evangel; and although his friend Mr. Winston Churchill implored him not to support the scheme, as if it succeeded "it would break up the Empire," Borthwick was firm, and *The Morning Post* remains to this day true to its old traditions.

Oliver Borthwick's brilliant management of the paper was to be but a short one. He had long suffered from bad health, which he fought against courageously, determined not to be an invalid. In June, 1904, he had promised to preside at the Newsvendors' dinner, but was unable to do so; and on the 23rd of March following he died.

It was due to his energy that the present handsome offices of *The Morning Post* were built, although he had not the satisfaction of seeing their completion, as this was not accomplished until 1907. The offices of the paper were first in Fleet Street, and afterwards in the Strand, opposite Somerset House. True to its traditions, the proprietors refused to have the front illuminated when the rejoicings took place on the occasion of the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, and the mob attacked the building, to the great alarm of Mr. Barton, the manager. *The Athenæum* was at that time published in Catherine Street, and my father, being a near neighbour, went to Mr. Barton's assistance, and remained with him all night.

In 1843 *The Morning Post* moved to Wellington Street, on the right-hand side going up from the Strand, adjacent to that big failure, the Exeter Arcade, which ran through to Catherine Street. I believe that only two of its shops were ever let, and this proposed rival to the Lowther Arcade rarely had more than its solitary imposing beadle (depicted in *Punch*) to admire its contents. On the Gaiety Theatre being built, that and the Gaiety Restaurant, with entrances in the Strand, occupied the site of the Arcade. Subsequently the offices of the *Post* were further enlarged, and part of the work was for a time carried on in a temporary building opposite, with the Lyceum at the back of it. Coward, when I called upon him there, told me that it was always his luck to have theatres round him, and so be compelled to pay extra fire insurance. He died on the 28th of June, 1894.

A lasting memorial to Borthwick exists in "The Oliver Borthwick Memorial *Morning Post* Embankment Home," largely subscribed for by readers of the paper. It is situated on a freehold site in the New Kent Road, its object being to help men struggling with adversity.

On the death of his son, Glenesk, who was then 75, at once resumed control of the paper, but it was only for three years. He died on the 24th of November, 1908, at his house 139 Piccadilly—the house where Byron had lived in his early married days, and where he wrote 'The Siege of Corinth.'

Glenesk will be gratefully remembered for the practical interest he took in the various institutions for the benefit of those connected with the press. In 1885 he succeeded Lord Houghton as President of the Newspaper Press Fund, and the funds during his presidency were increased from 16,000*l.* to 54,000*l.*, whilst its membership, which had been only 439, was increased to 1,956. He also took interest in the Newsvendors, and presided at their festival on three occasions: June 18th, 1884; May 21st, 1892; and, on behalf of his son, June 1st, 1904. In addition he showed warm sympathy with the correctors of the press, and, as President of the Readers' Pensions Committee, took the chair at the dinner on the 6th of March, 1897, when he said :—

"The whole literary world would testify in the favour of the proof-reader. He himself had personally seen his patient toil, and had marvelled at his attention and accuracy.... He remembered Ouida coming to see *The Morning Post* produced, and she was struck by the airy room of the editor, which she said the readers ought to occupy in his place. She even said she would write a novel about them."

Oliver Borthwick showed the same good feeling towards the readers, and, when presiding at their dinner on May, 1902, mentioned that it was the first occasion on which he had taken the chair at a public dinner.

To his daughter, Lady Bathurst, Glenesk bequeathed *The Morning Post*, well knowing that in her hands the traditions of the paper would be maintained. The management was controlled by that veteran of the staff Mr. E. E. Peacock, who, unfortunately, survived his chief only twelve months. During his long connexion with the paper he was held in the highest regard. It is pleasant to know that his son now fills the same position.

The present editor is Mr. H. A. Gwynne, who had been editor of *The Standard* from 1904, but resigned that post in 1911, when he became editor of the *Post*. He was correspondent in the Balkans and Roumania, in the Turco-Greek War, and in the Boer War, and accompanied Chamberlain on his visit to South Africa. He has the advantage of a brilliant staff. Andrew Lang was a contributor for many years, as was also Mr. Spenser Wilkinson. A feature of *The Morning Post* has always been its leading articles, and people who may be opposed to the views advocated must at any rate recognize that the "leaders" are bold, well considered, and written without fear. This feature is well maintained at the present day.

In closing these notes one is glad that the struggles of the elder Borthwicks have met with their reward, and that *The Morning Post*, to which they devoted their lives, should be at the present day so prosperous. That it may long continue to occupy its honoured position in the press of Britain is the wish of every one to-day.

JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS.

SHAKESPEARE AND EPHESUS.

It is interesting to notice that Shakespeare, before proceeding to write 'The Comedy of Errors,' the scene of which is laid in Ephesus, evidently tried to get some "local colour" by reading up what is said about that city in the Acts of the Apostles (chap. xix.). He found there a narrative of the attempted exorcism of the evil spirit from a man supposed to be possessed by it. This may be thought to have suggested the attempted exorcism of an evil spirit from Antipholus of Ephesus (Act IV. sc. iv.). He also found that the town was haunted by sorcerers and conjurers and people of that kind. And so we find Antipholus of Syracuse saying :—

They say this town is full of cozenage ;
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Dark-working sorcerers that change the mind,
Soul-killing witches that deform the body,
Disguisèd cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many such like liberties of sin.
Act I. sc. ii.

And again (in Act III. sc. i.) :—

There's none but witches do inhabit here.

And (in Act IV. sc. iii.) :—

Sure, these are but imaginary wiles,
And Lapland sorcerers inhabit here.
. . . .
And here we wander in illusions :
Some blessèd power deliver us from hence !

The same person goes on later in the same scene to say to a woman :—

Thou art, as you are all, a sorceress.

The idea of sin as connected with sorcery being a Scriptural one, it may well have been suggested to the dramatist by the action of the penitent sorcerers in burning their books of magic (Acts xix. 19).

In this chapter of the Acts of the Apostles mention is made of the fact that St. Paul "disputed daily in the school of one Tyrannus" (v. 9). This evidently suggested the introduction into the play of a schoolmaster, who is a conjurer as well, and to whom is given the Dickensian name of Pinch. In so doing Shakepeare departs from the 'Menæchmi' of Plautus, on which 'The Comedy of Errors' is based, for the corresponding personage in it is a doctor. I think the observation and use of the small point about Tyrannus indicate a careful reading of the chapter in question. It would scarcely come up in a vague memory of having heard the chapter read.

It is almost amusing to think of Shakespeare as proceeding to read the Epistle to the Ephesians to get suggestions for his purpose, when one remembers how little he was likely to obtain there. But that he did turn to it is quite evident. It contains an elaborate statement of the relations of husbands and wives, and of their mutual duties towards each other, and this is reproduced in the play. The passage in question is Eph. v. 22-33. Compare vv. 28, 29 :—

"So ought men to love their wives as their own bodies. He that loveth his wife loveth himself. For no man ever yet hated his own flesh ; but nourisheth and cherisheth it, even as the Lord the Church" ;

v. 31 : "They 'twain shall be one flesh" (Geneva Version), with Adriana's speech to her supposed husband :—

How comes it now, my husband, O, how comes it
That thou art thus estrangèd from thyself ?
Thyself I call it, being strange to me,
That undividable, incorporate,
Am better than thy dear self's better part.
Ah, do not tear thyself away from me !
For know, my love, as easy mayst thou fall
A drop of water in the breaking gulf,
And take unmingled thence that drop again,
Without addition or diminishing,
As take from me thyself, and not me too.
Act II. sc. ii.

It will scarcely be maintained that the above are all mere coincidences, and that I am wrong in saying that Shakespeare sought for suggestions in the above-mentioned portions of Holy Writ. J. Willcock.

STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

(See 10 S. xi., xii. ; 11 S. i.-xii., *passim* ; 12 S. i. 65, 243, 406 ; ii. 45, 168, 263.)

Heroes and Heroines.

Rev. George Walker.

Londonderry.—A monument to the saviour of Londonderry in the historic siege of 1688-9 was erected about the year 1827 at a cost of 4,000*l.* on the "Royal" Bastion, "which bore during many weeks the heaviest fire of the enemy." It consists of a Doric column 81 ft. high, surmounted by a statue of Walker rising 12 ft. higher. The square enclosure on the summit is protected by iron railings. Macaulay describes the statue of Walker,

"such as when, in the last and most terrible emergency, his eloquence roused the fainting courage of his brethren. In one hand he grasps a Bible. The other, pointing down the river, seems to direct the eyes of his famished audience to the English topmasts in the distant bay."

At the base is the following inscription :—

"This Monument was erected to perpetuate the memory of the Rev. George Walker, who,

aided by a garrison and brave inhabitants of this City, most gallantly defended it through a protracted Siege, viz: from the 7th December, 1688, to the 12th of August following, against an arbitrary and bigoted monarch, heading an army of upwards of 20,000 men, many of whom were foreign mercenaries, and by such valiant conduct in numerous sorties, and by patiently enduring extreme privations and sufferings, successfully resisted the besiegers and preserved for their posterity the blessings of civil and religious liberty."

The pedestal also bears the names of the other leaders: Butler, Murray, Mitchelburne, Cairnes, Leake, and Browning.

Jemima Nicholas.

Fishguard, Pembroke.—A memorial, in shape exactly like an ordinary upright gravestone, is placed on the north side of the Market Square, contiguous to the wall of the parish church. It is thus inscribed :—

In
Memory of
Jemima Nicholas
of this Town
"The Welsh Heroine"
who boldly marched to meet
The French Invaders
who landed on our shores in
February 1797.
She died in Main Street July 1832
Aged 82 years.
At the date of the invasion she
was 47 years old, and
lived 35 years after the event.

Erected by subscription collected at
the Centenary Banquet July 6 1897.

Near the spot where the French landed is a roughly hewn stone, on which is inscribed as follows :—

1897
CARREG GOFFA
GLANIAD-Y-FFRANCOD
CHWEFROR 22 1797

MEMORIAL STONE
OF THE
LANDING OF THE FRENCH
FEBRUARY 22 1797

(See also 11 S. vi. 386 ; x. 290, 350.)

David Kewley.

Douglas, Isle of Man.—A drinking fountain near the Victoria Pier is thus inscribed :—

Erected by
Public Subscription
in memory of
David Kewley (Dawsey)
as a tribute of
Admiration for his bravery in saving
at various times 23 lives
from drowning.
May his example prove an
incentive to like heroic deeds.
A.D. 1904.

William Walton.

Ferryhill, co. Durham.—A monument, designed by R. Swinburn, was unveiled by John Johnson, Esq., M.P., in April, 1908. It stands in front of the Town Hall, and is thus inscribed :—

"Erected by the Officials and Workmen of Dean and Chapter Colliery to the memory of the late William Walton (Overman), who sacrificed his life in saving the lives of two boys at Dean Bank, August 8th, 1906."

Percy H. Gordon.

Rochester.—On Nov. 2, 1912, Lady Darnley unveiled a memorial tablet on the Esplanade to Percy Henry Gordon, aged 26, a visitor, who was drowned on April 5, 1912, in attempting to rescue a little girl from the Medway.

Florence Nightingale (*ante*, p. 264.)

I am informed by a correspondent that Florence Nightingale's burial-place is at East Wellow, Hampshire, and not at West Wellow, Wilts, as stated at the above reference. I may add that my information was obtained from *The Daily Graphic* of Aug. 19, 1910, in which issue photo-reproductions appeared of

"The Grave and Church of West Willow, Wiltshire, where the funeral of the late Florence Nightingale will take place to-morrow."

John T. Page.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

(*To be continued.*)

Newspaper History: 'The Islington Gazette.'—*The Islington Gazette*, one of the oldest of London's so-called local papers, has just celebrated its Diamond Jubilee (1856-1916), the actual 60th birthday being Sept. 21. The outward and visible signs of the event appeared in the form of a résumé of its history in the paper itself, while during the week a few short commemorative articles with appreciative letters from old readers and correspondents were printed. The inner man was not, however, forgotten, for on the evening of Sept. 22 the staff were entertained by the proprietors—the Trounce family—to a substantial English dinner at the Old Bell Restaurant in Holborn. Three journalistic personalities stood out in the course of this function. Two gentlemen were present who will long be remembered in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons—the present editor of the paper, Mr. Henry Trounce, who was in the chair, and Dr. Lauzun-Brown of *The Lancet*; while

allusions were made to Sir Edward Russell as former editor of *The Islington Gazette*, and the third member of a famous triad.

The following is the résumé of the history of the journal :—

"It is sixty years since a small print—*The Islington Gazette*—first saw the light of day as a weekly newspaper. The first publishing office was half of a pie-shop in High Street, between the Angel and Liverpool Road. The *Gazette* was a small sheet of four pages of four columns each; the size of the publishing office about 6 ft. square. The first editor was the late Mr. F. J. Minasi, the proprietor of a flourishing school in Islington. Six months later, owing to a difference with the proprietor, Mr. Minasi resigned, and forty-eight hours later Mr. Russell (now Sir Edward Russell) accepted the position, which he retained until he became editor of *The Liverpool Daily Post*. On March 21, 1857, six months after the first copy appeared, the *Gazette* was enlarged. It was again enlarged on April 3, 1858. On May 30, 1865, the *Gazette* was published twice a week; on Jan. 1, 1877, it appeared three times a week; and on Sept. 26, 1881—three and a half years after the death of the founder, William Trounce—his only son and successor, William Samuel Trounce, decided to publish the journal five times weekly. At the same time the number of columns was increased from 28 to 32. Originally published at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the hour of publication was advanced to 9 a.m. The growing demand for fresh and up-to-date news induced the proprietor, in the early part of 1901, to enlarge his journal to eight pages, comprising 48 columns, and publish at the same time as the other morning newspapers. The outbreak of war in August, 1914, was responsible for increasing the cost of paper something like 300 per cent, and a rise in the price of all materials necessary in the production of a newspaper compelled the proprietor, in conjunction with other daily newspaper owners, to reduce the size of *The Daily Gazette*. This is only a temporary measure, and we hope to return to the *status quo* when the glorious day of peace shall arrive."

The roll of editors from the commencement to the present time is : 1856, F. J. Minasi; 1857, Edward Russell; 1873, Dr. Garvey; 1873, William S. Trounce; 1875, Charles Townley; 1905, Henry Trounce.

G. Yarrow Baldock.

South Hackney, N.E.

Last Use of Stocks at Launceston.—*The Daily Chronicle* of Nov. 11, 1915, had the following :—

"At Crantock, in Cornwall, with the object of preserving the form of stocks as they were used in olden times, a bas-relief is being prepared, and will be placed in the church as a memorial. These characteristic features of the English village are now seldom to be found in situ. So much importance was attached to the penalizing and admonitory power of the stocks that the Commons prayed Edward III. to establish them in every village. In later times each parish appears to have had its stocks, and the last in London was removed from St. Clement Danes in 1826. The final record of their use was at Rugby in 1865."

There were stocks in use at Launceston as late as 1859. On Sept. 8, 1806, when the bounds of that borough were beaten with great solemnity, a rimed account of the proceedings, written contemporaneously by a local hand, mentioned :—

> The parish gossip's cucking stool,
> Down here, right by St. Thomas' pool,
> Held scolds and shrews in stocks.

Two men in 1859 were ordered for drunkenness to be placed in the stocks, when, the pair belonging to St. Mary Magdalene's parish, in the centre of the borough, having disappeared, those of the neighbouring parish of St. Stephen (St. Thomas, already mentioned, lying in the Kensey Valley between) were borrowed for the occasion and placed in Broad Street, the town's principal thoroughfare. A bonfire in Castle Dyke the same night made an end of this particular ancient institution.

Dunheved.

Richard Russell, Bishop of Portalegre, 1671, and Viseu, 1682.—Under date Nov. 28, 1661, Evelyn records :—

"There din'd with us Russell, Popish Bishop of Cape Verde, who was sent out to negotiate his Majesties match with the Infanta of Portugal after the Ambassador was return'd."

Similarly under date Dec. 4, 1661 :—

"I took leave of the Bishop of Cape Verde, now going in the Fleet to bring over our new Queene."

There is an account of this prelate in the 'Catholic Encyclopædia,' from the pen of the Rev. Edwin Burton, D.D., which states that he was nominated Bishop of Santiago de Cabo Verde in 1661, but declined the honour. He died Nov. 15, 1693.

John B. Wainewright.

Bookbinders' Words.—1. "Stab."—The 'Oxford English Dictionary' quotes no instance of the verb "stab," as used by bookbinders, earlier than the year 1863. Therefore it is interesting to quote from the advertisement of "School Books in Chirm's Binding," which is bound into the copy of "The New English Spelling-Book:....By the Rev. J. B. Pike, A.M." (London, 1788), belonging to the Bodleian Library, the following sentences :—

"It is called the punch'd or stabb'd Binding, and is done as follows: The Sheets being folded into a Book two Holes punched thro' them near the Back, and a String drawn thro' each Hole, into the Pasteboard Sides is the chief Fastening"; and...."as must be that of abolishing the deceitful Practice of stabb'd Binding."

This advertisement was issued by "Geo. Herdsfield, *Stationer* and *Bookseller*, At the Golden Heart, (No. 112) Aldersgate Bars, near *Charterhouse-Square*, London."

2. "Banded binding."—On the second page of this advertisement there is a declaration by twenty-two schoolmasters and one "Mrs. Clarkson, at her Boarding-school," beginning thus :—

"We whose Names are underwritten, do hereby certify that the Spelling-books, &c. now used in our Schools, are in *Chirm's* Binding; and we find his Method of binding upon Bands so much stronger, and more lasting than those bound the common Way, that we believe one of his will do more service than two of the others."

It ends as follows :—

"N.B.—Many Names are left out for Want of Room. ☞ To prevent Mistakes and Imposition, these printed Bills are placed in the Front of every Book in the banded Binding, and no other."

The 'Oxford English Dictionary' quotes not "banded" between 1813 and 1488, nor at all as a binder's word. "Bands" in this sense it illustrates from 1759 and 1879.

E. S. Dodgson.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

The Papyrus and its Products.—For several years past a series of economic plants have been grown at Westfield, Reading, in order to give the townspeople (and especially the older children of the borough) an opportunity of studying some of the important plants used in industry and commerce.

The Egyptian papyrus (*Papyrus antiquorum*) attracted special attention this summer, owing to its luxuriant growth, and its historic interest as an article of diet, as a source of fibre, and particularly as the origin of the earliest form of writing material.

The question was asked as to whether it might not still be possible to use the plant for these various purposes. Can any reader tell me where the necessary details may be found for the preparation of the above-mentioned products ?

Jamieson B. Hurry, M.D.

Westfield, Reading.

Edward Herbert, M.P.—Can any of your readers say whose son the above Edward Herbert was ? He was M.P. for Monmouthshire, 1656-8. Mr. W. R. Williams, in his 'Parliamentary History of the Principality of Wales,' 1895, says of him :—

"Edward Herbert was a prominent supporter of Cromwell in co. Mon., which he represented Sept., 1656–58 Jan., but little more can be gleaned about him except from some references in the Cal. State Papers, by which it appears that he was app. a member of the High Court of Justice 25 June, 1651, and that on 4 Sept., 1655, he was in possession (probably by lease from the County Commrs. of Sequestration) of The Grange and other lands in co. Mon., the property of Henry, Lord Herbert of Raglan, who petitioned the London Committee 24 July, 1655, begging to be allowed quiet enjoyment of the same, as they had been bequeathed to him by his relative Elizabeth Somerset, 'who died six months ago,' and 'in which he is disturbed on pretence of her recusancy.' On 10 Nov., 1661, Sir Robert Mason wrote from Kingsclere, co. Glouc., to Secretary Nicholas, saying: 'The person whom he has taken into custody is Edw. Herbert, late of the Grange, near Magor, co. Mon., where he was Cromwell's tenant of part of the Marquis of Worcester's estate, but since the Marquis had power to recover it, he retired to Bristol. He was Cromwell's right hand, was talked of for Knighthood, and is an Independent. Suspects him now as an instrument of new mischief, for he corresponds with malcontents and nonconformists in Wales, Bristol, and other places. Has sent the papers about these matters to the Lord Treasurer as Lord Lieutenant of co. Gloucester.'"

Can this Edward Herbert be identified with Edward Herbert who married Anne Ellis, and was son of Edward Herbert of Merthyr Gerin, whose will was proved 1667, and who was son of Walter Herbert of Christchurch, which Walter was an illegitimate son of George Herbert of Newport, who was M.P. for Monmouthshire in 1563, and was of the family of Herbert of St. Julians ?

T.

Authors Wanted.—May I ask for the assistance of readers of 'N. & Q.' in placing the following quotations ?—

1. Sines, tangents, secants, radius, cosines,
. . . . . .
Enough to prove that he who read 'em
Was just as mad as he who made 'em.

Horse-pleas, traversers, demurrers,
Jeofails, imparlances, and errors,
Averments, bars, and protestandos,
And puis d'arreign continuandos.

(A search through 'Hudibras' has proved unsuccessful.)

2. "Truth, like a torch, the more 'tis shook, it shines."—From the title-page to Sir W. Hamilton's 'Discussions on Philosophy.'

Tertium Q.

St. Inan.—I should be glad to have references to sources of information as to the life and writings of St. Inan, called the patron of Irvine. A fair in Beith (Ayrshire), vulgarly called "Tenant's day" or "Tinnan's day," is usually associated with his name.

R. M. Hogg.

Irvine, Ayrshire.

POEM WANTED.—Wanted, a poem called 'From the Indies,' beginning :—

Oh! come you from the Indies, and, soldier, can you tell
News of the gallant 90th, and who are safe and well?

It is supposed to be by Alfred Noyes, but I cannot find it in his collected poems.

C. A. ANDERSON.

The Moorlands, Woldingham, Surrey.

"FRENCH'S CONTEMPTIBLE LITTLE ARMY.'—Does any one know where first appeared the phrase, credited to the Kaiser, about "the miserable little army of Marshal French"?

There was also a statement on the part of the Wolff agency denying that the Kaiser had ever said it. Can any reader give the date of this statement, which appeared between September and November, 1914?

OTHON GUERLAC.

HERTFORDSHIRE SURNAMES.—Will some generous reader give me information, or kindly refer me to published registers for information, anent Cooper of Mill End, Herts (*c.* 1780); De la Hunt of Bushey, Herts; and Se'Nell? I have heard the latter names spoken as Delaunt (two syllables) and Seneel, but I spell them as given to me in writing.

S. GREGORY OULD, O.S.B.

ALLEGORICAL PAINTING BY BENJAMIN WEST.—In Sabin's 'Loyalists of the American Revolution,' vol. ii. pp. 171-5, reference is made to Dr. Thomas Bradbury Chandler (1726-90) and to the address which he made to the King. In connexion with this, it is stated that Benjamin West depicted the scene in an allegorical style, and that the picture was in the possession of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Inquiries have been made at the Society, but they neither have the picture nor do they know anything regarding it.

Can any correspondent help me to trace its present whereabouts?

E. HAVILAND HILLMAN, F.S.G.

4 Somers Place, Hyde Park, W.

PRICE: HERALDIC QUERY.—What were the arms and crest of Sir Herbert Price, usually styled "knight," though in the letters of administration to his estate dated Nov. 6, 1679, he is called "baronet," as was also his son Sir Thomas Arden Price in similar letters dated Dec. 23, 1689; while in the marriage licence of this son from the Vicar-General's office, dated June 16, 1675, the father was described as "Knight Baronett." His baronetcy is not recognized at the College of Arms, and no patent for it has been discovered. He was colonel in the army, and Master of the Household to Queen Henrietta Maria and King Charles II.; M.P. for Brecon in 1640. Under 'Members' Privileges,' he is said to have been committed to the Tower with Sir William Widdrington merely for bringing in candles into the House when the august assembly did not wish to have them. He was son of Thomas Price of Herefordshire, Esq., and married Goditha, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Arden of Park Hall, co. Warwick, and died 1677/8. I should be grateful for any information respecting him. LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

BOMBAY GRAB: TAVERN SIGN.—This is the name of a tavern which adjoins the Middlesex side of Bow Bridge in the East of London. It must be a rare sign, as I have not come across it in connexion with another house. What is its origin? I shall be glad if any reader can inform me. The name is so obscure that I have known men bet with each other as to its being "Bombay Grab" or "Crab." Certainly Bombay is a very far call from a London tavern, but what seems more strange is the word "Grab." What does it refer to? A reliable answer to this query would settle many a dispute.

H. RICHARD WRIGHT

64 Carpenter's Road, Stratford, Essex.

[This was discussed at 10 S. iv. 177. "Grab" was said to be an old slang term for a foot soldier, but was better explained as derived from *gurāb*, the name of a two-masted coasting vessel formerly employed by the Bombay Government against pirates.]

MS. OF 'THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.'—It was recently stated in the press that Sir Walter Scott's manuscript of 'The Bride of Lammermoor' had been bequeathed to some Scottish institution. If I remember rightly, Sir Walter's handwriting does not appear in this MS. because Lockhart says it was dictated to James Ballantyne and William Laidlaw while Scott himself was suffering from severe illness. Can some one throw light on this interesting question?

W. S.

ST. GENEWYS.—The church of Scotton, Lincolnshire, is dedicated to St. Genewys. Is this a form of Gwynws? A saint of that name is given in Stanton's 'Menology of England and Wales,' 1887, Appendix I., p. 631: "Gwynws (fifth century), of family of Brychan, Patron of Llanwnws, Cardigan (R. 327, 153)." M. P.

EDWARD HAYES, DUBLIN, AND HIS SITTERS.—I have a series of autotype photographs of portrait studies, done in 1848-51, by Edward Hayes, 4 Salem Place, Dublin. Can any reader give me information about either artist or sitters? The portraits are spirited sketches of "dashing blades" of the period. Their autographs are appended to the sketches :—

J. D. Brett, 17th Lancers, June, 1848.
Wm. R. A. Campbell, 9th Lancers, March, 1851.
Castlemaine, Nov., 1849.
Conyngham, March, 1850.
Lieut. Cust, June, 1848.
J. Farrer, 1st Life Guards, March, 1851.
Wm. Fitzgerald, Jan., 1848.
Matthew Fortescue, May, 1848.
J. F. Wittel Lyon, Greys, May, 1850.
J. B. Macdonald, Nov., 1849.
J. S. Mansergh (?), Queen's Bays, Oct., 1850.
Charlie B. Molyneux, 4th Light Dragoons, Feb., 1848.
George Paget.
Wm. St. (?) Sandes, 11th Hussars, Aug., 1849.
J. Goosey Williams, Scots Greys, March, 1851.

The patronymic of the last named is suggestive of the style and social appearance of the lot, as they sport "side-galleries" and are garbed in the latest fashion of their period. DUN SCOTUS.

"NEWS-COLLECTOR."—In *The Times Literary Supplement* of April 27, 1916, appeared a letter from Mr. Robert S. Mylne, B.C.L., F.S.A., giving an account of some interesting documents with particulars relating to St. Paul's Cathedral from 1760 to 1810. Among these is this strange document, unsigned :—

"Sir Davis the plasterer in Blackfriars says you are confederate with the two fellows that attempted to murder the Banker's Clerk in Water Lane. John Swan newscollector to the London *Evening Post* declares that Davis told him so. 8 Aug., 1780."

A "news-collector" to a daily journal thus seems to have been a recognized calling at that period. Is there any other illustration of it? ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

GILLRAY.—An undescribed caricature by him and dated 1810 is lettered 'The Dandy.' It is not mentioned by Wright and Evans. Who was this? I have seen one impression with "Mr. Lloyd" written upon it in pencil. XYLOGRAPHER.

"FAUGH-A-BALLAGH."—I should be obliged if some reader of 'N. & Q.' would give the origin of the motto of the old 87th Regiment (now the Royal Irish Fusiliers), "Faugh-a-Ballagh" (clear the way). H. S.
Dublin.

EYES PERMANENTLY CHANGED IN COLOUR BY FRIGHT.—When Princess Clementina Sobieska was on her adventurous journey from Innsbruck to her bridegroom,

"the roads had become better, but the new postilion was worse, and nearly upset them [the lady and her rescuers] over a precipice. O'Toole's blue eyes turned permanently green with fright, and he would have killed the man had not the drawn berline blinds saved the Princess from knowing her danger."—'The King over the Water,' by A. Shield and Andrew Lang, 1907, p. 327.

. re other instances of such modification of the colouring matter of the eyes known? How does such a change come about?
B. L. R. C.

LOVELACE : VANNECK.—Can any one give me any information concerning the family of Lovelace, two members of which married into the Vanneck family?

The Hon. Maria Vanneck, daughter of the 1st Lord Huntingfield, married, May 1, 1817, Charles Lovelace; and her brother, Hon. Gerrard Vanneck, married, Dec. 29, 1810, Charlotte Lovelace, daughter of Robert Lovelace, who died April 9, 1875, surviving her husband about forty-six years.
F. DE H. L.

JOHN BRADSHAW THE REGICIDE.—1. Can any one tell me which house in Marple was his birthplace? Earwaker, in his 'History of East Cheshire,' gives it as "Wibbersley Hall, nr. Marple." Local tradition says he was born at the farmhouse opposite the Jolly Sailor Hotel, Stockport Road, Marple.

2. He left 700*l.* to be expended in purchasing an annuity for maintaining a free school in Marple, Cheshire. Can any one say what became of this sum? There is no such school in the village of Marple at this day. ARTHUR HULME.
Marple.

HARDING OF SOMERSET.—Can any one tell me where John Harding, Sheriff of Somerset in 1752, was born and lived? I should also be glad of any information concerning the Harding family of Cranmore, Som., before 1780. R. D. R.

EXCHEQUER BOND, 1710.—I have one of these for 5*l.*, dated Sept. 29, 1710. Can any one tell me whose is the portrait on it?
J. DE BERNIERE SMITH.
4 Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.

"FELON."—Would any Welsh scholar say whether *felen* or *velen* could be the ancestor or relative of this word, which has never been satisfactorily derived? H. C—N.

"To give the mitten."—Equivalent apparently to giving his *congé* to an unwelcome admirer. The expression occurs in an American story of which the scene is laid in Kansas city. How did the idea travel so far West? It sounds like the alternative to kissing a lady's hand. But that practice does not seem to have ever taken root in the most Western states of the Union.

L. G. R.

Arthur Collins.—I should be obliged to any reader who would tell me the birthplace of Arthur Collins, compiler of the 'Peerage.'

M.

Replies.

THE FRENCH AND FROGS.

(12 S. ii. 251, 293).

The frog may not be a social success in the animal world, but he has found many apologists among writers on culinary dainties. I will first give a few early references to the esculent frog. Ætius, the Alexandrian physician, recommended frog broth mixed with salt and oil. Pliny, in his 'Natural History,' confirms this, and (in Philemon Holland's translation) says that a decoction of frogs

"sodden in wine and vinegre, is a soveraigne drinke for all poisons, but especially for the venom of the hedge toad and salamander. As for the froggs of rivers and fresh waters, if a man either eat the flesh or drink the broth wherein they were sodden, he shall finde it verie good....moreover, Democritus saith that if a man take out the tongue of a frog alive so that no other part stick thereto, and after he hath let the frog go againe into the water apply the said tongue unto the left pap of a woman whiles she is asleepe, in the very place where the heart beateth, she shall answer truly and directly in her sleepe to any interrogatione or question that is put to her."

This, if true, seems too good to be passed over, and ought to be made further known.

Tom Coryat, who in 1608 set out on foot from the village of Odcombe in Somerset to travel in that manner through Europe, and earned many nicknames, including that of "The Odcombian Legstretcher," relates in his famous 'Crudities,' when giving an account of Cremona in Italy:—

"I did eate Frogges in this citie, which is a dish much used in many cities of Italy: they were so curiously dressed that they did exceedingly delight my palat, the head and the forepart being cut off."—'Crudities,' vol. i. p. 258, 1905 reprint (MacLehose).

Dampier, another Somerset man, born a generation later, says that in Tonquin he found a New Year's entertainment going on, and his host,

"that he might better entertain me and his other guests, had been in the morning a-fishing in a pond not far from his house, and had caught a huge mess of frogs, and with great joy brought them home as soon as I came to his house. I wondered to see him turn out so many of these creatures into a basket, and, asking him what they were for, he told me to eat! But how he dressed them I know not. I did not like his dainties so well as to stay and dine with him."

In 'The Boke of St. Albans' (*circa* 1486) there is a sentence "a frogge for to eete." The Witches' cauldron in 'Macbeth' contained

Eye of newt and toe of frog,
Wool of bat and tongue of dog.

Poor Tom, the fool in 'King Lear,' may well be recalled here:—

"Poor Tom, that eats the swimming frog, the toad, the tadpole."

In the Ayscough MSS. in the British Museum is a treatise 'On the Prolongation of Life,' and after a discourse upon the excellence of "frog broath," the writer goes on, still alluding to frogs:—

"In Fraunce I once, by chance, eate them fried, but thought they had been another meate, otherwise I had not bin so hastie....it might bee that thosse were frogs from standing-pooles and marshes....but be they of what sort you will, I think penurie made some use them, and luxurie others, whose fat feeding and wanton stomacks crave unnaturall things, mushrups, snailes, &c."

The wife of Galvani, the philosopher, was ill, and was recommended as a restorative soup made of frogs. Several of the animals, skinned ready for use, lay on the table in her husband's laboratory near an electrical machine. An assistant touched with the point of a scalpel the nerve of one of the frogs as it lay near a prime conductor. It was observed that the muscles of the frog's limb were instantly thrown into convulsions. The result of Madame Galvani's frog soup was that Galvanism was discovered from that moment.

Grimod de la Reynière, the witty and eccentric Frenchman, published his 'Almanach des Gourmands' between 1803 and 1812. No more ardent apologist for the frog has ever written. In various issues of his 'Almanach' he returns again and again to the subject of 'Les Grenouilles':—

"Au XIII^e siècle, les habitants de la France se montraient tellement friands de ce batracien que les Anglais les avaient surnommés 'Mangeurs de grenouilles,' surnom qui occasionnait souvent des querelles entre les gens des deux nations. Les Anglais du XVIII^e siècle même croyaient bonnement, sur la foi de quelques voyageurs sans doute, que tous les Français étaient maîtres de danse et se nourrissaient de grenouilles."

He goes on to point out all the districts in France where *les grenouilles* are eaten, and also where they are unknown, and he comes to the conclusion that in those parts of France which are farthest from Great Britain the frog is most popular. Then there follows this passage, which goes far to answer Mr. Ackermann's question :—

"En Italie et en Allemagne, on mange les grenouilles en entier, la tête exceptée, après les avoir écorchées. A Rochefort, ville renommée par l'abondance et la qualité des grenouilles qui habitent ses environs, on les coupe au-dessous des pattes de devant, de façon que toute la peau du petit animal suive la partie antérieure ; ainsi on ne conserve que l'épine dorsale, les côtes, et les pattes de derrière parfaitem entdépouillées ; quelquefois on laisse aussi les pattes de devant ; mais elles offrent peu de chose à manger.

"Ces grenouilles, après avoir dégorgé deux ou trois heures dans de l'eau froide, sont égouttées et généralement frites. On les fait préalablement mariner une heure avec du vinaigre, du sel, du poivre, du persil, du laurier, de la ciboule et du thym ; on les farine avant de les mettre dans la poêle.

"Lorsqu'on veut les servir à la sauce, on les fait sauter un instant dans une casserole avec du beurre, on les roule ensuite dans la farine, et on les remet dans la casserole avec du beurre, un peu de vin blanc, du sel, du poivre, des échalotes hachées. On fait réduire vivement cette sauce, on la lie avec des jaunes d'œufs, et on sert.

"Le potage de grenouilles s'obtient en les faisant bouiller, préparées comme ci-dessus. Dans la marmite, on ajoute des légumes ; si l'on veut faire un bouillon gras, on met du lard ; sinon, du beurre. Au bout de quatre ou cinq heures de cuisson lente, on obtient un assez bon bouillon, mais le bouilli est fade."

In another volume Grimod de la Reynière refers to an innkeeper named Simon, living at Riom in Auvergne, who had "un talent particulier pour accommoder les grenouilles." The secret of how it was done was kept in M. Simon's family :—

"alors le précieux dépôt seroit remis à ses héritiers, s'ils vouloient continuer ce commerce, ou rendu public à la grande satisfaction de l'Europe Gourmande."

This story is told in the fourth issue of the 'Almanach,' pp. 123-30.

In the early forties Benson Hill published an English 'Almanach des Gourmands' under the title of 'The Epicure's Almanac.' He remarks :—

"With due reverence for the noble sirloin, I cannot but think that the hind legs of some half-dozen good-sized frogs, taken out of a fine crystal pool, fried with an abundance of cream and parsley, well crisped, would make a convert of the most bigoted John Bull, provided you did not tell him the name of the dish until he had accustomed himself to the flavour."

Any one who cares to visit Les Halles Centrales in Paris at a *matinale* hour would see frogs' legs strung on skewers ready for the kitchen. The Paris markets have in the past been supplied with frogs from Quiévrain in Belgium, where the frogs are caught at night with nets and hooks baited with worms. "La chasse aux grenouilles" is a considerable sport in various parts of France also. A statement appeared some years ago to the effect that one Belgian frog merchant alone sent two hundred thousand frogs to France during the space of three weeks. It is said that when only the thighs of the frogs are roasted the other parts are utilized as components in mock-turtle soup ; so we may conclude that we have all of us at one time or another eaten frog. In case Mr. Ackermann wishes himself to stimulate his appetite with a dish of frogs I give two recipes :—

Fricassée of frogs.—Skin and prepare the hind quarters, blanch and throw them into cold water ; drain and put them into a saucepan with a piece of butter, a clove, parsley, onions, sweet herbs, and spices ; let them soak a little on the fire, but not to brown ; add a thickening with a glass of wine, a little stock, and salt ; stew them slowly for twenty minutes ; add a little cream ; finish with yolk and lemon juice ; garnish with lemon.

Fried frogs.—Prepare as above, and lay them in a pickle of equal parts of vinegar and water, with sweet herbs, garlic, shallot, parsley, and onions shred small, and spices ; leave them for an hour or two ; fry them in oil or top pot, or shake them in a floured cloth, or dip them in butter or egg, and then fry them.

In the United States there are, I understand, more frogs eaten even than in France. The bull frog of the States is, I am told, edible. See F. M. Chamberlain, 'Notes on the Edible Frogs of the United States,' 1897.

I could add a considerable bibliography of the esculent Ranidæ, but this article has already exceeded the length I intended.

A. L. Humphreys.

187 Piccadilly, W.

Some years ago I ate frogs' legs served in white sauce when I was visiting an English family at Tours. The dish resembled boiled chicken, but according to my palate it had also a flavour suggestive of musk. Have all edible amphibians and reptiles this taste—the iguanas of South America, for instance, which are stated to be tender, and of a peculiarly delicate flavour, not unlike the breast of a spring chicken ? African crocodiles are said to have a very strong odour

resembling musk. Whether this is observed at the breeding-season only, or at other times too, I am not certain.

While I was at Tours I once noticed a man near the bridge who had evidently been frog-fishing. He was carrying a large bunch of watery-green batrachians, all slung together, somehow, by their hind legs. As they hung head downwards in a wriggling mass the sight was not a pleasant one, although it may be supposed that the nervous system of a frog is scarcely capable of acute suffering. Frogs' legs may be seen exposed for sale in the markets of Switzerland near the French border.

I have heard a Dutchman say that his nation would not eat them. P. W. G. M.

A short time ago I talked over this subject with a French interpreter attached to the British Army in France. Frogs are eaten occasionally, and the hind legs only. There is a restaurant in Paris which has a reputation for preparing this dish, but I cannot give its name, and cannot tell the mode in which the dish is prepared. It is a fact that the French have the reputation of being great eaters of frogs, but it is no more right to say this than it would be right to say that the English are great eaters of lark pie. An amusing result of the British Army's arrival in France is that the price of frogs has gone up enormously, as Thomas Atkins considers it the proper thing to partake of this dish.

In the Far East I have often eaten frogs' legs fricasseed, and a very delicate dish it is, rather like chicken. Roy Garart.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(12 S. ii. 3, 43, 75, 84, 122, 129, 151, 163, 191, 204, 229, 243, 272, 282, 311.)

The King's Dragoons (*ante*, p. 86).

Joseph Guest of Halifax, Yorks, lieutenant-general, May 27, 1745; defended Edinburgh Castle against the rebels, 1745; d. Oct. 14, 1747, aged 85; buried Westminster Abbey.

Major Foley left the regiment, Aug. 1, 1741; brevet lieutenant-colonel, June 5, 1743.

Alex. Mullen left the regiment or d. before 1745.

Wm. Ogle served at Dettingen, 1743.

Philip Honywood of Mark's Hall, Essex, nephew of Field-Marshal Sir Philip Honywood, K.B., the colonel of his regiment, was b. about 1711; cornet of Lord Mark Kerr's Dragoons, July 5, 1739; captain-lieutenant of Honywood's Dragoons, July 12, 1739; captain thereof, July 11, 1741; major of the same, Aug. 1, 1741; lieutenant-colonel (of his uncle's) 3rd Dragoons, July 23, 1743, to 1755; when major, received twenty-three broad-sword wounds and two musket shots (never extracted) at Dettingen, 1743; and, when lieutenant-colonel, was severely wounded in the head at Clifton, Lancs, by the Scotch rebels, 1746. He was M.P. Appleby, 1754-6, void, and March, 1756, to 1784; A.D.C. to the King (and brevet colonel), March 17, 1752; major-general, May 17, 1758; lieutenant-general, Dec. 18, 1760; general, Aug. 29, 1777; governor of Hull, July, 1765, till he d. *s.p.* in London, Feb. 20, 1785, aged 73; colonel 20th Foot, April 8, 1755; of 9th Light Dragoons, May 22, 1756; of 4th Light Horse (now 7th Dragoon Guards), April 5, 1759, to 1782; of 3rd Dragoon Guards, June 7, 1782, to 1785; m. April 22, 1751, Eliz. Wastell of Tower Hill; succeeded his nephew Richard Honywood of Mark's Hall in an estate of 6,000*l.* a year in Essex, Sept. 24, 1758.

Capt. Thomas Brown, Lieut. Robinson, and Cornet Dawson were wounded, and Lieut. Baily was killed at Dettingen, 1743. Brown was major of the regiment July 23, 1743, to 1746 or so.

Henry Whitley, major of Bland's 3rd Dragoons from about 1746; lieutenant-colonel 10th Dragoons, March 15, 1748; colonel 9th Dragoons, April 6, 1759, to Jan. 14, 1771; major-general, Aug. 13, 1761.

John Parsons (? son of Lieut.-Gen. John Parsons, who d. 1764) was made captain-lieutenant 2nd Horse Grenadier Guards, May, 1747; and was major 3rd Dragoons, March 5, 1751, to May 5, 1756.

Hon. George Carey, the younger son of 5th Viscount Falkland, lieutenant and captain 1st Foot Guards, May 25, 1744; captain-lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 20, 1750; captain and lieutenant-colonel, March 28, 1751; third major thereof and brevet colonel, June 18, 1759; colonel 64th Foot, Dec. 20, 1759; colonel 43rd Foot, Sept. 26, 1766, till he d. April, 1792; major-general, Aug. 15, 1761; lieutenant-general, April 30, 1770; general, Nov. 26, 1782.

Hon. Josiah Child had two horses killed under him at Dettingen, and was made lieutenant in the regiment, Aug., 1743.

Sir Robert Rich's Regiment of Dragoons (*ante*, p. 86).

Daniel Leighton, fourth son (first son by second wife) of Sir Edw. Leighton, 1st Bart., M.P., of Wattlesborough, Salop, baptized at

Alberbury, June 21, 1694; matriculated Wadham College, Oxford, Oct. 20, 1710; admitted to the Inner Temple, Feb. 12, 1709; declined to go into Holy Orders and to take the rich family living of Worthen, Salop, but entered the army as exempt and captain 1st Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, Feb. 6, 1716; guidon and to rank as eldest major, Dec. 24, 1717; cornet and major thereof, May 19, 1720, to 1737; lieutenant-colonel of Rich's (4th) Dragoons, June 30, 1737, till he left the army, Feb. 4, 1747; served in Flanders at Fontenoy, 1745, and in Scotland, 1746; lord of the manor of Bausley, co. Montgomery, having succeeded to the family estates in that county; seated at Boreham, Chelmsford; m. Jane (d. June 9, 1759, a Bedchamber Woman to the Dowager Princess of Wales), daughter of Nathaniel Thorold of Lincoln, and widow of Capt. Michael Barkham; and d. January, 1765; buried at Alberbury, Feb. 1. His portrait in military uniform is at Loton, Salop (private information from the late Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P.).

Richard Hartshorne d. 1742.

Geo. Macartney (? son of Lieut.-Gen. Geo. Macartney, who d. 1730; see Dalton, vol. vi. p. 302).

Francis Boggest of Hawley, Suffolk, major of the regiment, 1742, till he resigned Sept., 1746, was the senior of the eight Gentlemen Ushers, Quarter Waiters in Ordinary to the King (salary 50*l.*), in 1737 (appointed after 1734) until 1760.

Wm. Higginson was son of Capt. Wm. Higginson, who was killed at Lille, 1708.

Matthew Sewell, lieutenant-colonel in the army, Oct. 4, 1745; captain in Jeffries's new 10th Regiment of Marines, Jan., 1741; lieutenant-colonel of the Duke of Bolton's new-raised (67th) Regiment of Foot, which was raised Nov. 15, 1745, and reduced June 15, 1746, then placed on half-pay; major of Richbell's 39th Foot, 1747 to Feb. 14, 1754; captain of the Independent Company of Invalids at Pendennis, July 24, 1754, to May 5, 1769.

Charles Rich, third son of Sir Robert Rich, 3rd Bart. of Sunning, Berks.

Cecil Forester of Rossall, Shrewsbury, the younger son of Wm. Forester, M.P., of Dothill and Willey, Salop, was promoted to captain in Lascelles' Foot, March 17 (1744 or) 1745; major of Price's (48th) Foot, Feb. 24, 1748; lieutenant-colonel 46th Foot, Jan. 24, 1752; lieutenant-colonel 11th Foot, Dec. 30, 1755, to May, 1760; M.P. Wenlock, 1761-8; m. (? 1761) Anne, daughter and coheir of Robert Townshend of Christleton, Cheshire, Recorder of Chester. She survived him, and d. at Quarry Bank, Shrewsbury, May 24, 1826, aged 84. Their eldest son was created Lord Forester, July 17, 1821.

Capt. Douglas, appointed major of the regiment, Sept., 1746; and Capt.-Lieut. Brown made captain of a troop therein the same time (*Gent. Mag.*).

Samuel Horsey was one of the four corporals (or exons, salary 150*l.*) of the Yeomen of the Guard in 1748 till 1757; and Bath King at Arms, January, 1757, to 1770. (Query, son of Sam. Horsey, lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel of the 4th or Scots Troop of Horse Guards, 1715; d. 1738.)

W. R. Williams.

(*To be continued.*)

Henry Vachell (*ante*, p. 204).—There was a Henry Vachell, captain, at St. Mary's, Reading, Oct. 10, 1694; son of Tanfield and Dorothy Vachell, Coley Park, Reading, Berks, described in pedigree as ensign, Jan. 3, 1717, *d.s.p.* Mentioned in mother's will, Nov. 6, 1719 (proved Nov. 28, 1726). See Berks Archæological and Architectural Society's *Journal*, vol. iii.

Francis Columbine (p. 246).—Ensign in Capt. Goodwyn's Company, Col. Columbine's* Regiment, July 5, 1695; captain Col. Columbine's Regiment, Dec. 22, 1701; major Col. Columbine's Regiment, March 18, 1704; lieutenant-colonel in Col. Rooke's Regiment, Feb. 24, 1705; colonel, brevet, Oct. 17, 1706. On half-pay: lieutenant-colonel and captain Brigadier Henry Grove's Regiment, Aug. 4, 1715; brigadier-general, March 2, 1727; major-general, Oct. 29, 1735; colonel of Grove's Regiment, June 27, 1737; lieutenant-general,† July 2, 1739. (Copy of War Office record by Rev. A. B. Baldwin, 1914.)

See also 11 S. ix. 499 for other references to members of the family.

R. J. Fynmore.

General Charles Rainsford, M.P. (see *ante* p. 314).—General Charles Rainsford, Governor of Chester, was returned to the House of Commons for Maldon at a by-election in 1773, at another for Beeralston in 1787, and at the General Election of 1790 for Newport (Cornwall). The last two boroughs were in the patronage of Hugh, second

* Probably Col. Ventris Columbine of the 6th Red Regiment, June 23, 1695. See Millan's 'Army List,' 1773, 'Succession of Colonels.'

† See 11 S. ix. 478. Gen. Francis Columbine d. Sept. 16, 1746, aged 66, and is buried at Hillingdon, Middlesex.

Duke of Northumberland, a circumstance to be noted when writing a striking account of Rainsford, who was an exceedingly active Freemason, in 'Notes on some Masonic Personalities at the End of the Eighteenth Century,' published in 'Ars Quatuor Coronatorum' (the *Transactions* of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076), vol. xxv. pp. 152 *et seq.*, and 'Notes on the Rainsford Papers in the British Museum,' *ibid.*, vol. xxvi. pp. 93 *et seq.* For his career, see 'D.N.B.,' vol. xlvii., p. 183. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

'VANITY FAIR' (12 S. i. 467; ii. 13).—The quotation from Lewis Melville in MR. SPARKE'S reply about the "suppressed" woodcut of Lord Steyne at the second reference, is, I know, in the usual way of speaking of the omission of the cut, but there is no propriety whatever in calling it "suppressed." For some unknown reason, probably an injury to the block, it was omitted from the second edition of 1848, and the third of 1849, but these are the only illustrated editions of 'Vanity Fair' which have appeared without this cut. The editions of 1853, 1854, 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1863 were all published without illustration. In 1867 'Vanity Fair' was published as the initial volume of the "Library Edition" of the 'Works' of Thackeray, and it contains the missing woodcut of the marquis. There was, however, another omission, or suppression, which, as far as I know, has never been referred to by the bibliographers. At the beginning of chap. vi. there are three vignettes by Thackeray, with a page of text, to be found in all the editions of 1848 or 1849, but not in any subsequent edition.

FREDERICK S. DICKSON.

New York.

DRAKE'S SHIP (12 S. ii. 309).—The donor of the chair is described in Macray's 'Annals of the Bodleian Library' as "John Davies, of Camberwell, the storekeeper at Deptford dockyard." The year of the presentation is given as 1668. At 11 S. i. 368, MR. C. E. A. BEDWELL, the Librarian of the Middle Temple, after mentioning Davies's position, wrote:—

"From the Domestic Series of the Calendar of State Papers it appears that he held the post only for a short time. It would seem to be probable that he made the gift in his official capacity."

MR. BEDWELL'S communication was headed by a reference to 3 S. ii. 492.

Apropos of the serving table in the Middle Temple Hall said to have been made from the timbers of the Golden Hind, it may be noted that there was an interesting discussion in 11 S. iv. and v. on the subject of Drake's connexion with the Middle Temple, and with the Inner Temple.

EDWARD BENSLY.

"In the mouth of the river Ravensbourne, the skeleton of Sir Francis Drake's circumnavigating ship "The Golden Hind" was laid up by command of Queen Elizabeth, though in a short time afterwards nothing was left of her; but the fame of her captain and steersman cannot perish so long as history shall last."—'Philipot,' p. 160.

"2. Elizabeth visited the ship April 4, 1581, and after dining on board, knighted Drake. The ship was broken up, and a chair was made of the timber, and presented to the University of Oxford."—Drake's 'Hundred of Blackheath,' 1886, p. 2, note.

According to Shrimpton's 'Handbook to Oxford,' p. 212, the chair was "presented to the Library, 1668, by J. Davis Esqr. King's Commissioner, Deptford." It bears a brass plate, having the following lines by Cowley, 1662 (almost illegible) inscribed on it:—

To this great ship which round the globe has run
And matched in race the chariot of the sun,
This Pythagorean ship (for it may claim
Without presumption so deserved a name)
By knowledge once and transformation now
In this new shape this sacred part allow
Drake and his ship could not have wished from Fate
A happier station, or more blest estate:
For lo! a seat of endless rest is given
To her in Oxford, and to him in heaven.

R. J. FYNMORE.

BISHOP RICHARD OF BURY'S LIBRARY (11 S. viii. 341, 397, 435; ix. 17).—As there is no statute of limitations in corrigenda, and if there were I am well within its boundaries, I am anxious to offer an *amende* to the memory of Mr. E. C. Thomas, with whose fine edition of the 'Philobiblon' I have recently made a closer acquaintance. At the third reference I had written in the second paragraph: "This was Thomas's mistranscription, not mine." It was I who, in the hurry of copying a passage from Thomas ('Introduction,' xl.) mistranscribed it and erroneously attributed the error to him. Though not a matter of great moment—merely a substitution of "Richardo" for Ricardo, and of "Bury" for Biry—I hasten, on discovery of my error, to acquit Thomas of the imputation. Let me also add, whilst finally dealing with this matter, that as I had quoted Burton's '(The Book Hunter,' p. 199) statement (at the first reference) that the 'Philobiblon' was "the first fruit" of the press of Badius Ascensius in 1499, I hereby accept Thomas's better informed opinion that "the story will not bear inspection." And it

is further worthy of record that this writer quotes references to the book he so worthily edited ('Introduction,' lxii., lxiv.) in 1 S. ii. 203; 4 S. ii. 378. J. B. McGovern.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

Gloves: Survivals of Old Customs (12 S. ii. 308).—The mediæval custom of baring a hand for the shake and of going gloveless into a church was still prescribed in France in the eighteenth century; and I should doubt if even now such formalities be altogether extinct in the provinces. I do remember, however, a delicately tinted glove being dipped in a holy-water stoup at Morlaix towards the latter end of last century.

In 'Les Magazins de Nouveautés,' tom. ii. pp. 115, 116, Franklin quotes as follows from a "*Civilité*" of 1782:—

"Quand on donne la main à quelqu'un pour marquer d'amitié il faut toujours présenter la main nue et il est contre la bienséance d'avoir alors un gant à la main. Mais quand on la présente pour tirer quelqu'un d'un mauvais pas, ou même à une femme pour la conduire il est de l'honnêteté de la faire le gant à la main.....

"Il faut ôter ses gants quand on entre à l'église avant que de prendre de l'eau bénite, quand or veut prier Dieu, et avant que de se mettre à table."

In 'Habits and Men,' a former editor of 'N. & Q.,' Dr. Doran, tells a story of "the late Duke of Orleans" visiting wounded men in a hospital at Antwerp and kindly shaking hands with them. One bluntly remarked that when the Emperor so saluted the wounded *he* ungloved his hand (p. 192).

There is a pleasant though sketchy chapter on 'The History of Gloves' in Disraeli's 'Curiosities of Literature' (vol. i. pp. 235-9).

St. Swithin.

I remember in 1887, when on my way as a Doctor of Divinity to attend upon the Chancellor of the University, who was to present an address of congratulation to Queen Victoria upon the occasion of her jubilee, in the train between Oxford and Windsor, Dr. Bellamy, President of St. John's, who was then Vice-Chancellor, observing that I had gloves on, said: "You'll have to take those off when you come into the Queen's presence." He explained, I think, at the same time, that it was this court regulation which was the cause of the fashion of taking gloves off when going into church. I have always supposed that the cause of the court regulation was to obviate the risks to the royal person which might arise from poisoned gloves, or a concealed weapon like the celebrated tiger-claw of Shivaji. Anyhow, ten years later, when, on a similar mission to Windsor on the occasion of the diamond jubilee, I had as Vice-Chancellor to "kiss hands," it was a bared right hand I lifted with the palm downward for the Queen to rest her hand on while I saluted it. Soldier officers on duty are, as I understand, the only men allowed to wear gloves in the presence of royalty.

John R. Magrath.

Author of Poem Wanted (12 S. ii. 291).—The poem on 'Ugbrooke Park,' published in 1776, was written by Joseph Reeve (1733-1820), Father, S.J., who was chaplain there. A second edition was published in Exeter in 1794. A list of Reeve's works will be found in the 'D.N.B.,' and in Gillow's 'Catholic Bibliography.' M.

Kindly allow me to mention that, through the courtesy of the City Librarian of the Royal Albert Memorial Public Library at Exeter, I have been supplied with an answer to my query as to the authorship of 'Ugbrooke Park: a Poem.' It was written by the Rev. Joseph Reeve, and the second edition, issued in 1794, gives his name.

Cecil Clarke.

[Mr. Henry Gray and Mr. H. Tapley-Soper thanked for replies.]

Authors of Quotations Wanted (12 S. ii. 290).—Lines by Christopher Codrington in Garth's 'Dispensary':—

Ask me not, Friend, what I approve or blame;
Perhaps I know not why I like or damn;
I can be pleased, and I dare own I am.
I read thee over with a lover's eye;
Thou hast no faults, or I no faults can spy;
Thou art all beauty, or all blindness I.

R. H. C.

[Mr. C. B. Wheeler, who gives the dates, (Codrington, 1668-1710, 'The Dispensary,' 1699), thanked for reply.]

"Mr. Davis," Friend of Mrs. Siddons: His Identity (12 S. ii. 290).—There is no doubt in my mind but that the letter to Mrs. Siddons, mentioning "Mr. Davis," though the name was wrongly spelt, referred to Thomas Davies, mentioned in the extracts cited by Mr. Colby. Further information about his record is to be found in the 'D.N.B.,' wherein he is said to have been driven from the stage by a sneer in Churchill's 'Rosciad.' Perhaps the fullest record is that given in the 'Dictionary of the Drama,' by W. Davenport Adams, which, owing to the death of the author, unhappily never got beyond the letter *G*, or it would certainly have proved one of the most valuable contributions to dramatic literature ever compiled. As Mr. Colby may not have access

to it, I may perhaps be allowed to quote the notice *in extenso* :—

"Davies, Thomas, actor, publisher, and miscellaneous writer, born about 1712, died 1785, was educated at Edinburgh University, and made his histrionic debut at The Haymarket in 1736. After this he became a bookseller, but, not succeeding, resumed his old profession, being seen at Covent Garden in 1746 as Pierre in 'Venice Preserved.' Going into the provinces, he met and married a young actress named Yarrow, to whose beauty Churchill afterwards paid homage in the well-known lines :—

On my life
That Davies hath a very pretty wife,

In 1753 both were employed at Drury Lane very much in the character of 'understudies.' That Davies was really but a poor performer may be inferred from Churchill's pronouncement in 'The Rosciad' :—

In plots famous grown
He mouths a sentence as curs mouth a bone.

In 1762 Davies returned to bookselling, publishing in 1777 'A Genuine Narrative of the Life and Theatrical Transactions of Mr. John Henderson,' written by himself. He was bankrupt in 1778, and through Dr. Johnson's influence had a benefit at Drury Lane, figuring as Fainall in 'The Way of the World.' To 1779 belongs his edition, with a memoir, of the works of Massinger, and to 1780 his biography of Garrick, in which he was again assisted by Johnson. This was followed in 1785 by his 'Dramatic Miscellanies, consisting of Critical Observations on Several Plays of Shakespeare; with a Review of his Principal Characters and those of various Eminent Writers as represented by Mr. Garrick and other Celebrated Comedians, with Anecdotes of Dramatic Poets, Actors, &c.' In 1789 an edition of Downes's 'Roscius Anglicanus' was published, with additions, by the late Mr. Thomas Davies. Mrs. Davies, who survived her husband, died in 1801."

Willoughby Maycock.

Old MS. Verses (12 S. ii. 229, 278).—'To the Comedians of Cambridge' in the collection described by Mr. J. Hambley Rowe is, I suspect, the short piece that J. S. Hawkins printed in his notes on Ruggle's 'Ignoramus,' p. 259 ('Epilogus') :—

"The passage in the text,* however, contains an allusion to a poem, written, as it should seem, between the time of the first and second representations of this comedy, in the character of *John a Stile*, student in the common law, and addressed to the comedians of *Cambridge* in consequence of this play. It has been lately recovered from a manuscript collection of miscellaneous poems in the *Museum*, *Sloane* MSS. No. 1775, and is as follows :

"'To the comedians of *Cambridge*, who in 3 acts before the king abused the lawyers with an imposed *Ignoramus*, in two ridiculous persons, *Ignoramus* the master, and *Dulman* the clerk; *John a Stile*, student in the common law, wisheth a more sound judgment and more reverent opinion of their betters :

Faith, gentlemen, I do not blame your wit,
Nor yet commend, but rather pity it;
Ascribing this, your error and offence,
Not unto malice, but to ignorance;
Who know the world by map, and never dare,
If beyond *Barkeway* ride past *Ware*,
But madly spurgall home unto your schools,
And there become exceeding learned fools.'

"Very unfortunately the sixth line of the above poem, which is also that referred to by the text, is defective in the manuscript, and a space is left for the insertion of a word to fill up the line; perhaps we should read,

If beyond *Barkeway* gone, to ride past Ware."

Should my conjecture as to the identity of the poem be correct, it would be interesting to learn whether Mr. Rowe's copy fills the gap, and whether it differs in any other detail from the Sloane MS.

Edward Bensly.

Dog Smith (12 S. ii. 291).—I do not know whether this will throw any light on Mr. R. H. Thornton's query, but a certain Smith left a charity (date forgotten) to the parishes of Farleigh, Warlingham, &c., in Surrey, and the recipients most ungratefully call it "Dog Smith's Charity."

I should add a word as to its history. Dog Smith passed through the villages in question as a tramp and left in his will money to each parish that gave him money—to the others he left a kick. I do not know whether his executors carried out this last bequest!

F. B.

See 6 S. xii. 230, 354, and in earlier series; also in Surrey histories. Recently the Secretary of the Harleian Society stated that he had discovered

"a pedigree which shows the ancestors and collaterals of Henry Smith, late Alderman of London, who died in 1627, and was buried at Wandsworth. He was a great benefactor to the poor. This find is unique, since no historian, to my knowledge, knew anything anent the origin of the family. The MS. in question was formerly in the possession of Peter le Neve, Norroy King of Arms, who died in 1729, and whose library was dispersed in 1730-31. It is now in my possession."

I have some extracts from Arnold's 'Streatham,' pp. 88, 89 :—

"Dog Smith.—Mr. Henry Smith, a London silversmith, so called as a dog was in constant attendance on him."

'The Family Topographer,' by Samuel Tymms, 1832, p. 174, vol. i. :—

"In Wandsworth Church is a beautiful monument to Mr. Alderman Henry Smith, generally known as Dog Smith, the great benefactor to Surrey, &c., who died of the plague in 1627."

R. J. Fynmore.

* "Sed sine protectione regali non audet ire ultra *Barkeway*, aut *Ware* ad plus, ut eleganter quidam legalis poeta."

National Flags: their Origins (12 S. ii. 289).—The following is a list of books which will probably give a satisfactory account of the historical genesis of the national flags, or "colours," of the modern European States:—

Bland (William). National Banners: their history and construction; with an illustration in colours. 1892. 8vo.

Griffin (James). Flags, National and Mercantile .....Second edition.....enlarged, &c.....Portsmouth, Griffin and Co., 1891. 8vo.

Holden (Edward Singleton). Our Country's Flag and the Flags of Foreign Countries. With coloured plates. New York, D. Appleton & Co. 1898. 8vo.

Hulme (Frederick Edward). The Flags of the World: their history, blazonry, and associations, from the banner of the Crusader to the burgee of the yachtsman; flags national, colonial, personal; the ensigns of mighty empires; the symbols of lost causes. With coloured plates. London, F. Warne & Co. 1897. 8vo.

MacGeorge (Andrew). Flags: some account of their history and uses. London, Blackie and Son. 1881. 4to.

Archibald Sparke.

The present Greek flag dates from about 1832, in which year Otto of Bavaria was made king. He adopted for the flag of his new country the tinctures of the arms of his native country (argent and azure); the stripes are in imitation of the American flag, and the cross takes the place of the stars.

The Rumanian flag is an imitation of the tricolour of France and Belgium, but the tinctures are those of the Principality of Transylvania, *i.e.*, red, gold, and blue. The question of the common flag gave rise to long and angry pourparlers among the Great Powers when the union of the Danubian Principalities (Wallachia and Moldavia) was discussed at the Paris Conference in 1858.

The flag of America is, of course, based on the arms of the Washington family.

L. L. K.

'The Flags of the World,' by F. Edward Hulme, F.L.S., F.S.A. (F. Warne & Co.), states:—

"The Greeks adopted the blue and white, the colours of Bavaria, as a delicate compliment to the Prince who accepted their invitation to ascend the throne of Greece."

The book contains much useful and interesting information about flags of all nations. J. de Berniere Smith.

4 Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.

Faust Bibliography (12 S. ii. 269, 337).—For the study of the Faust legend, reference to the following works might be useful: Ernest Faligan's admirable work, 'Histoire de la Légende de Faust,' 1888; Ristelhuber, 'Faust dans l'Histoire et dans la Légende,' 1863; and H. S. Edwards, 'The Faust Legend, &c.,' 1886. Articles on the subject might also be found in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' vol. x.; 'The New International Encyclopædia,' vol. vii.; Chambers's 'Encyclopædia,' vol. iv.; and the various histories of English literature and drama.

E. E. Barker.

Sir Edward Lutwyche, Justice of the Common Pleas (12 S. ii. 90).—Sir Edward Lutwyche, Judge of the Common Pleas, was the only son of William Lutwyche of Lutwyche, co. Salop (1601-35), by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lyster of Rowton, in the parish of Alberbury. He was baptized on Aug. 21, 1634, at Alberbury, so I presume he was born at Rowton. His two sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, were also baptized at Alberbury. The Judge's wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Timothy Tourner of the Hall of Bold, co. Salop; and they were married on Nov. 21, 1653, at Aston Botterill. I have a good deal of material about the Lutwyche family, and can no doubt give more information if required.

W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A.

Oxon Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

Farmers' Sayings (12 S. ii. 289).—The saying "That pigs can see the wind" is not confined to farmers, but is common throughout the Midlands. Pigs do not like wind, either in face or behind them, and they are known to run from it squealing. It is said that they do not fear it as a terror, but that any wind feels hot to them, and to their sight appears as a sheet of flaming fire. I have known this bit of folk-lore all my life, and have seen pigs turn tail and scamper from gusts of wind with a noise which certainly did not seem to indicate pleasure. I have often heard it said that wind looks like fire to a pig, and that only a pig can see the wind. Thos. Ratcliffe.

The King of Italy's Descent from Charles I. (12 S. ii. 267).—The present King of Italy is certainly descended from our King Charles I. The descent is through his mother, Queen Margherita. Her mother, the Duchess of Genoa, was a Saxon princess, whose grandmother was Caroline, Duchess Maximilian of Saxony, born a Princess of Parma in 1770. She, in turn, was the granddaughter of Marie Louise, Duchess of Parma, the only married daughter of King Louis XV. of France. The last-mentioned king was the only son of Adelaide of Savoy,

"la Duchesse de Bourgogne," so much beloved by Louis XIV. and Madame de Maintenon. She was the elder daughter of Anne, Queen of Sardinia, who was originally Duchess of Savoy and younger daughter of Philip, Duke of Orleans (brother of Louis XIV. of France), by his beautiful first wife, Henriette Anne (Stuart) of England, who was herself the youngest child of King Charles I., and the idol of her brother King Charles II. until her untimely death.

A. Francis Steuart.

79 Great King Street, Edinburgh.

"Don't be longer than you can help" (12 S. ii. 227).—This error is common everywhere, and was noted by Whately in 1862. But see the 'N.E.D.' under 'Help,' B. 11 c. where instances from Newman and others are given. C. C. B.

Grave of Margaret Godolphin (12 S. ii. 129, 176, 218, 274).—1. The church was under restoration in 1890 and 1891. To examine the grave was the outcome of natural curiosity.

2. I understood from the late vicar, the Rev. Jocelyn Barnes, that the coffin was replaced in the same spot.

3 and 5. Speaking from memory of what Barnes told me, I think it was opened, and nothing recognizable found.

4. I never heard any suggestion about Lord Godolphin's remains being laid with hers according to her wish. What does 'D.N.B.' say? Ygrec.

Notes on Books.

Political Ballads illustrating the Administration of Sir Robert Walpole. Edited by Milton Percival. Vol. VIII. of "Oxford Historical and Literary Studies." (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 8*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Students of the earlier half of the eighteenth century may be recommended to make a note of this book. It contains seventy-five ballads in full, with an Appendix which gives the titles, provenance, first two lines, and a few particulars of one hundred more. No such collection was before in existence, and to bring this together Dr. Percival has ransacked the Harvard Library, the Public Record Office, Prof. Firth's private library, and the greatest libraries of England. It may be useful to note that the material of which this book is the fruit is now deposited in the Harvard Library.

The series begins with 'Robin's Glory; or, The Procession of the Knights of the Bath'—ridiculing the revival of the Order of the Bath, and belonging to the year 1725. This is the first political ballad directly aimed at Walpole which Dr. Percival has ound. Thenceforward these ballads come thick and fast, various in their points of attack, unequal in wit and skill, but, taken together, forming a pretty formidable assault upon the Government. To the Government, we think, Dr. Percival renders somewhat less than justice, as he is perhaps inclined to rate the ability displayed in the best of these skits somewhat too high. He rates the second and third best at their proper worth.

A good Introduction sets out the place and function of the ballad in days when the possibilities of the newspaper were still unrealized, so that these verses were esteemed a political engine of at least equal force. It is justly noted that in order to appreciate them fully one should know the tunes to which they were written, and we are sorry that these have not been included in the volume. The ballads which go to 'Packington's Pound' especially need their tune.

We should be inclined to support Dr. Percival's opinion that four or five of the anonymous ballads against the Government are Pulteney's work. Not that we discover all the wit and irresistible funniness that he, their editor, does in them—but that, upon a comparison with the rest, they certainly show superior ability and verve, and if they are not Pulteney's it is difficult to imagine whose they can be. Two ballads, for the same sort of reason, he would assign to Hervey, the best wit on the Government side. To him is thus imputed the 'Journalists Displayed' which, with 'The Negotiators,' ascribed to Pulteney, we agree with Dr. Percival represents the high-water mark of the book so far as pure satire is concerned. 'Admiral Hosier's Ghost' being a masterpiece of a different order.

If we were asked to give some general idea of the character of the English political mind in the eighteenth century as revealed or implied in this collection, we should not be able to say much that was favourable. There is a striking absence of political instinct; and a strident note of heavy self-complacency which reminds us of the old widely current accusation against us of hypocrisy. The political ballad went out, we think, because—apart from the mordant wit of a few masters of satire—it rather misrepresented than fairly rendered the general character of the people or the truth of a situation. We do not seem—as a nation—ever to have had a genuine turn for satirical verse on political as distinguished from social or domestic subjects. Perhaps our sense of humour is not sufficiently detached to be gay or to simulate gaiety, and yet is too great to allow us often the full effectiveness of bitter wrath or hatred.

JOTTINGS FROM RECENT BOOK CATALOGUES.

We have read many tempting descriptions of good books in Mr. Reginald Atkinson's Catalogue No. 21. He has a first edition (1597) of Boissard's 'Icones quinquaginta virorum'—the first of four similar collections—which includes portraits of Columbus, Erasmus, Dante, Petrarch, and Albertus Magnus and is not dear in good condition, at 3*l.* 3*s.* An inexpensive item which some student of the eighteenth century may be glad to note is a first edition of Glover's 'Leonidas' (1737), 10*s.* 6*d.* For 4*l.* Mr. Atkinson offers an early eighteenth-century 'Recueil d'estampes' (tome premier), which contains 135 engravings, many by well-known engravers and suitable for framing or for

a collection. Two attractive works on Costume are Shaw's 'Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages' (2 vols., 1843, 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*) and 'Les Modes Parisiennes' (4 vols., 1854-6, 2*l.* 10*s.*). We also noticed a first edition of 'Matthew of Westminster' (1567, 2*l.* 2*s.*) and eight volumes of 'The Present State of Europe' (1692-1701, vols. vi. and x. missing) to be had for three guineas. A supplement to this Catalogue gives particulars of about a hundred items, many of which are very attractive; we have only space to mention a copy of Mr. Foster's work on the De Walden Library, published at six guineas and offered here for two.

No. 256 is the most important of Messrs. Dobell's Catalogues that we have yet seen. It begins with fifteen items of first-class interest, from which we select for mention an exceptionally fine copy of Brant's 'Stultifera Nauis' (1570), 40*l.*; a first edition of 'Paradise Regained,' 28*l.*; and a first edition of Randolph's 'Poems,' bound by Riviere (1638), 14*l.* Messrs. Dobell have further seven or eight of Richard Braithwaite's books, including the 'Epitome of the Lives of the Kings of France' (1639), 5*l.* 5*s.*; and 'Time's Curtaine Drawne' (1621), 4*l.* 10*s.*; Marmion's 'Holland's Leagver,' from the Huth Library (1632), 6*l.* 6*s.*; and, also from the Huth Library, 'The Maid's Petition,' a tract of four leaves, sm. 4to, in half calf, issued in 1647, and priced at three guineas.

In Messrs. Myers's Catalogue No. 213 we observed a set of 150 plates of designs of 'Carpets from the Jaipur Palaces'—work of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—and noted that they are on a scale large enough to work from. This book, which has letterpress by Col. T. H. Hendley, and was printed by W. G. Griggs, is to be had for 10*l.* 'Collectanea Hibernica' is another attractive item. It consists of engravings, portraits, MS. pedigrees, original documents, autographs, music, and other such things, ranging in date from 1599 to 1900, arranged in five thick folio volumes, and costs 25*l.* We also liked the two volumes of Gillray's 'Caricatures' (1851), 3*l.* 15*s.*; the collection of views and other matters relating to Bath (1645-1895), 3*l.* 10*s.*; and the copy of Viollet-le-Duc's 'Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture Française du XIe au XVIe siècle,' 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Meatyard sends us a Catalogue (No. 8) of Drawings and Engravings. Among the portraits we noted Valentine Green's 'Duke of Buccleuch' after Reynolds, 4*l.* 4*s.*; J. R. Smith's 'Admiral Duncan,' 7*l.* 10*s.*; and Condé's 'Mrs. Fitzherbert' after Cosway, 16*l.* 16*s.* From a pleasant collection of Old Views in Great Britain we take the set of four aquatints of London Markets, painted by Pollard, and engraved by Dubourg (1822), 6*l.* 18*s.* There are a few Colonial and Foreign views, of which the 'Taking of Quebec by General Wolfe'—a line engraving in body colours—is perhaps the most interesting (7*l.* 7*s.*). In the way of eighteenth-century engravings of general subjects Mr. Meatyard has Bartolozzi's 'Judgment of Paris' from Angelica Kauffman (10*l.* 10*s.*) and Agar's 'Princess Czartoryski' from Isabey (20 guineas). Among the original drawings is a piece—'A Toreador'—by Constantin Guys, in colours, 13*l.*

Mr. Horace G. Commin of Bournemouth (Catalogue No. 59) offers for 3*l.* a run of *The Annual Register* from 1758 to 1844 (90 vols.). He has also Britton and Brayley's 'Beauties of England, Wales, and Scotland,' 30 vols., in large paper edition, 3*l.* 15*s.*; the first series of Curtis's *Botanical Magazine*, vols. 1 to 16 (1790), 2*l.* 5*s.*; and a good collection of works on Dorset.

It is perhaps worth making a note of where to find a complete set of *Punch*. Mr. Albert Sutton of Manchester (Catalogue No. 226) has one from 1841 to 1914 (146 vols.), offered for 26*l.* 10*s.* He has also the 13 vols. of Sir Walter Scott's edition of the Somers Tracts (7*l.* 7*s.*).

William George's Sons of Bristol (Catalogue No. 359) have a good copy of Nisbet's 'System of Heraldry' in the best edition (Edinburgh, 1816), 5*l.* 5*s.*; and we marked in the same catalogue, as offered for twelve guineas, the 131 vols. of Petitot's Collection of Memoirs relating to French History from Philip Augustus to the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Messrs. E. Parsons & Sons send us, just in time for inclusion in this notice, a really fascinating illustrated Catalogue of Old Engravings and Original Drawings. We have spent some time upon it, but must confess that it is difficult out of nearly a thousand items to pick out half-a-dozen to serve as specimens. The collection is representative of most countries, times, subjects, and schools, and, not less important, its range of prices condescends to the limited capacities of the pockets of some of us. Thus a spirited drawing of Dante and Virgil passing over the Sea of Ice, by Cambiaso, costs 4*l.* 4*s.*; and a delightful mezzotint of Rembrandt's son Titus as Mars only 18*l.* 18*s.* Of the more expensive works we may mention 'A Garden Scene, Naples,' by Fragonard—a drawing in red crayon—150*l.*; Morland's 'Giles, the Farmer's Boy,' engraved by Ward, 58 guineas; Green's 'Duchess of Devonshire' after Reynolds, 65 guineas; and McArdell's 'Duchess of Ancaster,' 45*l.*

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

MAJOR J. H. LESLIE and DR. J. L. WHITEHEAD.—Forwarded.

J. F. LEWIS.—Many thanks. We should much like to see the Diary offered.

LONDON, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 4, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 45.

NOTES :—Queen Elizabeth's Palace, Enfield, 361—English Army List of 1740, 364—'The Reading Mercury,' 366—Poe, Margaret Gordon, and "Old Mortality"—Henry Fauntleroy, Forger, 367—A Few Pickwickiana, 368.

QUERIES :—Garland and Lester M.P.s, 368—"The Holy Carpet"—Letter of Keats: St. Jane—Butler's 'Analogy'—Authors Wanted—'The Land o' the Leal,' 369—Grace Darling—John Carpenter—"Holme Lee": J. Morgan—John Bradshaw's Library—Books Wanted—"Margarine"—Definite Article with Names of Ships, 370.

REPLIES :—Sir Philip Perceval, 371—Certain Gentlemen of the Sixteenth Century, 372—Bird Life in the Fens—Arms on Glass Punch-Bowl—Portraits in Stained Glass—Eighteenth-Century Artist in Stained Glass, 374—Author Wanted—Samuel Wesley the Elder—Naval Records—"Hat Trick," 375—Welthen—The Sign Virgo—"Yorker," 376—Drawing of Fort Jerome and H.M.S. Argo and Sparrow—Watch House—"Septem sine horis"—Headstones with Portraits—Epitaphs in Old London and Suburban Graveyards, 377—The Butcher's Record—Negro Bandsmen in the Army—'London Magazine'—World's Judgment—Brassey Family—Marshals of France, 378—English Pilgrimages—Red Hair—"Tefal," 379.

NOTES ON BOOKS :—'The Institution of the Archpriest Blackwell'—Reviews and Magazines.

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S PALACE, ENFIELD:

DR. ROBERT UVEDALE, SCHOLAR AND BOTANIST:

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENFIELD.

I. Queen Elizabeth's Palace, Enfield.

I suppose few persons would be otherwise than surprised at the end of but a ten miles journey from one of London's eastern railway termini, passing meanwhile through a ceaseless stream of bricks and mortar, to find themselves within a stone's throw of not only one of Queen Elizabeth's old palaces, but of the first cedar of Lebanon ever planted in England, and now, after some two centuries and a half of growth, still flourishing.

Yet it is so; for standing but little back from the High Street of the now prosperous modern town of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, are to be seen the still substantial remains of one of Elizabeth's so-called hunting-palaces, now for some years occupied by the Enfield Constitutional Club, and previously used as the post office.

The history of the old palace is very interesting, and looms largely in the history of Enfield; whilst its connexion with the famous seventeenth-century botanist Dr. Robert Uvedale, who had a flourishing school there in the latter part of that century, lent it additional attraction in my eyes.

It was this connexion that led me, accompanied by a lineal descendant of the old botanist, to pay it a visit last year, in the hope of recovering and recording something of interest before it was all swallowed up in the rapid outward spread of ever-growing London.

At the time I paid my visit I was unaware of the existence of Robinson's 'History of Enfield,' published so far back as 1823, and accordingly made many notes that perhaps I need not have done. But, whilst deferring to the excellent description that Mr. Robinson has given of the old palace, my account of what is still to be seen there—nearly a century later—seems to me not unworthy of your readers' attention. Taking Mr. Robinson (who was a member of the Middle Temple, and an LL.D. and F.S.A.) as my authority for many early details of the old building which do not now exist, or which are scarcely traceable, I will shortly state what I have gathered of its early history.

Mr. Robinson gives two engravings of the old Manor House, afterwards called "Queen Elizabeth's Palace," as existing in 1568: one showing a large stone-mullioned building of two main stories, with two wings enclosing the approach to the main entrance, as usual in Elizabethan and Jacobean houses; the other showing a north-east view of the same, with a handsome central column of mullioned windows reaching to the roof. The house is said to have been anciently known as "Worcesters," and formerly belonged to the Tiptofts, Earls of Worcester. Rebuilt in Edward VI.'s time, it was by him given to his sister, the Princess Elizabeth, who was indeed resident at Enfield at the time of the death of her father, Henry VIII., at what was probably known then as the Manor House.

Mr. Robinson tells us that a great part of the structure of the Manor House, afterwards known as Queen Elizabeth's Palace, was pulled down in 1792, and separate buildings were erected with the old materials on the site. The remaining part had also experienced many alterations, but the interior which then remained had preserved many vestiges of its former splendour.

He speaks of the Palace, which formerly stood on the south side of the street, opposite the church and market-place, called Enfield

Green, as having consisted of a centre and two wings fronting the west, with bay windows and high gables. The wings were decorated with the arms of England, crowned and supported by a lion and dragon, with the letters E. R. at the sides. And he goes on to say that that portion of the ancient structure which then remained—comprising, amongst other features, a spacious apartment on the ground floor, which evidently constituted one of the principal rooms of the Princess—together with that part of the garden in which the famous cedar still flourished, was occupied by a Mr. Thomas May, who had for several years, and still kept, a boarding-school there of great respectability. Mr. Robinson describes this large room as existing in his time, and still remaining in its original state, with oak panelling and a richly ornamented ceiling with pendent ornaments of the crown, the rose, and the fleur-de-lis. The freestone chimney-piece in this room, handsomely carved and embellished with foliage and birds, was supported by columns of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, and decorated with the rose and portcullis crowned, and the arms of France and England quarterly; with the Garter and royal supporters—a lion and a dragon—underneath being the motto :—

SOLA SALVS SERVIRE DEO
SVNT CÆTERA FRAVDES.

The letters E. R. are on the bottom corners of this chimney-piece.

In the same room part of another chimney-piece with compartments is preserved, which, Mr. Robinson says, was removed from one of the upper apartments, with nearly the same ornaments as the other; it is placed on the wainscot over the door, and has the following motto—on the one side, VT ROS SVPER HERBAM; and on the other, EST BENEVOLENTIA REGIS—alluding, no doubt, to the royal grant. In one of the upper rooms, of which there were four or five of good size, there was also a decorated ceiling; and amongst the pendent ornaments, similar to those of the ceiling below, were the crown, the rose, and the fleur-de-lis. Excellent engravings of these two chimney-pieces are figured in Mr. Robinson's book.

It is said that after the Princess Elizabeth became queen she frequently visited Enfield and kept her court there in the early part of her reign, but that some years after her accession she quitted the Manor House and fixed her residence at Elsynge Hall.

After referring to various owners and occupants of the house, Mr. Robinson states that about 1660 it was let to Dr. Robert Uvedale, master of the Grammar School, who, being much attached to the study of botany, had a very curious garden* contiguous to it, in which he had

"a very large and the choicest collection of exotics in England, and amongst the trees a cedar of Libanus, which was considered one of the finest in the kingdom."

The measurements or dimensions of the tree in 1779 are given. A large portion of the top was broken off in a high wind in 1703, but it continued a very handsome tree until the whole of the upper part was destroyed by a strong gale in November, 1794, and in its fall many of the lower branches were injured. Mr. Robinson relates how, when the old palace was purchased later by a Mr. Callaway, the cedar had a very narrow escape of being grubbed up, but that its admirers, particularly Richard Gough, the antiquary, and Dr. Sherwen, interfered, and at their request the tree was spared. This tree is stated to have been planted by Dr. Uvedale about 1670, tradition asserting that the plant was brought to him from Mount Libanus in a portmanteau by one of his scholars.†

The dimensions of the tree appear again to have been taken in 1821, and a sketch is given. Also a double plate showing the cedar standing in the Palace garden and bearing the marks of the havoc caused by the gale. Mr. Robinson says (p. 119) :—

"The tree is still a grand object on the north side; on the south and east, where it is seen from the road on approaching the town, it is sadly mutilated; but it may be seen from almost any part of Enfield, whether on the hill or in the valley."

May I add that, nearly a century later, it still merits Mr. Robinson's appreciation?

From the drastic alterations that, as we have seen, have been carried out in the old building, it is scarcely surprising if we find now but little of what once formed so marked a feature in the representations of the old Palace, more especially so far as the exterior is concerned. As one passes down the sheltered and narrow entrance that leads from the High Street to the Constitutional Club, one sees but little of the old description that one can recognize, new brickwork being evident in many places, both at the back and the front of the buildings. There would appear to be few of the old windows remaining. From what is now a gravelled court-ground at the rear of the main building—no

* See *Archæologia*, vol. xii. pp. 188-9 (1791).

† See *Gent. Mag.*, 1779, p. 139, and note to p. 148 in vol. iii. of Hutchins's 'History of Dorset.'

doubt, formerly part of the old garden—and close to the cedar tree, one obtains the best view of what is left of the old Tudor brickwork—a fine chimney-stack of that period still surviving.

I was courteously accorded permission by one of the officials of the club to see over the house; and passing through a somewhat restricted entrance hall, which had evidently once formed part of the large room which now is the principal room or lounge of the club, one realized that the interior of the old structure which remained did still present "many vestiges of its former splendour." The room is handsomely panelled with old oak right up to its finely plastered ceiling. On one side of the room—opposite to the large window overlooking the courtyard or open space at the back—there is still, in fine preservation, the handsomely decorated fireplace of stone already alluded to, inset with marble, and reaching to the ceiling in three compartments, the centre one containing the royal arms of the period—Edward VI. or Elizabeth—France (modern) and England quarterly. The Latin motto, in Roman capitals, though in two lines, forms a complete hexameter verse, and is a splendid incitement to us in these present troublous times. Will somebody kindly give its author? The large Roman letters E and R, in the left and right bottom corners respectively of the entablature, are, of course, equally applicable to either sovereign, *Elizabetha Regina* or *Edwardus Rex*. So, also, are the supporters—the lion of England with the red Tudor dragon and badge of Wales.

During my visit to the house I was informed that an enterprising American citizen had offered the large sum of 3,000*l.* for the decorated interior of this fine room; but, happily, the present owner of the place—a private individual—had proved superior to the temptation. All honour to him! Enfield can now—and I think, perhaps, with more justice—hold up its head with Stratford-on-Avon, Stonehenge, and (can I add?) Tattershall Castle, though some of these have had very narrow escapes. I wonder how much longer we shall have to wait before an enlightened Government, on behalf of an enlightened public, will make contemplated crimes like these an impossibility!

This room opens into another, and even larger one, perhaps, but more oblong in shape, which has evidently been largely modernized.* It is now used as the principal billiard-room of the club, the other billiard-room occupying what was once the old kitchen. On the other side of the entrance hall is a much smaller oak-panelled room, now used as a reading or writing room.

A handsome—but to some extent modernized—staircase leads to a large upper room with a very fine plastered ceiling, decorated with regal crowns, Tudor roses, and fleurs-de-lis in the various partitions. This room, too, has a handsome stone fireplace. Another, but smaller, room on this floor also has a fine plastered ceiling, but with simpler decorations. These rooms appear to be now used as card-rooms. On the floor above are several roomy attics, one of which contains four wooden partitions, or cubicles, which, tradition says, were occupied by certain Indian princes when at school there, so as to keep them distinct from the other scholars.

At the back of the Palace is a large open space consisting of a grass and gravelled enclosure, in the centre of which stands the famous cedar tree. It is now shorn of much of its former size—except the actual trunk—and beauty, having evidently lost some of its finest branches; the larger ones which remain are propped up by wooden supports, so as to relieve the strain which the winter gales must bring to bear upon so large a tree.

It is impossible without an actual survey to compare its present condition and size with the measurements taken so lately even as Mr. Robinson's time—nearly a century ago—but to all appearances it is still a vigorous and flourishing tree. In historic interest it is scarcely equal, perhaps, to the Boscobel oak—now no longer in existence—but is certainly worthy of comparison with the great vine—its junior by some years—at Hampton Court, which may be said to be the oldest of its species in England still bearing good and abundant fruit. Surely it is at least equal in interest as an historic memorial of old-time arboriculture, and as worthy of preservation. It may be hoped, then, that as our new local government authorities have already taken over the financial control of one of the old schools presided over by Dr. Uvedale, they may keep their eyes on the last living link connecting him with the mastership of the other. The site of the other trees planted by the botanist and of his famous "physic garden" appears now to be covered by encircling roads and modern buildings.

J. S. Udal, F.S.A.

Inner Temple.

(To be continued.)

* It said that this once formed the class-room in which Dr. Uvedale taught his pupils.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See *ante*, pp. 3, 43, 84, 122, 163, 204, 243, 282, 324.)

THE next regiment, later known as the 17th Regiment of Foot. was raised in London in 1688. In 1782 orders were issued for it to assume the additional title of "The Leicestershire Regiment," and this title it retains at the present day :—

Lieutenant General Tyrrell's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Lieutenant General	James Tyrrell, *Colonel* (1)	25 Oct. 1722	*Ensign*, 16 Feb. 1693-4.
Lieutenant Colonel	Henry Dabsac	20 Nov. 1739	*Lieutenant*, Jan. 1704-5.
Major	Edward Tyrrell	31 Aug. 1739	*Ensign*, 1 Aug. 1703.
Captains	Aman. Du Perron (2)	16 April 1718	*Ensign*, 1 Aug. 1715.
	John Leighton	15 Jan. 1725-6	*Ensign*, 28 Nov. 1705.
	John Browne	8 April 1727	*Ensign*, 24 May 1702.
	Charles Scot	9 July 1733	*Ensign*, 21 July 1721.
	John Dumaresq	5 July 1735	*Ensign*, 12 June 1705.
	Joseph Dussaux	13 Aug. 1739	*Ensign*, 23 Feb. 1711.
	Richard Radley	7 Nov. 1739	*Ensign*, 1 Aug. 1704.
Captain Lieutenant	Roger Pedley	ditto	*Ensign*, 1 May 1705.
Lieutenants	James Marquis	1 Nov. 1718	*Ensign*, 24 June 1703.
	Thomas Morris	23 May 1720	*Ensign*, 20 Mar. 1709.
	Andrew Booth	26 Nov. 1722	*Ensign*, 31 Oct. 1711.
	Arthur Morris (3)	27 May 1732	*Ensign*, 23 May 1720.
	Peter Fleury	5 July 1735	*Ensign*, 29 Feb. 1723-4.
	Christopher Russell (4)	25 Jan. 1737-8	*Ensign*, 25 Dec. 1727.
	Sir Robert Innis (5)	7 Feb. 1738-9	*Ensign*, 25 Jan. 1730-1.
	William Hunter	13 Aug. 1739	*Ensign*, 29 July 1731.
	Edward Forster	14 ditto	*Ensign*, 27 May 1732.
	Hugh Craig	7 Nov. 1739	*Ensign*, 24 May 1733.
Ensigns	William O'Farrell	24 Feb. 1733-4.	——
	William Howard	5 July 1735.	——
	George Fullwood	25 Jan. 1737-8.	——
	John Beaghan	ditto.	——
	Alexander Murray	17 July 1739.	——
	Robert Campbell	13 Aug. 1739.	——
	Thomas Symons	14 ditto.	——
	Lydall Peyton	7 Nov. 1739.	——
	Thomas Pemberton	4 Feb. 1739-40.	——

(1) Died in August, 1742, then being Lieut.-General. Son of James Tyrrell, historical writer (see 'Dictionary of National Biography'), and grandson of Sir Timothy Tyrrell, Knt., of Oakley in Buckinghamshire. He was M.P. for Boroughbridge from 1722 until his death.
(2) Christian name Armand. Died in 1749.
(3) Major in the regiment, Aug. 20, 1751.
(4) Captain in the regiment, June 1, 1750.
(5) Fourth Baronet, of Balveny and Edengight, co. Banff. Died in 1758.

The regiment next following "existed," says Cannon, "many years, as independent companies of pikemen and musketeers on the establishment of Ireland, previous to the formation of the regiment in 1684." These independent companies were, in 1684, formed into seven regiments of infantry, of which this was one, Arthur, Earl of Granard, being its first Colonel. It is the only one of the seven regiments which survives to-day.

In 1695 it received a new title, "The Royal Regiment of Foot of Ireland," which was afterwards changed to "The Royal Irish Regiment of Foot."

In 1713 it was ordered to take rank as the 18th Regiment of Foot, as from the time of its first arrival in England in 1688.

To-day its designation is "The Royal Irish Regiment" :—

Major General Armstrong's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Major General	John Armstrong, *Colonel* (1)	13 May 1735	*Lieutenant*, 25 Aug. 1704.
Lieutenant Colonel	Anthony Pujolas (2)	4 Sept. 1734	*Ensign*, 1 May 1693.
Major	Stephen Gillman	ditto	*Ensign*, 1 Aug. 1702.

(1) Died in 1742. (2) Died in 1741.

Major General Armstrong's Regiment of Foot (*continued*).		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Captains	Charles Hutchinson	13 July 1718	*Lieutenant*, April 1710.
	Anthony Bessiere	27 May 1725	*Captain*, 20 May 1712.
	Thomas Borrett	11 Oct. 1725	*Captain*, 10 April 1710.
	George Martin	11 April 1726	*Lieutenant*, 6 July 1712.
	Thomas Dunbar	4 Sept. 1734	*Lieutenant*, 3 Dec. 1723.
	Robert Pearson	11 Mar. 1735-6	*Ensign*, 10 Aug. 1709.
	Lord Maitland (3) ..	14 Jan. 1739-40.	——
Captain Lieutenant	James Latour	11 Mar. 1735-6	*Ensign*, 4 Nov. 1703.
Lieutenants ..	Henry Barrett	13 July 1718	*Ensign*, May 1707.
	Peter Laprimaudaye (4) ..	20 June 1727	*Ensign*, 16 Feb. 1715.
	James Rietfield	28 Dec. 1721	*Ensign*, 17 Aug. 1694.
	Abraham Pinchinat	9 Nov. 1723	*Ensign*, 19 Feb. 1708-9.
	Robert Cotter	23 Dec. 1727	*Ensign*, 27 Sept. 1715.
	John Cunningham	25 Mar. 1729	*Ensign*, 20 April 1718.
	Robert Sterling	4 Sept. 1734	*Ensign*, 28 Nov. 1710.
	Edward Corneille	11 Mar. 1735-6	*Ensign*, 25 Mar. 1729.
	William Nethersole	23 July 1737	*Ensign*, 14 May 1729.
	John Armstrong	20 June 1739	*Ensign*, 20 June 1735.
Ensigns	William Wyville	8 July 1731.	——
	George Owens	4 July 1733.	——
	John Moody	11 July 1735.	——
	Charles Ramsay	11 Aug. 1737.	——
	Bigoe Armstrong	20 June 1739.	——
	Robert Hamilton	16 July 1739.	——
	Benjamin McCullock	2 Feb. 1739-40.	——
	Richard Hyde	3 ditto.	——
	William Carleton	4 ditto.	——

(3) James, elder son of Charles, 6th Earl of Lauderdale. He succeeded his father, as 7th Earl, in 1744. Died in 1789.

(4) Died when on active service at Carthagena, April, 1741; he was then serving as an "Engineer-in-ordinary."

Col. Howard's Regiment of Foot (p. 32) follows. It was formed early in 1689 from some companies of pikemen and musketeers which had been raised at Exeter in 1688. Francis Luttrell of Dunster Castle, Somersetshire, was the first Colonel, and the regiment in due course took rank as the 19th Foot. In 1782 its title was expanded, and it became the "19th or the 1st Yorkshire North Riding Regiment." It is now "Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)":—

Colonel Howard's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel	*Hon.* Charles Howard (1)	1 Nov. 1738	10 Aug. 1715.
Lieutenant Colonel	*Lord* Sempill (2)	11 June 1731	July 1709.
Major	Richard Hawley (3)	28 June 1710	May 1692.
Captains	James Phillips	10 Jan. 1709	Sept. 1702.
	Joseph Stisted	11 Jan. 1714	1 May 1709.
	Peter Franquefort	10 May 1732	April 1694.
	William Petitot (4)	26 Mar. 1737	1721.
	Thomas Burton	1 Mar. 1737	1724.
	William Mercer	31 Mar. 1737	Jan. 1702.
Captain Lieutenant	*Sir* Warren Crosbie (5)	Aug. 1707	18 Oct. 1703.

(1) Second son of the 3rd Earl of Carlisle. A.D.C. to the King, 1734. Colonel of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, 1748-65. Died at Bath, Aug. 25, 1765. See 'Dictionary of National Biography.' It was from this officer that the regiment, about the year 1744, became known as the "Green Howards," so called to distinguish it from the "Buffs," which from 1737 to 1749 was commanded by Col. Thomas Howard.

(2) Hugh, 12th Lord Sempill. Colonel of the 42nd Foot, 1741-5, and of the 25th Foot, 1745-6. Died at Aberdeen, Nov. 25, 1746.

(3) Younger son of Henry Hawley of Brentwood.

(4) Colonel of the 71st Foot, 1758 to 1763, when the regiment was disbanded. Died at Northallerton, July 26, 1764.

(5) Third Bart., of Crosbie Park, co. Wicklow. Retired in June, 1746, and died Jan. 30, 1759.

Colonel Howard's Regiment of Foot (*continued*).		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Lieutenants ..	Michael Legge	23 Jan. 1711	Oct. 1703.
	William Rousby	30 May 1720	April 1715.
	Roger Crymble	11 July 1732	Dec. 1717.
	James Grove	3 May 1728.	——
	Matthew Bunbury	16 May 1733	May 1720.
	Richard Hawley	18 Nov. 1736	Sept. 1725.
	George Coote	31 May 1737	Nov. 1729.
	Thomas Leake (6)	1 Sept. 1725.	——
	Nicholas Forde (7)	7 Nov. 1739	23 Dec. 1726.
	Henry Goddard	19 Jan. 1739	1 Aug. 1728.
Ensigns	George Sempill (8)	25 Sept. 1732.	——
	Thomas Mainwaring	16 May 1733.	——
	James Campbell (6)	20 Nov. 1734.	——
	Daniel Legrand (9)	31 Mar. 1737.	——
	Thomas Cuthbert	ditto.	——
	Hugh Sempill (8)	——	——
	Patrick Cockran	19 Jan. 1739-40.	——
	Robert Douglass (10)	7 Nov. 1739.	——
	Charles Lumsden (11)	4 Feb. 1739-40.	——

(6) Killed at the battle of Roucoux, Oct. 11, 1746. Year of commission is possibly 1735—a misprint.

(7) Fourth son of Matthew Forde of Seaforde, co. Down. Brother of Francis Forde, Clive's "right hand man."

(8) Probably son of Lord Sempill (see above), whose second and third sons were named George and Hugh, respectively.

(9) Killed at the battle of Fontenoy, May 11, 1745.

(10) Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, April 10, 1758.

(11) Major in the regiment, April 23, 1758.

J. H. Leslie, Major, R.A. (Retired List).

(*To be continued.*)

'THE READING MERCURY,' VOL. I. NO. I.

An early group of provincial newspapers I have already noticed in 'N. & Q.' (11 S. ii. 481). I wish to add one more to the little circle of pioneers in journalism.

The St. Ives circle commenced with the publication of *The St. Ives Post*, March 18, 1716, to June 16, 1718, by J. Fisher; *The St. Ives Post-Boy*, June 23, 1718, to Feb. 6, 1719, by Robert Raikes; and *The St. Ives Mercury*, vol. i. No. 6, Nov. 16, 1719, printed by William Dicey; followed by *The Northampton Mercury*, May 2, 1720, and *The Gloucester Journal*, April 9, 1722; the group concluding with *The Reading Mercury* of July 8, 1723. This newspaper I am greatly interested in, and as I have lately seen the only extant copy of the first number I venture to describe it. It is in the Bodleian Library, and the title-page is as follows:—

Vol. I. Numb. I.

The
Reading Mercury
or
Weekly Entertainer

Monday, July 8, 1723 (To be continued Weekly)
Reading:

Printed by W. Parks, and D. Kinnier, next door to the Saracen's Head in High-Street. Where all manner of Printing Business is handsomely done, as books, advertisements, Summons, Subpœnas, Funeral-Tickets, &c. Shop-Keepers Bills are done here after the last manner, with the Prints of their Signs, or other proper Ornaments. Also Gentlemen may have their Coats of Arms, or other Fansies curiously cut in Wood, or engrav'd in Mettal.

[Price of this Paper Three-Half-pence per week.]

Part of the Introduction seems worth reproducing as it gives a history of the birth of the paper:—

To the Gentlemen of Berkshire and Counties adjacent; more particularly to the Right Worshipful the Mayor, the Worshipful the Aldermen, and the rest of the worthy-members of the ancient Borough of Reading—

Gentlemen,—The art of Printing having been found out near 400 years, is now so much improv'd and become so generally useful to all Mankind of what station soever, that to give you a tedious account of the advantages It conveys to the world, would be needless. We shall only acquaint you (as to Its Progress and success) that Printing for above 200 years has found a kind Reception in the City of London; and for many years in the cities of York, Bristol, Norwich, Worcester, &c. Where the Printers finding success others have been encourag'd to set up at smaller Places as Cirencester in Gloucestershire, St. Ives in Huntingdonshire, Gosport in Hampshire, and several other Places; which makes it to us a wonder that Reading (a Place of far greater Note than any of the last-nam'd) should be so long slighted by our Brother-typos—We have however pitch'd our Tent Here induc'd by the

good character this country bears, for Pleasure and Plenty; and intend with your Leave to publish a Weekly Newspaper under the title of The Reading Mercury or Weekly Entertainer: containing Historical and Political Observation on the most remarkable Transactions in Europe; Collected from the best and most authentick Accounts written and printed; with the Imports and Exports of Merchandizes, to assn^t from London and other remarks on Trade; also the best Account of the Price of Corn in the most-noted Market-Towns 20 or 30 mile circular. And when a scarcity of News happens we shall divert you with something merry. In a few words, we shall spare no Charge or Pain to make the Paper generally useful and Entertaining, since we find ourselves settled in a Place which gives all the Encouraging Prospect of success: a Description of which we think ourselves oblig'd to give, in Justice and Respect to the Country, and for the better information of Persons who live remote from home....

The Reading Mercury is the same size as, and agrees in nearly all particulars with, the papers mentioned above. The three asterisks mark where there are woodcuts. I have before alluded to the fact that certain woodcuts are used more than once. 'The Post-Boy' is one of these. *The Flying-Post: or Post Master*, July 2 to July 4, 1723, and *The Post-Boy*, July 4, 1723, of London, both use it, and their woodcuts are signed "F. Hoffman, *fecit*." It occurs to me that possibly Hoffman engraved some of the woodcuts for *The Reading Mercury*, as perhaps also for *The St. Ives Post*, as they are of similar design or may be copies. It would be rather interesting to know these early engravers of newspaper woodblocks, and it is likely that others besides the London "Post-Boy 'are signed.

My little group of papers all appeared within about seven years of each other, 1716-23. It is personally interesting to me to find that *The Reading Mercury* referred to St. Ives, my native town, and to Cirencester, the town of my adoption. I might thus almost include the Cirencester one in my circle, and it is of the same period. *The Cirencester Post, or Gloucestershire Mercury*, the first Gloucestershire newspaper, appeared, say, Nov. 17, 1718, to 1724. The Gosport paper I do not know. I have only mentioned those I have seen or possess. If I included *The Exeter Post-Boy* of 1707, and others I know something about, but have not personally examined, the circle of early provincial newspapers would be nearly complete.

In conclusion I may suitably give a quotation from a cutting, July 10, 1906, before me:—

"Newspaper's 183rd Birthday.—The staff of *The Reading Mercury and Berks County Paper* have just celebrated the 183rd birthday of that journal at Kingston Lisle. In the course of his speech at the dinner at the Red Lion, Lambourn, Mr. Alfred Smee, who has served the paper for fifty years, mentioned the interesting fact that eleven members of the staff had worked at the *Mercury* for an aggregate of 400 years. The paper has been in the present proprietor's family for upwards of 100 years. The only copy of the original number is to be seen at the Bodleian Library, Oxford."

Herbert E. Norris.

Cirencester.

Poe, Margaret Gordon, "Betsy" Bonaparte, and "Old Mortality."—It is well known that Edgar Allan Poe as a two-year-old child was adopted in 1811 by John Allan, a native of Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, who had settled in Richmond, Virginia. In 1830 estrangement was established between them. This seems to have been partially due to Mr. Allan's second marriage to Miss Louisa Gabriella Patterson, whose father (according to Harrison's biography of Poe) was John William Patterson, a lawyer of New York and a son of Capt. John Patterson of the English army.

Perhaps the following facts are worth assembling. An elder brother, Walter, of Capt. John Patterson was the first Governor (1770-86) of Prince Edward Island (as it is now called), Canada. Governor Patterson had a granddaughter Margaret Gordon, who was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and has been called "Carlyle's First Love." This is the Margaret Gordon familiar to readers of Carlyle's 'Reminiscences'—she who, according to Froude, was the original, so far as there was an original, of Blumine in 'Sartor Resartus,' and who returned to the island of her birth as wife of the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Alexander Bannerman.

Governor Patterson was a second cousin of William Patterson, whose brilliant daughter "Betsy" married Jérôme, Napoleon Bonaparte's brother, who became King of Westphalia.

Furthermore, I am persuaded by various evidence that the forbears of this Patterson family and that of Robert Paterson, who has been immortalized by Sir Walter Scott as "Old Mortality," were the same. My proofs of the connexion are, however, not yet complete. The difference in the spelling of the names has no significance.

R. C. Archibald.

Brown University, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.

Henry Fauntleroy, Forger. (See 1 S. viii. 270; ix. 445; x. 114, 233; 2 S. iv. 227; 8 S. x. 173, 246; xi. 231.)—I possess a catalogue of the library of Henry Fauntleroy, the banker of Berners Street, who was

hanged for forgery at Newgate on Nov. 30, 1824, from which it appears that he was a large collector of Grangerized or extra-illustrated works. His library was sold "by Mr. Sotheby, at his House, Wellington Street, Strand," on April 11, 1825, and the three following days. According to a contemporary MS. note in my catalogue, the sale realized the sum of 2,714*l.* 14*s.* The most important item is thus described :—

"PENNANT'S LONDON, MOST SUMPTUOUSLY AND ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED WITH ABOVE TWO THOUSAND PRINTS AND DRAWINGS, embracing a brilliant assemblage of PORTRAITS of the most eminent characters, VIEWS of the most remarkable PLACES and ANCIENT BUILDINGS of London, now nearly all destroyed; above THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FINELY EXECUTED DRAWINGS, of the ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE of various parts of the metropolis, many of which have never been engraved, and consequently are highly interesting to the lovers of Topography; including also a few original autographs of illustrious persons. The whole are elegantly bound in SEVEN VOLUMES ATLAS FOLIO, *in russia, with gilt leaves.*"

Another MS. note states : "This copy of Pennant's 'London' was purchased by the late Sir John Soane and was given to the Nation with his Museum, Library, and Curiosities." It realized 682*l.* 10*s.* at the Fauntleroy sale.

Although the newspapers of the period contain full accounts of the trial and execution of the forger, with innumerable biographical details, and the various "Newgate Calendars" also give a complete summary of the case, I have only found references to Fauntleroy in three or four contemporary memoirs. Perhaps some of the readers of 'N. & Q.' could supply a fuller bibliography. The case certainly ought to be included in the "Notable Trials Series."

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

A FEW PICKWICKIANA.—As a lifelong devotee of the 'Pickwick Papers,' I venture to bring briefly before the readers of 'N. & Q.' the following few points, premising that I have not myself seen mention of these points elsewhere :—

1. Dickens, with the engaging passion for verisimilitude which pervades the opening of his immortal book (but which is almost at once exhausted !), informs us that the events recorded in the second chapter, up to the end of the dance, took place on May 13, 1827. Was he or was he not aware that that day was a Sunday ? It seems almost incredible that this point has not been raised before, for the 'Papers' were published at a date sufficiently near to 1827 to set at least a few curious minds examining the times and seasons of the early part of the book.

2. Dickens had no initially clear conception of what he wanted to make of Sam Weller—I might almost say, of what Sam would, with hardly any conscious help from Dickens, *become*, in the course of the 'Papers.' One proof of this statement will be found in recalling that, on the occasion of the *fête-champêtre* at Mrs. Leo Hunter's, Mr. Pickwick finds his servant discussing a bottle of Madeira *which he had stolen !* Think, now, of how Dickens, later on, loved his Sam (this love for Sam Weller is probably the most widely spread love in the world for a book-character), and maintain if you can that, if he had loved him in the earlier part of the book, he would have made him a thief, even merely of food or drink ! (My "even merely" is a concession to those not infrequent folk who think it far more venial to steal "grub" than anything else.)

3. Certain Exeter enthusiasts have made an urgent claim that "Eatanswill" was their city, but the bottom seems to be knocked clean out of their case by Mrs. Leo Hunter's (chap. xv.) : "At Bury St. Edmunds, *not many miles from here*" ("here" being, of course, Eatanswill) ; and no doubt the claims of any other towns, not in Suffolk or one of the contiguous counties, to have been the Eatanswill of the book, are disposed of by the same sentence.

H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX.

Devon and Exeter Institution.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

GARLAND AND LESTER M.P.s. — I have been puzzled in trying to solve the exact relationship between the following M.P.s, and should be glad of particulars of them.

Joseph Garland was sheriff of Poole, 1779, and M.P. 1807 in a double return, but unseated on petition the next year. Was he the Mr. Garland who married at Bath, Aug. 24, 1790, Miss Woodman ? And was his son the Ald. Joseph Garland, jun., who married at Poole, Nov. 6, 1825, the widow of John Slade, and as Joseph Garland was sheriff of Poole, 1814, as was Joseph Gulston Garland, 1827?

George Garland, M.P. Poole, April, 1801, to 1807, sheriff thereof Michaelmas, 1784, was of Poole, and of Stone, Dorset, high sheriff Feb., 1824—younger brother of Joseph Garland, M.P., and married before 1791 Amy

(who died Feb. 24, 1819), relict of — Lester (and query sister to Benjamin Lester, M.P.). His son John Bingley Garland (1791–1875) was high sheriff Dorset, 1828, and Speaker of the first House of Assembly, 1855 (query in which of our colonies ?).

Benjamin Lester, M.P. Poole, 1790–96; sheriff, Michaelmas, 1777; died there Jan. 24, 1802. (Query grandson of John Lester who was sheriff of Poole, 1737, and brother to Sir John Lester, Kt., who was sheriff there 1781, knighted June 2, 1802, and died at Bath, Jan. 12, 1805 ?)

Benjamin Lester Lester, M.P. Poole, Feb., 1809, to 1834; sheriff thereof (as B. Lester Garland), Michaelmas, 1804; mayor thereof in 1819, 1821; Captain in the Poole Volunteer Infantry (as Benjamin Garland), Aug. 22, 1803; Captain 2nd Battalion Dorset Volunteer Infantry, 1804; Major thereof (as B. Lester Garland), May 16, 1805, to 1808; described in 1835 as "a Newfoundland merchant, born and residing at Poole." Son of George Garland, M.P., and took the surname of Lester between 1805 and 1809. His mother Amy died Feb. 24, 1819, having married as her second husband George Garland, M.P. A Thomas Garland was made Ensign in the Milton and Dorchester Volunteer Infantry, Sept. 1, 1803. W. R. W.

"The Holy Carpet."—In *The Times*, Oct. 7, a paragraph states that "The Holy Carpet has arrived at Mecca after an uneventful journey from Jedda."

A little information about this Holy Carpet would be much appreciated.

G. A. Anderson.

The Moorlands, Woldingham, Surrey.

[A short account will be found in the eleventh edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' *s.v.* 'Mecca,' vol. xvii. p. 953. A military escort for the procession is generally provided.]

A Letter of Keats: St. Jane.—In a letter from Keats to Benjamin Bailey, November, 1817, he says in a postscript:—

"Yesterday I called at Lamb's. *St. Jane looked very flush* when I first looked in, but was much better before I left."

What does Keats mean by the words I have italicized ? G, A. Anderson.

Butler's 'Analogy': Bibliography.—I should be obliged to any correspondent who would give me particulars (1) of notices or criticisms of Butler's great work, (2) of translations of it. I am especially desirous to hear of any criticisms other than Anglican, and other than English.

Peregrinus.

Authors Wanted.—Can you tell me the author of the following stanza, and under what title it is to be found ?—

From the heretic girl of my soul shall I fly
To seek somewhere else a more orthodox kiss ?
No, perish the.....and the thought that would try
Love, valour, and truth by a standard like this.

It is almost fifty years since I heard it quoted, and the speaker was an Irishman now deceased.

I always thought that Thomas Moore was the author, but I cannot find the words in any of his poems. Thomas Wilson.

17 Newport Terrace, Manningham, Bradford.

Can any of your readers give me any information of a poem or song which contains the following (or similar) line ?—

How sweet the echo of the music sounds !

J. P.

Who is answerable for the following utterance which I found the other day on one of my hanging calendars ? The idea of the game is not new; but the assertion I have italicized is strange to me. And it is false :—

"The World is a Chessboard. The Player on the other side is hidden from us. We know that his play is always just and patient. *But we also know to our cost that he never overlooks a mistake or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance.*"

St. Swithin.

[Abbreviated and slightly misquoted. Huxley—'A Liberal Education; and where to find it.' An address to the South London Working Men's College, 1868. See 'Science and Education,' vol. iii. of Huxley's 'Collected Essays' (Macmillan, 1895).

'The Land o' the Leal.'—The words are by Lady Nairne; is anything certainly known of its melody ? My present information (not verified) is that Lady Nairne wrote the words to a melody adapted from the air to which Burns wrote the song 'Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled.' The tunes seem too much alike to be capable of explanation by coincidence. It is my misfortune to be far from a file of 'N. & Q.'

S. Gregory Ould, O.S.B.

[Lady Nairne's ballad was the theme of much discussion in the first four volumes of the Sixth Series of 'N. & Q.,' but few references were made to the music with which it is associated. Mr. C. A. Ward stated at 6 S. i. 139 that Finlay Dun had supplied symphonies and accompaniments to Baroness Nairne's 'Lays of Strathearn,' in which the poem appeared, but added: "It is done to the air 'Hey tutti taiti,' and though Dun is a good musician, the air is hurt by his skilful harmony." W. C. J. said at 6 S. ii. 51: "There is considerable detailed information as to the authorship, circumstances of composition, and publication of this song, in Dr. Rogers's memoir of Lady Nairne, prefixed to the collection of her songs published (second edition) by Griffin & Co., 1872."]

GRACE DARLING.—*The Illustrated London News* for June 3 and June 10, 1865, records that Grace Darling and her father saved nine lives from the wreck of the Forfarshire, in 1838. The 'D.N.B.' gives the number saved as five. 'Haydn's Dictionary of Dates' gives the number saved as fifteen (ed. 1873). Which of these statements is correct? W. L. KING.

Paddock Wood, Kent.

[MR. FREDERIC BOASE, at 10 S. ix. 285, gives the text of the inscription on the silver medal presented to Grace Darling by the Glasgow Humane Society, where the number of persons saved is said to have been nine.]

JOHN CARPENTER.—At 9 S. xi. 261 it is stated that Anne, widow of James Veitch, married John Carpenter, and that their son John was educated at Westminster School, became an officer in the King's Dragoon Guards, and married Theresa, daughter of George Fieschi Heneage. I should be glad to learn when John Carpenter, jun., was born, when he obtained his commission in the Dragoon Guards, and when he died.

G. F. R. B.

"HOLME LEE": J. MORGAN.—1. Who was the novelist who bore the pen-name "Holme Lee"? A few particulars will oblige.

2. Where was J. Morgan, author of 'Phœnix Britannicus,' 1732, &c., born, and what was his profession?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

[1. "Holme Lee" was the pseudonym of Miss Harriet Parr, who died Feb. 18, 1900. She is included in the First Supplement to the 'D.N.B.']

JOHN BRADSHAW'S LIBRARY.—John Bradshaw (the president of the court which sentenced Charles I. to death) in a codicil to his will dated March 23, 1653,

"bequeaths all his law books and such divinity, history, and books as shee [his wife the executrix] shall judge fit for him, to his nephew Harry Bradshaw."

The library thus bequeathed continued at Marple, and was augmented by later generations of the Bradshaws. It was then sold to a Mr. Edwards of Halifax. It was subsequently offered for sale by Messrs. Edwards of Pall Mall, being joined in one catalogue with the libraries of N. Wilson, Esq., and two deceased antiquaries; and the entire collection, according to a writer in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxxvi. part i., is described as being more splendid and truly valuable than any which had been previously presented to the curious, and such as "astonished not only the opulent purchasers, but the most experienced and intelligent booksellers of the metropolis" (see Ormerod's 'History of Cheshire,' vol. iii., under heading 'Marple'). Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give any information respecting this library? Is it still in existence, and if so who possesses it?

A. HULME.

Willow Grove, Marple.

BOOKS WANTED.—I should be glad to be informed whether any reference library in the United Kingdom contains the following works:—

1. Ranghiasci-Brancaleone. "Memorie istoriche della città di Nepi e de' suoi dintorni." Todi, 1845-7.

2. 'Revue des questions héraldiques, 5e année,' 1902-3; or article excerpted therefrom upon the family and arms of Pope Urban IV., by Vte. de Poli.

Apparently the British Museum possesses neither of the above. SICILE.

PRONUNCIATION OF "MARGARINE."—A word much in evidence now owing to war economies is "margarine." How should it be pronounced? Grocers and housewives of all degrees with one accord make the *g* soft as in "marge"; it seems to me it should be hard as in "Margaret." But, like the current mispronunciation of "cinema," the former manner of speech, even if it is erroneous, has probably become so firmly established that it is hopeless to attempt the other. Who invented the word?

PENRY LEWIS.

[The 'N.E.D.' says that "margarine" is a formation from the "margaric acid" of Chevreul. The hard *g* is the correct sound. The history of the word is supplied by the quotations in the Dictionary.]

THE USE OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE WITH NAMES OF SHIPS.—What is the rule in speaking of the ships of the Royal Navy? I was rather disturbed, in reading the Admiral's dispatch on the Jutland Battle, to find that in no case did he speak of ships with the definite article prefixed. The effect, to my mind, was as if the authorities were endeavouring to describe a great naval battle in the language which a provincial reporter might use in describing a local regatta. I find, however, that a century ago Lord Exmouth, in his instructions for the disposition of the Fleet in their attack upon Algiers, dated Aug. 6, 1816, sometimes uses the article and sometimes not: "The Superb, Impregnable following"; "the rear-ship, the Albion"; "the Leander will keep nearly abreast the Superb"; "Hebrus

will attack battery No. 7 and 8" ; "Minden will attack the large battery, No. 4" ; "Heron, Mutine, Cordelia, and Britomart will consider it their first duty," &c. In his dispatch of Aug. 28, however, in the few cases where he speaks of individual ships, he uses the article; it is always "the Prometheus," "the Queen Charlotte," "the Impregnable." In some 'Observations' printed on p. 430 of Osler's 'Life of Exmouth,' an officer who served on the Queen Charlotte speaks of "the Queen Charlotte" (or "the Charlotte"), and also of "Leander, Granicus, Glasgow, Severn, and Melampus, frigates." It looks as if in formal documents it was then the custom with naval officers to use the definite article, but not necessarily in informal documents. I believe that historians and publishers of prints always used the definite article. Is there any rule in the matter? G. E. P. A.

Replies.

SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL, M.P.

(11 S. i. 262, 372 ; 12 S. i. 250.)

At the first and the third of these references, I expressed a desire to know whether any light could be thrown on the election for Newport, Cornwall, on May 10, 1647, of Sir Philip Perceval, as I could trace no Cornish or other special connexion of any kind to explain his choice for a Cornish borough. The account of him given in 'D.N.B.,' vol. xliv. pp. 373-4, affords no light on this head, not even mentioning the date when he was returned, though there is a slight gleam in its showing that he threw in his lot with the moderate Presbyterians, and was at enmity with the Independents in the Long Parliament. I noted, however, at the last reference that

> "he came in for Newport when an Edgcumbe (and that Edgcumbe a brother of the younger Piers and a nephew of Lady Denny of Tralee) went out";

and I asked: "Is it possible that this supplies the link of connexion hitherto missing?" That was drawing the bow at a venture, but—though at the time I was not aware of the slightest evidence to support the guess—the chance shot in some degree may have come near to hitting the mark.

To establish this idea, one has to cast the net wide; and the first point of interest is that a personal and direct association can be made out between Sir Philip Perceval and Sir Edward Denny of Tralee, beginning in apparent friendship and ending in personal enmity. According to the Historical Manuscripts Commission's Report on the MSS. of the Earl of Egmont, one Thomas Bettesworth, writing from Mallow on Feb. 2, 1634/5, to "Philip Percivall" in Dublin, observed :—

> "I have no news worthy your knowledge, but cannot let Sir Edward Denny go without a salutation. He has been snowbound here for some days, during which we have had an incredible depth of snow and blustering winds."—Vol. i. p. 81.

This indicates at the least a friendly interest as existing between the two men; but on Aug. 5, 1639, Sir Edward Denny wrote to "Sir Philip Percivall" from "Traley," bitterly complaining of his

> "carriage of a business so hardly against me in the Court of Wards, that you were pleased earnestly to express yourself to my prejudice, whereby no favour at all was extended to me,"

a charge which Perceval at once, but not conclusively repudiated (*ibid.*, pp. 109-10).

For the purpose of my inquiry, I next come to the filling, in 1647, of the electoral vacancy for Newport, when, owing to the illustrious John Maynard having elected to sit for Totnes (for which borough also he had been originally sent to the Long Parliament) and the disabling of Richard Edgcumbe by the House of Commons on Feb. 9, 1646/7, Perceval and Nicholas Leach—of the latter, a Cornish man, I should like to know more—were returned to Parliament. Early in the year named Perceval was expecting to be brought in for some constituency, as is evidenced by a letter of his of March 23, 1646/7 (*ibid.*, p. 376); but another, of May 4, written apparently from Dublin, repeats the idea expressed in the earlier that he was so much disliked by some and feared by others, "because he would not desert an oppressed friend, which troubles much some of them," that his election would be opposed (*ibid.*, p. 398). Fifteen days later, however, he was returned without seeming difficulty for Newport, and six days afterwards he took his seat. His Parliamentary troubles, which were speedy and severe, need not here concern us, though the key to them seems largely to lie in his own memorandum of July 17 :—

> "On May 25, I was admitted into the House of Commons, and twice voted for the disbanding of the army, of which notice was taken by divers who were of another mind" (*ibid.*, p. 430);

and his speech defending himself from various charges of ill-faith towards the Parliament, delivered on July 14, is well worth study (*ibid.*, p. 426). The point of immediate interest, however, is a communication to him by Sir Francis Drake from Buckland (Devon) of the following Sept. 10, saying:

"I intend this evening to send your letters to your town of Newport, which takes your remembrance for a great favour" (*ibid.*, p. 462).

This letter, I think, supplies a key to the mystery hitherto surrounding Perceval's return for that remote Cornish borough. For who was Sir Francis Drake? He was the second baronet, and was at that time re-possessed of the neighbouring estate of Werrington (which up to the present generation dominated the Parliamentary representation of the now disfranchised boroughs of Launceston and Newport) after it had temporarily been taken from the Drake family by Sir Richard ("Skellum") Grenville in the Royalist interest in 1645-6; and he acquired the manor of Newport in 1650 (Lady Eliott Drake, 'Family and Heirs of Sir Francis Drake,' vol. i. p. 208). He was one of those moderate Presbyterians with whom Perceval politically was allied, though, unlike the latter, he throughout had been openly faithful and even zealous in the Puritan cause; and he was closely associated, both in public and private affairs, with Sir William Morice, Charles II.'s Secretary of State, who bought Werrington from him, the two working together—though Morice in the far superior rôle—for the Restoration (*ibid.*, pp. 420-21). Drake, therefore, was the dominating figure in Newport's electoral affairs at the date of Perceval's election in 1647, as he was the next year, when, because of that representative's death, William Prynne, a politician of the same "stripe," was elected. Drake himself was returned for Newport to the Convention in 1660, and again to the "Pension Parliament" of 1661; but he died on Jan. 6, 1662, adhering to the last to his moderate views. He had been in favour of the Parliament's cause on its original lines, as his work on the Devonshire Committee attested early in the Civil War; and in his will he made a bequest to his "noble friend and kinsman, Sir John Maynard" (*ibid.*, p. 433), a predecessor in Newport's representation, and always an illustrious confessor of liberty. Thus it is to the special interest of Drake, therefore, that I should now attribute Perceval's brief and stormy Parliamentary appearance for a Cornish constituency.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

CERTAIN GENTLEMEN OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

(12 S. ii. 268.)

THE identification of many of these names must be partly a matter of conjecture, but I think we may safely assume that the funeral of the Earl of Shrewsbury would have been attended by the heads of the leading families in South Yorkshire and the neighbouring counties. On this basis the following notes may be of use to MAJOR LESLIE:—

Lord Talbot.—George (Talbot), Lord Talbot, eldest son of the Earl of Shrewsbury, who now succeeded his father as 6th Earl, was principal mourner at the funeral. Afterwards K.G. and Earl Marshal. One of the judges of Mary, Queen of Scots, and husband of the celebrated Bess of Hardwick. Died in 1590.

Lord Darcy of the North.—This was probably John (Darcy), Lord Darcy de Darcy (1529-87), grandson of the Lord Darcy who was "Warden of the Scotch Marshes," and Governor of Bamburgh Castle. There was at the same time another Lord Darcy, of an Essex family of that name.

Sir William Vavasour.—This may have been Sir William Vavasour of Haslewood, who was knighted at Flodden, and was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1564.

Sir Gervase Clifton.—A member of a Nottinghamshire family whose pedigree will be found in vol. iv. of the Harleian Society's publications, p. 16.

Sir John Neville.—High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1561, was convicted of high treason in 1569, and his estates confiscated. See Foster's 'Yorkshire Pedigrees.'

Sir Thomas Eton.—In the account of the funeral printed in Gatty's edition of Hunter's 'Hallamshire' he is called "Mr. Thomas Eton, and is said to have carried the standard. He may have been the Thomas Etton or Eyton, of Eyton in Shropshire, whose great-grandmother was Katherine, daughter of a former Earl of Shrewsbury.

Nicholas Longford, of Longford, co. Derby; Francis Rolleston of Lea; and Peter Frechvill of Staveley, were the heads of their respective families at the Visitation of Derbyshire in 1569. This is printed in *The Genealogist*, New Series, vols. vii. and viii.

Arthur Copley.—The Copleys were settled at Batley and Sprotborough in Yorkshire, but the name Arthur does not seem to occur in the family. The head of the Batley branch in 1560 was an Alvery Copley.

Alexander Nevill.—Probably Alexander Nevile of Mattersey (a Nottinghamshire branch of the family), who made his will in 1565. His son Anthony was "servant to the Countess of Shrewsbury." See Hunter's 'Familiæ Minorum Gentium,' p. 1232.

John Dod.—There is a long pedigree of this family in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, i. 169. The head of it at the time of the funeral was John Dod of Cloveley and Calverhill, in Shropshire, who died in 1579.

Francis Aston.—This family was of Cheshire and Staffordshire. Thomas Aston of Aston, who was married in 1512, and was High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1551, had a son Francis. See Burke's 'Extinct Baronetage.'

George Massey.—Several branches of the family were settled in Cheshire. This was probably George Massey of Potington, head of his branch at the Visitation of 1580.

Thomas Gascoigne.—This might be Thomas Gaskon of Burghwallis, who was married to Jane, daughter of Thomas Reresby of Thribergh, in the Sheffield neighbourhood.

Robert Shakerley.—Lord Shrewsbury married as his second wife Grace, daughter of Robert Shakerley of Little Longston, co. Derby. This was probably his father-in-law, or his wife's half-brother, another Robert.

I am not able to find any clue to Francis Bailey or George Scaldfield.

H. J. B Clements.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

I send these notes, though very scanty, in the hope that they may prove of some assistance to Major Leslie.

Lord Talbot was either George, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, or his eldest son Francis.

Leonard [Dacre], Lord Dacre of Gilsland or of the North, became involved in the Northern Rebellion, and fled to the Low Countries, where he received 1,200 ducats a year from the King of Spain. He died at Brussels, Aug. 12, 1573, whereupon his brother Leonard assumed the title.

Sir Gervase Clifton of Clifton, Nottinghamshire, born about April, 1516, was knighted on or before Nov. 15, 1538, and was "generally styled Gentle Sir Gervase." He married (1) Mary, daughter of Sir John Neville of Chete, Yorks; and (2) Winifred, daughter and co-heir of William Thwaites of Oulton, Suffolk, and widow of Sir George Pierrepoint of Holme. He was a J.P., described by the Protestant bishop as being "in religion very cold," in 1564. He seems to have been in high favour with Queen Elizabeth. He died about Jan. 20, 1587/8.

Sir John Neville, of Leversege and Billingley and Leeds, married (1) Dorothy, daughter of Sir Christopher Danby of Thorpe, by whom he had a son and heir and a daughter; and (2) Beatrice, daughter of Henry Brome of Wrenthorpe, by whom he had ten children. A Protestant under King Edward VI., he was reconciled to the Roman Catholic Church by Dr. Thomas Robertson, Dean of Durham, under Queen Mary. Possibly he was the person of these names admitted to Gray's Inn in 1534. He was knighted May 8, 1544. He took part in the Rebellion of 1569, and was attainted, but managed to escape to Scotland and thence to Paris. From Paris he went to Flanders. He left Flanders for Rome, 1571/2. He arrived in Madrid from Rome in November, 1572, and received 200 ducats, with a promise of 30 ducats a month. He left Madrid May 10, 1573, and in 1574 he was receiving a pension of 60 ducats a month from the King of Spain. In 1575 he was at Brussels. In both 1574 and 1575 the English Government demanded his expulsion from Spanish territory. Both he and his son Robert had died abroad before 1588.

John B. Wainewright.

Lord Talbot, probably George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, 1528 ?-90 (*vide* 'D.N.B.,' lv. 314).

Lord Darcy of the North, probably George, son of Thomas, Lord Darcy, statesman and rebel (*vide* 'D.N.B.,' xiv. 49).

Peter Frechvill, probably father of or Sir Peter Frechevile of Staveley, co. Derby (father of John, Lord Frescheville of Staveley, 1664).

The 5th Lord Shrewsbury married secondly, before August, 1553, Grace, daughter of Robert Shackerley of Little Longsdon, Derbyshire.

A. R. Bayley.

Gervase Clifton was in the royal garrison of Nottingham in 1536, at the time of the Pilgrimage of Grace. A letter written by him at Nottingham is given in the 'Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.,' vol. xi., No. 1042.

Sir John Neville seems to have served under the Duke of Norfolk when the latter was administrating the disaffected Northern counties in 1537. A letter from Sir John Neville to Thomas Cromwell is given in the 'Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.,' No. 1317.

Of course it is impossible to say definitely that these were the same men who attended the Earl of Shrewsbury's funeral in 1560, but

Francis Talbot, then Lord Talbot and afterwards fifth Earl of Shrewsbury, held a command in the royal army sent against the rebels in 1536, and thus there is a possible connexion. See 'The Pilgrimage of Grace,' by M. H. and R. Dodds, vol. i. pp. 250-51, 295, 306; ii. 255. M. H. DODDS.

Home House, Low Fell, Gateshead.

In my younger days I made an attempt to identify some of the persons named in the account of the funeral of Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury. Shortness of time prevented my going very fully into the matter. MAJOR LESLIE may, however, find something like an answer to his question in my notes which appeared in the 'Sheffield Miscellany,' published in 1897. CHARLES DRURY.

12 Ranmoor Cliffe Road, Sheffield.

WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY ON BIRD LIFE IN THE FENS (12 S. ii. 189, 253).—Fuller, in repeating the legendary number, makes a characteristic comment on it:—

"Lincolnshire may be termed the *Aviary* of England, for the *Wild-foule* therein; remarkable for their,

"1. *Plenty;* so that sometimes, in the month of August, *three thousand Mallards*, with *Birds* of that *kind*, have been caught at one draught, so large and strong their *nets;* and the like must be the Reader's belief."—'The Worthies of England,' ed. 1811, vol. ii. p. 2.

EDWARD BENSLY.

ARMS CUT ON GLASS PUNCH-BOWL (12 S. ii. 268).—Apparently the original owner of the punch-bowl must have been William Winde of Bexley, Kent, esquire, Chamberlain to the Princess Sophia. He died intestate about the end of 1741 "without any known relation." He was of the Norfolk stock, and was son of Capt. William Winde, the noted architect, by Magdalen, daughter of Sir James Bridgeman. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of George Stawell of Cotherston, Somerset, esquire, and widow of Sir Robert Austen of Bexley, Baronet. See *Surrey Archæol. Collections*, x. 292, and *Genealogist*, N.S., xxxi. 243. J. CHALLENOR SMITH.

Silchester.

PORTRAITS IN STAINED GLASS (12 S. ii. 172, 211, 275, 317, 337).—In one of the windows of the hall of Manchester College, at Oxford, are portraits of several of the tutors of Warrington Academy, from which well-known but short-lived institution (1757 to 1786) Manchester College is lineally descended. I cannot give a list of them, but recollect likenesses of John Aikin, D.D., and of Gilbert Wakefield, B.A., editor of Lucretius. The others would probably represent Dr. Taylor of Norwich, Dr. Priestley, and Dr. William Enfield, who were also at one time or another tutors of the Academy. B. B.

Kippington Church, near Sevenoaks, contains a number of portraits on glass of members of the family of the late Mr. W. J. Thompson, the founder.

I noted in 'N. & Q.' some years ago the interesting modern portrait on glass in a small window in the tower of Cropthorne Church, in Worcestershire, the subject being a former sexton. W. H. QUARRELL.

The following is a list of the portraits in the stained-glass windows of the narthex of All Saints' Church, Clifton, Bristol: Canon Newbolt, Bishop King of Lincoln, Canon Body, Dean Randall, Canon T. T. Carter, Father Benson, S.S.J.E., Dr. Liddon, Prebendary Montague Villiers, Archbishop Benson.

I may add that all these portraits are remarkably good.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

54, Chapel Field Road, Norwich.

There is an authentic portrait of Henry VI. in Provost Hacomblen's Chantry, King's Chapel, Cambridge. A. G. KEALY.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY ARTIST IN STAINED GLASS (11 S. xii. 379; 12 S. i. 174).—Stained glass, like manuscripts, does not surrender its secrets at once, and you have sometimes to affirm successive convictions of your own before reaching the truth—which you are never certain of finding out.

In a recent examination of the glass in Upper Hardres Church (Kent) I had the pleasure of finding the real name of the eighteenth-century restorer scratched, as usual, with a diamond on a bit of white glass. I read it "L. T. Son," if I do not make any mistake.

As for the Lombardic letters around the thirteenth-century medallion representing the Blessed Virgin between two kneeling figures, the words "Salamoni" and "Philipi" must be the respective names of these. Salamon is the patronymic for well-to-do Jews in mediæval times; Philip would be the unknown Christian debtor who was killed and afterwards brought to life again by St. Nicholas, according to the 'Legenda Aurea,' by Jacobus de Voragine.

I quote the following passage from the Caxton edition:—

"There was a man that had borrowed of a Jew a sum of money and sware upon the altar of

St. Nicholas that he would render and pay it again as soon as he might, and gave none other pledge. And this man held this money so long, that the Jew demanded and asked his money, and he said that he had paid him. Then the Jew made him to come tofore the law in judgment, and the oath was given to the debtor. And he brought with him a hollow staff in which he had put the money in gold, and he leant upon the staff. And when he would make his oath and swear, he delivered his staff to the Jew to keep and hold, whilst he would swear, and then sware that he had delivered to him more than he ought to him. And when he had made the oath he demanded his staff again of the Jew, and he, nothing knowing of his malice delivered it to him. Then this deceiver went his way, and anon after, him list sore to sleep and laid him in the way, and a cart with four wheels came with great force and slew him, and brake the staff with gold which he spread abroad. And when the Jew heard this, he came thither sore moved, and saw the fraud, and many said to him that he should take to him the gold; and he refused it saying: But if he that was dead was not raised again to life by the merits of St. Nicholas, he would not receive it, and if he came again to life, he would receive baptism and become Christian. Then he that was dead arose, and the Jew was christened."—Dent edition, vol. ii. pp. 117, 118.

PIERRE TURPIN.

Folkestone.

AUTHOR WANTED (12 S. ii. 329).—"It is the Mass that matters."—This was said by Mr. Augustine Birrell in a paper called 'What, Then, Did Happen at the Reformation?' It was published in *The Nineteenth Century* of April, 1896, and was answered by me in the same review, July, 1896.

G. W. E. RUSSELL.

SAMUEL WESLEY THE ELDER: HIS POETIC ACTIVITIES (12 S. ii. 226).—Wesley's poem 'The Life of Christ' was announced in *The Gentleman's Journal*, May, 1693, p. 166. Verses on his poem appeared in the number for July, 1693, p. 233.

"An Ode on St. Cecilia and Music in Devotion by Mr. Wesley" was printed in *The Gentleman's Journal* for April, 1694, p. 67. (See *The Musical Antiquary*, July, 1911, p. 234.) See also Husk's 'Account of the Musical Celebrations on St. Cecilia's Day,' 1857, p. 85 and p. 157, where the poem is printed. Mr. Husk says:—

> "Nothing has been found to show that this ode was furnished with music anterior to the year 1794, when.....the author's grandson, Samuel Wesley, set it. If set, it was possibly performed at Oxford."

I think, however, that this was the ode set by William Norris of Lincoln in 1702 (Husk, p. 51), which is preserved in the Bodleian Library (Bod. MS. Mus. c. 28). The first words are "Begin the noble song."

G. E. P. A.

NAVAL RECORDS WANTED, *c.* 1800 (12 S. ii. 330).—D. B. might find the information he seeks in the Navy Lists published since 1772, 'Biographia Navalis,' 'Royal Naval Biography' (12 vols.), or O'Byrne's 'Naval Biographical Dictionary.' For other sources of information he might consult Sims's 'Manual for the Genealogist, &c.,' 2nd ed., pp. 440 and 441.

HOWARD H. COTTERELL, F.R.Hist.S.

D. B. should consult at the Public Record Office the following:—

1. Officers' Services, 1781-1862, indexed.
2. Lieutenants' Passing Certificates, 1691-1832; from 1789 they have baptismal certificates filed with them.
3. Records of Services, retrospective from 1817.
4. The Naval Board's Records of Lieutenants' Examinations, 1795-1832, indexed; from these can be obtained date of examination, age, and particulars of service.
5. Full Pay Registers, 1795-1858.
6. Bounty Papers.

At the library of the Royal United Service Institution or the British Museum old Navy Lists can be consulted.

A. G. KEALY,
Chaplain R.N., retired.

Bedford.

D. B. might find it useful to consult 'The Records of Naval Men,' by Gerald Fothergill, published by Mr. C. A. Bernau, Walton-on-Thames, in 1910. It is a little handbook to the chief sources of information relative to the genealogy of naval men. If D. B. finds any difficulty in obtaining it, and will communicate with me, I shall be glad to send him my copy.

G. L. APPERSON.

97 Buckingham Road, Brighton.

"HAT TRICK": A CRICKET TERM (12 S. ii. 70, 136, 178).—The explanations appearing in your columns of this phrase as applied to cricket have appeared to me somewhat incomplete. Most of us know that a bowler taking three wickets with successive balls used to earn a hat or its equivalent, and we also know that the phrase "the hat trick" originally appertained to conjuring, when by sleight of hand the performer appeared to draw rabbits and other things out of a hat. I think it was in the seventies or eighties that some enterprising newspaper reporter, wearied with repeating the statement that Smith or Jones had earned a hat, first thought of applying to cricket the phrase properly belonging to conjuring, and since that time he has been followed by practically every other reporter of the game, and thus the phrase is now part of the vocabulary of cricket.

E. BASIL LUPTON.

37 Langdon Street, Cambridge, Mass.

WELTHEN (12 S. ii. 309).—MR. HELLIER does not give the names of the two Somersetshire villages to which he refers, but I have notes of the occurrence of this name in that county at Cannington, near Bridgwater, and Pitminster, near Taunton, both of earlier date than the instances he gives, and one, at the former place, as late as 1807.

They are as follows:—

CANNINGTON.

Marriages.

Wyllyam Sterne and Welthyan Noorth, 13 June, 1597.
John Rawlin and Welthian Duddinge, 2 June, 1634.
John Stowe and Wealthing Bond, 17 Aug., 1807.

PITMINSTER.

Marriages.

John Bradbeare and Welthen Holcombe, 9 Nov., 1620.
William Penny and Welthian Northam, 17 Jan., 1634.
Humphery Pim and Welthian Atnill, p. West Buckland, 21 May, 1666.

Of the derivation of the name I cannot speak, but believe it to be local to Somerset, not having noted it elsewhere.

STEPHEN J. BARNS.

Frating, Woodside Road, Woodford Wells.

I do not think that this name could have been very uncommon in Somersetshire. At any rate, twelve infants received it at baptism in the parish of Wedmore from 1583 to 1674, each one belonging to a different family, and all but one with a different surname. Welthiana or Welthian is the usual form. The name is not given by Miss Yonge, nor have I ever met with it in the east of England. S. H. A. H.

THE SIGN VIRGO (12 S. ii. 251, 316).—The constellation Virgo is supposed in its earliest human origin to have symbolized the Great Mother of Life, a conception afterwards elaborated and developed in the forms of Neith, Isis, Eve, Ishtar, Astarte, Venus, and other deities. It is impossible to say when or by whom the signs of the Zodiac were originated. They are of immense antiquity, and were described in one of the works in Sargon's library, B.C. 3800, and are also named in the Vedas of approximately the same age. In a work entitled 'The Zodia, or the Cherubim of the Bible and the Cherubim of the Sky,' by E. M. Smith (Elliot Stock, 1906), an attempt is made to show that the knowledge of the constellations was of divine origin, and was supplementary to and in agreement with the message of the Holy Scriptures. This argument is supported by a large number of analogies and correspondences. Whatever view may be taken of the theory of the book, it is one which contains much learning and curious knowledge.

Any connexion of Seth with the constellations is unknown to me, except so far as may be inferred from the familiar story from Josephus, wherein the children of Seth are said to be "the inventors of that peculiar sort of wisdom which is concerned with the heavenly bodies and their order," to preserve which knowledge they erected those two famous pillars, one of brick and the other of stone, so that if the brick one should be washed away, the stone would survive—much on the principle of Sir Isaac Newton's two apertures in his backyard door, one for the hen and another for the chickens.

There is a marked correspondence between the signs of the Zodiac and the banners of the twelve tribes of Israel, and as the breastplate of the Jewish high-priest contained twelve precious stones, each engraved with the name of one of the tribes, one of these jewels would correspond with the sign Virgo in the constellations. In the work referred to it is pointed out that the star Spica in one of Virgo's hands represents not only an "ear of corn," but "offspring" generally, or, in Arabic, "the branch," and the author connects this with the idea of the promised Messiah. ARTHUR BOWES.

Newton-le-Willows.

ST. SWITHIN is apparently unaware of the part Seth plays in rabbinical and Mussulman mythology. He is represented as a voluminous author, divinely inspired, and as the originator of astronomy and many arts. It is doubtless to these legends that your querist refers, and to ask for their authority is asking a good deal. It is strange, however, that anybody should take them, or affect to take them, seriously at the present day.

C. C. B.

"YORKER": A CRICKET TERM (12 S. ii. 209, 276).—A much-respected former member for York was caricatured in *Vanity Fair* with the word "Yerk" beneath the presentment. That I took to be a hit at the way in which he pronounced the name of his constituency, and it shows how easily "yerk" and "york" may be substituted for each other. When I read 'Othello' last week I noticed that Iago thought nine or ten times "to have yerk'd" his adversary under the ribs. This would have entailed a thrust with "a sudden and quick action," as Dr. Schmidt of the 'Lexicon' declares. Such should be that of the dentist who "yorks" out" a tooth.

Nevertheless, a ball which is calculated to deceive a batsman may well be called a "yorker," for, as I need scarcely repeat, to "come Yorkshire" over anybody is to "bite" him. ST. SWITHIN.

DRAWING OF FORT JEROME AND H.M.S. ARGO AND SPARROW (12 S. i. 328).—Unless I mistake, MR. A. J. FISHER'S query has not yet been answered.

In 1793 the British Government dispatched an expedition from Jamaica to San Domingo under General Maitland, for the purpose of protecting British interests when the blacks rose in revolt against their French masters.

This may give MR. FISHER a clue; to whom also I would recommend 'Splendid Failures,' by Harry Graham (published by Edward Arnold, 1913).

F. GORDON BROWN.

WATCH HOUSE (12 S. ii. 9, 113, 157, 233, 315).—At Bradfield, Yorkshire, there is a building close to the churchyard gates, now used as a dwelling-house, and known locally as the Watch House.

In a short guide to the church, written by the rector and printed in 1912, it is said :—

"The multangular cottage at the Church Gates was built as a Watch House, to prevent body-snatching. Within the memory of people still living men sat up at nights with loaded guns for some time after an interment."

It is quite probable that the building was used for the purpose stated, but would it be erected specially for this? Is it not more likely that its original purpose was that of the "lock-up"? CHARLES DRURY.

12 Ranmoor Cliffe Road, Sheffield.

"SEPTEM SINE HORIS" (12 S. ii. 310).—Even at Midsummer there are seven hours between sunset and sunrise (approximately 8.30 P.M. to 3.30 A.M.) when a sundial is of no use to tell the time. I have an old Dutch sundial on which these hours of darkness are entirely omitted, and it is doubtless the case on others too. I would suggest that it is to these missing hours that the motto refers.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

These Latin words mean "except, without, *minus* seven hours." They would express the dumbness of a dial, during the shortest night of the year, at a particular latitude which an astronomer could at once indicate. They record, therefore, either the place where the instrument was made, or that where it was intended to obey the sunshine.

E. S. DODGSON.

I venture to suggest that the meaning of this elliptical sentence is: "Leave the seven (days of the week) to the hours." Cf. Verg., 'Æneid,' ix. 620: "Sinite arma viris." The sense conveyed is identical with that of the common aphorism: "Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves."

N. POWLETT, Col.

The meaning of this bald inscription probably is that there are in the longest days seven hours (and a trifle over) in which the dial is useless. The motto is to be found on a dial declining west, erected on a gable at Packwood House, Warwickshire.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

HEADSTONES WITH PORTRAITS OF THE DECEASED (12 S. ii. 210, 277).—In the cemetery at Folkestone there is a handsome monument, on the front face of which is inserted a medallion portrait, in the finest statuary marble, of the late Mr. Challis, surmounted by his coat of arms, crest, and ribbon bearing the motto of his family. On the left hand of the portrait medallion is the following inscription :—

In affectionate remembrance of
John Henry Challis
Son of the late John Henry Challis of the 9th Regt.
Born at Shorncliffe
Died at Mentone, February 18th, 1880,
In the 74th Year of his Age.

Sandgate. R. J. FYNMORE.

In Blackburn Cemetery there is a tombstone the inscription on which is as follows:

Erected by public subscription to the memory of
William Billington,
Author of 'Sheen and Shade'
(Lancashire Songs, Poems, Sketches, &c.),
who was born April 3rd, 1827, and departed this
life Jan. 3rd, 1884.

On the end of this tombstone is a medallion portrait of Billington. JOHN DUXBURY.

2 Shear Brow, Blackburn.

EPITAPHS IN OLD LONDON AND SUBURBAN GRAVEYARDS (12 S. ii. 308).—During the last five years some amateurs, members of the Society of Genealogists of London, of 5 Bloomsbury Square, have between them copied many thousands of monumental inscriptions in London, in various parts of England, particularly in Bedfordshire, Devon, Kent, and Middlesex, and also abroad. They have, in addition, compiled a bibliography of about 1,500 slips (MS.), showing what has been done by themselves and others with reference to this subject in all parts of the world. M.

Some years ago I copied all the inscriptions in Stepney Church and all the more important ones in the adjoining churchyard. I presented many copies in slip to readers of 'N. & Q.' I was at the time quite familiar with Limehouse Church and churchyard, and it was my intention to carry out a similar work there; but removal from London rendered this impossible. So far as I am aware the task has never been accomplished, and I am truly sorry to learn of the present neglected condition of these valuable memorials of the past. JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

THE BUTCHER'S RECORD (12 S. ii. 265).—At the above reference MR. BULLOCH gives the Aberdeen edition of *The People's Journal* for Aug. 29, 1916, as the authority for the world's record in slaughtering cattle, where it is stated that three men (there named) killed and dressed three cattle in 17 minutes and 11 seconds, the individual times for each animal being: 5 min. 57 sec.; 5 min. 55 secs.; and 5 mins. 18 secs., respectively. It is not stated, however, whether each animal was killed and dressed by a single man, or whether the three men participated in the slaughtering, &c., of each animal.

I remember when passing through Chicago, nearly twenty years ago, going to see one of the sights of the world, as it was then considered, at Armour's slaughter-yards, in which several thousands of cattle, sheep, and pigs were killed and dressed in the space of three to four hours of a morning. I asked the attendant who showed us round if he could tell me what was the shortest time—in other words, the record—that any man had taken in killing and dressing ready for market a particular beast. I understood him to say that a really clever man with his dresser or helper (I think there was only one) could kill and dress a beast within 5 minutes, but there had been one man there of exceptional skill and activity who had done the same in from 3 to 4 minutes. That would be, I think, from the time the animal was handed over to him from the truck where it had been pole-axed.

J. S. UDAL.

NEGRO, OR COLOURED, BANDSMEN IN THE ARMY (12 S. ii. 303).—In his 'British Military Prints' (1909) Mr. Ralph Nevill says that early in the nineteenth century there were about four or five black musicians in the Grenadier Guards' band, who wore special costumes and turbans; that they were not abolished, but died out about 1838, when the last survivor, "Francis," who was the drummer, died; and that Francis used to sport a silver collar as a special distinction, which has apparently been lost, not having been for years in the hands of the regiment. Mr. Nevill's illustrations include "Grenadier Guards, Drummer (1829), from a lithograph by E. Hull," showing in black and white a coloured man in English uniform, with white trousers, but wearing a high turban, with lofty plume resting upon a crescent fixed on the turban's front.

I have several small hand-coloured contemporary lithographs depicting scenes at Queen Victoria's coronation in 1838, one of them showing members of a Guards' band playing in front of Buckingham Palace, with a black drummer in blue jacket and yellow breeches and turban. W. B. H.

'THE LONDON MAGAZINE' (12 S. ii. 149, 198).—I think this first appeared in 1732 as an imitator of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, started the previous year, and it met with deserved success, some of its plates, especially of American places, being still sought after. I believe it lasted till 1770 or 1780. Another excellent rival was *The Scots Magazine*, which had a long run—from 1739 to 1817. *The European Magazine*, also noted for its fine plates, ran from about 1780 to 1826.

W. R. W.

WORLD'S JUDGMENT (4 S. vii. 456; viii. 197).—As it is never too late to mend, and *suum cuique tribuere*, let me correct an erroneous reply given to a query concerning the author of the saying: "Die Weltgeschichte ist das Weltgericht." It is not Goethe, but Schiller to whom it is originally due. Cf. Schiller's poem 'Resignation' (last line of last stanza but one). This first appeared in 1786, when Schiller was in the 27th year of his life. H. KREBS.

BRASSEY (BRACEY) FAMILY (12 S. ii. 269, 333).—The following appears in the Subsidy Roll for Hertfordshire, 1545: "Hertyngfordbery: John Bracye, in goodes vij*li.* xiij*d.*"

R. FREEMAN BULLEN.

Bow Library, E.

MARSHALS OF FRANCE (12 S. ii. 182, 235, 279).—As the omissions in the list given are very numerous, it would be well to consult some of the authorities for the earlier history of the Marshals, such as Jean Le Feron, Bernard Gerard, Jean du Tillet, Denis Godefroi, Jean Pinson de la Martinière, P. Anselme, Louis Moréri, André Favin, Bouteillier, Faucher, M. A. Mathas, and André de Chesne. R. B.

Upton.

ENGLISH PILGRIMAGES: SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA (12 S. i. 275; and *sub* 'Sir John Schorne,' *ibid.*, 396, 455).—The late Richard Patrick Boyle Davey, in 'The Tower of London' (abridged edition, 1914), at p. 85, writes that the Constable of the Tower of London, "in King Edward II.'s reign at least,"

"was entitled to levy a tax of twopence on each person passing by the Thames on pilgrimage to or from the shrine of St. James of Compostella."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

FOLK-LORE: RED HAIR (12 S. ii. 128, 196, 239).—Hereabout a deep-rooted popular belief is that red-haired people are the issue of lepers. KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.
Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

"TEFAL" (12 S. ii. 309).—May I suggest that the yard may have been used for "teazles"? They were required for woollen manufacture. The *f* in this case would be a long *s*. SUSANNA CORNER.
Lenton Hall, Nottingham.

Notes on Books.

The Institution of the Archpriest Blackwell. By John Hungerford Pollen, S.J. (Longmans & Co., 5s. net.)

THERE are dry books against which the mind of every reader worth the name naturally and justly revolts. And there are also books which, in virtue of their very dryness, possess a peculiar attractiveness. We would place among these latter this careful and scrupulously well-balanced study of an instructive and rather curious episode in English Catholic history. The story extends from 1595 to 1602; its interest lies not so much in the characters or events concerned as in the attempted solution of a problem—the problem as to what should be the form of Church government for those English who, the breach between Elizabeth and the Papacy being now complete, adhered to the Roman communion. It was affected by several intricate political complications. Henry IV. of France, about the beginning of our period, was relieved from excommunication—little to the satisfaction of Spain, but to his own considerable advantage in the way of influence and adherents. France and Spain thereupon became rivals throughout the Catholic world; and Henry IV., as a punishment for alleged intriguing with Spain against him, banished the Jesuits out of France. The cause of the Jesuits became in a manner identified with Spain. But the Jesuits were the chief and most active agents in the Roman mission for the retrieval of England. There grew up in England a party which looked rather to France than to Spain for support, and was inclined to be less intransigent towards Elizabeth's government, and even in some degree hopeful of modifying the persecution. After the death of Cardinal Allen it was decided to institute an Archpriest as head of the clergy in England. For this office Blackwell was chosen, a man of promising qualities who yet proved a rather dismal failure. An opposition formed itself against him, and the two parties ranged themselves on the political lines, Blackwell with the Jesuits and Spain, the Appellants against him with France. There was much pamphleteering of a far from edifying character, and the case was at length taken to Rome, where Henry IV.'s ambassador actively assisted the Appellants. It will be seen that Clement VIII. had a delicate task to perform—the more delicate because he had hopes both from France and England which it would be easy to prejudice by imprudent zeal.

The episode had no appreciable consequences: it is interesting, as Father Pollen points out in the Introduction, chiefly as a question of Church government. And here comes in our main criticism of this scholarly and attractive study. That reference to general principles, that tracing of the improvement or necessary modifications in government and of the course of constitutional development, that explication of the mistakes made on either side, which are promised in the Introduction, are by no means effectively worked out in the body of the text. It is clear that Blackwell's Archipresbyterate turned out ill; but it is not clear, upon the showing of this book, whether we are to consider that it was the scheme itself, or the disposition and conduct of the priests to whom it was applied, which caused the failure. There is almost no discussion of the matter from the practical and constitutional point of view.

THE new *Quarterly Review* will have been expected with some eagerness by many readers for the sake of the continuation of Mr. J. M. de Beaufort's 'Voyage of Discovery in Germany.' The second part is more picturesque and no less enlightening than the first, giving some amusing anecdotes of German sailors and naval officers encountered by the writer, a deeply interesting and vivid description of the German fleet seen riding at its anchorages, and again a description of manœuvres in the Kiel Canal—the whole illustrated by three most instructive maps. Of papers more or less literary there are three. The first is on 'The New Poetry,' by Mr. Arthur Waugh—the best, we think, of his recent essays in criticism. He does not, indeed, quite eliminate the *petitio principii* which commonly lurks in reasoning about the relation of poetry to "beauty," but he puts his finger with exactness on the intellectual weaknesses of the "new poetry"; and though we do not imagine that, upon first reading him, the "new poets" will feel anything but indignation, we should be surprised if, in five years' time or so, the more solidly gifted among them had not advanced more or less into his point of view. The second of these papers is Mr. Algernon Cecil's study of Disraeli in 'The Middle Phase'—a clever performance. Perhaps the strain of purely literary ability—the special imaginative quality of a competent writer of fiction—is not given its full value in the attempt at interpreting the ever-fascinating problem of Disraeli's character. This faculty—since Disraeli, as we are never allowed to forget, was isolated by race—was not without the internal detachment requisite for coming into play within his own mind and judgment even when it was not externally exercised. 'Mrs. Hughes of Uffington'—the third—is an unsigned paper, written round the notices of that lady which occur

in Mr. H. G. Hutchinson's edition of the 'Letters and Recollections of Sir Walter Scott'—a very pleasant paper upon a delightful subject. Mrs. Hughes was the grandmother of Thomas Hughes of 'Tom Brown' fame; beloved by Scott for the beauty of her singing and—to begin with—for her kindness to a half-starved cur. But there was much more "to" Mrs. Hughes than that—more even than the power to make Barham write the 'Ingoldsby Legends.' One of the most useful of the articles before us should be that of Mr. William Miller on the mediæval Serbian empire, a subject upon which it may be taken that the general reader's ignorance is almost total, while some accurate idea of it on the part of people in Western Europe would seem to be an essential condition of settling the Balkans in any sort of fairly stable peace. Another paper with a scope both historical and practical is contributed by Prof. C. H. Firth—'The Study of British Foreign Policy.' We should like particularly to endorse his protest against the secretiveness of the Government with regard to historical sources for the history of British foreign policy during the nineteenth century. At the present moment historians have access without a permit only to Foreign Office papers written before 1837, and with a permit only to those written before 1860. Mr. Charles Singer has an illustrated article, full of curious detail which should particularly interest readers of 'N. & Q.,' on 'The Early Treatment of Gunshot Wounds.' This curious detail, it need hardly be said, is much of it pretty grisly. Mr. Albert M. Hyamson pleads for a British protectorate for Palestine when the Turks have been made to relinquish it: a plea which will stir the imagination of persons of many schools of thought. In another line hardly less stirring, and worth most careful consideration, is the article by Mr. C. Ernest Fayle entitled 'Industrial Reconstruction,' with which the number begins.

The Fortnightly Review for November is mainly political or social; but it has three or four papers on more general topics that should meet with attention. We should put side by side—as equally good, though diverse—Mr. Edmund Gosse's story of a visit paid last September to Reims, and Prof. Foster Watson's article on 'Richard Hakluyt and his Debt to Spain.' It was a happy idea to take that angle from which to survey Hakluyt's achievement, both in respect of Hakluyt himself and as illustrating aspects of Spanish and English intercourse which popularly are often neglected—to the considerable loss of the general reader. The Cathedral at Reims is not utterly destroyed: we have long known so much; but Mr. Gosse shows it to us less damaged—though so badly damaged—than we had imagined, even half the glass of the great rose-window being still in place. It is natural both that the courageous Cardinal who watches over it should wish the Cathedral restored, and that the innumerable people who love it should tremble at the thought of restoration. There, too, Mr. Gosse saw yet intact both Jeanne d'Arc, at her station by the West front, and "le Coq de Reims." Mr. J. A. R. Marriott is making a study of English history and Shakespeare, of which this number has the first instalment. Mrs. Aria delivers a flood of turgid but rather amusing English, supposed to be about our clothes and food and gas and domestic duties, but the manner attracts the reader's mind away from the matter. Mr. Brudenell Carter writes about science and education, in our opinion wisely, on the whole, and has a pleasant and useful comparison between the discovery of young Achilles, when disguised as a girl, by his interest in weapons, and the possibility of discovering the philosophers of the future by their response to the highest rather than to other forms of knowledge.

THE November *Cornhill* is a very good number. The first instalment of 'Fly-leaves; or, Tales of a Flying Patrol (1915),' is sure, we think, to attract the attention it deserves. To say that what it tells is wonderful, and also that it gives a fine picture of gallantry, proud good-humour, and resource, is but to mention what is matter of course. Besides the descriptions of fights, there is a deeply interesting account of a thunderstorm, and a curious story of meeting an eagle in the air—who, amazed at the strange apparition of the aeroplane, "side-slipped" and fled tumbling away. E. Hallam Moorhouse writes an inspiriting account of Hakluyt in honour of the tercentenary this month. We liked much Mr. A. G. Bradley's article on 'Squires and Trade in Olden Times'—though it might, perhaps, have cut out some repetitions in favour of more concrete examples. It is a subject which should interest alike the social historian and the genealogist. Mr. Claude E. Benson's story, 'The Brink of Acheron,' is a sort of Harrison Ainsworth performance—quite good too. Mr. Gathorne-Hardy has occasion to make a few statements about the 'Balliol Memories' which he contributed to the October number of the *Cornhill*, and takes the opportunity to tell a good story. About the war we have Miss Beatrice Harraden's account of her experiences and discoveries as Honorary Librarian at the Endell Street Hospital. These are very instructive, and seem to carry with them, to other hospitals, something of the admonition to go and do likewise. Mr. Boyd Cable's new sketch of 'The Old Contemptibles' is called 'Fighting Strength'—very painful to read and very glorious. Then there is a slight but rather graceful paper by Lady Poore about an Australian in the Highlands, and a delightful picture of veld experiences with horses—'Lost Horses'—by Mr. R. T. Coryndon. 'The Tutor's Story,' which Lucas Malet has revised and completed from a MS. left by her father Charles Kingsley, is in this number brought to an end.

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

KENTISH TOWN.—Forwarded to GENERAL ASTLEY TERRY.

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 246, l. 4, for "Norfolk" read "Lincolnshire."

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 46.

NOTES:—Mrs. Boutell, 381—Dr. Robert Uvedale, Scholar and Botanist, 384—The Lady Godiva and the Countess Lucy, 387—John Curwen, 388—A Prize at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1789—Earl's Court, a London Suburb, 389.

QUERIES:—Substitutes for Pilgrimage, 389—Irish (Volunteer) Corps *c.* 1780—Coloured Book-Wrappers—Mayoral Trappings—Lead-Tank Lettering—'The Cheltenham Guide'—Sir William Perkins School, Chertsey—Sir Andrew Richard Scoble—Thirlwall, Chaplain to Queen Anne Boleyn—John Prine, 1568—Authors Wanted—Bible and Salt, 390—Walter Wilson, the Nonconformist Biographer—Palavicini Family—Binnestead in Essex—J. T. Staton—Sons of Mrs. Bridget Bendysh—Sheppard Family of Blisworth, 391.

REPLIES:—An English Army List of 1740, 391—"Jobey" of Eton, 394—"Blighty"—Sandford Family—Foreign Graves of British Authors, 395—Pallavicini: Arms—Matthew Shortyng, D.D.—St. Madron's Well, near Penzance, 396—Greatest Recorded Length of Service—Author and Title Wanted: Boys' Book *c.* 1860—"Cardew"—Poem Wanted—London's Entertainment to "Four Indian Kings"—Hare and Lefevre Families—Folk-Lore: Chime-Hours, 397—Legal Macaronics—Plumstead Lloyd—Authors Wanted—C. Lamb: Chimney Fireplaces—Naval Records Wanted—"Driblows," 398—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Eighteenth-Century Dentists—Gray: a Book of Squibs, 399.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'A Descriptive Catalogue of Miscellaneous Charters relating to Sheffield and Rotherham'—'The Burlington'—'The Nineteenth Century.'

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

MRS. BOUTELL.

MRS. BOUTELL,* one of our earliest actresses, whilst quite a girl, joined Killigrew upon the opening (May 7, 1663) of the new Theatre Royal, Bridges Street, Covent Garden, a house, for convenience' sake, generally spoken of by us as the first Drury Lane Theatre, but not actually known under that name until about 1690. Downes, it is true, says that she joined the theatre about the same time as Nell Gwyn, Mrs. James, Becke Marshall, Mrs. Rutter, Mrs. Verjuice, and Mrs. Knight. Nell Gwyn's first recorded part was Cydaria, in Dryden's 'The Indian Emperor,' produced *circa* March, 1665, and we may safely assign Mrs. James's appearance to the same year. We have, however, a cast of 'Rule a Wife and Have a Wife,' in which Mrs. Boutell is playing Estefania to the Margarita of Mrs. Ann Marshall, with Mohun as Leon; Hart, Michael Perez; and Walter Clun, Cacafogo. On Tuesday night, Aug. 2, 1664, Clun, having played Subtle in 'The Alchemist,' and subsequently spent a jovial evening, was riding home to his country house at Kentish Town, when near "Tatnam Court" he was set on by robbers, wounded, bound, and flung in a ditch, where, owing to his struggles to release himself, he bled to death. Downes's chronology, although he has been only too faithfully followed herein by stage historians not a few, is his weakest point, and we must be especially careful with regard to the sequence of his statements concerning the early history of the Theatre Royal. It must be remembered that the old prompter was writing many years after, and that he officiated at Dorset Gardens, not at Killigrew's house. We can certainly assign this production of 'Rule a Wife and Have a Wife' and Mrs. Boutell's appearance as Estefania to 1663. Says Davies:—

> "Hart and Mohun were much celebrated for their excellent action in this comedy: the latter in Leon, and the former in Michael Perez. Mrs. Marshal, the greatest tragic actress of that company, represented Margaretta*; and Mrs. Boutel, celebrated for the gentler parts in tragedy, such as Aspatia in 'The Maid's Tragedy,' and Statira in 'Alexander,' played Estifania with applause."

It was in the same year 1663 that Mrs. Boutell sustained Aspatia to the Amintor of Hart, the Melantius of Mohun, and the Evadne of Mrs. Marshall, a cast which has perhaps never been surpassed. It was in this tragedy that she had to appear (probably for the first time) in male attire, which proved so becoming that the poets invariably desiderated her when in their dramas some faithful heroine disguises herself as a page to follow and win her lover. Her fragile beauty in a boy's coat and hose seems particularly to have fascinated the house, and saved many a poor comedy. In the 'History of the Stage' which Curll, in 1741, published under the name of Betterton, she is spoken of as follows:—

> "Mrs. *Boutel* was likewise a very considerable Actress; she was low of stature, had very agreeable Features, a good Complexion, but a Childish look. Her Voice was weak, tho' very mellow; she generally acted the *young Innocent Lady* whom all the Heroes are mad in Love with; she was a Favourite of the Town."

She was especially famous for her blue eyes and lovely hair; "chestnut-maned *Boutel*" a contemporary 'Satire on the Players' (unprinted MS.) dubs her.

* Genest gives Mrs. Boutell scant notice. He further supplies a very incomplete list of her rôles, a selection only, as he allows; his dating moreover is most inaccurate throughout. The article in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' which largely bases on Genest, is inadequate save for the merest general reference.

* This is also the spelling of the quarto, 1640.

In 1663 Mrs. Boutell also played Lilly in 'The Elder Brother.' Downes, who has greatly confused the cast of this piece, writes Lilia Bianca. Lillia Bianca is the "airy daughter of Nantolet" in 'The Wild-Goose Chase.' It is probable there was about the same date a revival of this excellent comedy with Mrs. Boutell in that rôle.* In 1664 she certainly played in Killigrew's racy 'The Parson's Wedding,' when it was "acted all by women."

Owing to the calamity of the Plague the theatres were closed from the first week of June, 1665, to the end of November, 1666. In 1668 Mrs. Boutell created Donna Theodosia in Dryden's sparkling 'An Evening's Love,' produced June 18. In the spring of the following year she acted St. Catharine, a part of rarest beauty, in that magnificent, if somewhat extravagant tragedy, 'Tyrannic Love.' It is still often misstated† that Nell Gwyn created St. Catharine. The cast, however, was Mohun, Maximin; Hart, Porphyrius; Kynaston, Placidius; Beeston, the wizard Nigrinus; Cartwright, Apollonius; Bell Amariel, the Guardian Angel; Mrs. Marshall, Berenice; Nell Gwyn, Valeria, the emperor's daughter; Mrs. Knepp, Felicia, the Saint's mother. Mrs. Knepp doubled this rôle with Nakar to Mrs. James's Damilcar, the two astral spirits of the Incantation Scene in Act IV., an episode whose exquisite if fantastic lyricism met with some terrible parody in 'The Rehearsal.'

In 1670 Mrs. Boutell played Aurelia in Joyner's 'The Roman Empress,'‡ and the same year she appears in 'The Conquest of Granada' as Benzayda, the gentle daughter of old Selin, a pleasing character. In the spring of 1671 she acted Christina, with Kynaston as her jealous lover Valentine, in Wycherley's witty 'Love in a Wood.' *Circa* May of that year she is cast for Semena in Corye's 'The Generous Enemies,' an undistinguished piece, to which she spoke a good epilogue. 1671 also saw a revival of Fletcher's fine tragedy 'The Double Marriage.' The probable cast was: Virolet, Hart; Duke of Sesse, Mohun; Ascanio, Kynaston; Juliana, Mrs. Boutell; Martia, Mrs. Marshall.

On Jan. 25, 1672, the Theatre Royal was destroyed by fire, and Killigrew's actors were glad to take refuge in the Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre, which the Duke of York's company had vacated for their new theatre in Dorset Gardens.* In 1672 there was produced at Lincoln's Inn Fields one of Dryden's best comedies, 'Marriage à la Mode,' in which Mrs. Boutell played the superb coquette Melantha. 'Philaster' and 'The Maiden Queen' were also revived, both "all by women." Mrs. Boutell, "in man's clothes," spoke the prologue to the latter comedy, whilst the epilogue was delivered by Dryden's mistress, Anne Reeve, likewise "in man's clothes." Prologue and epilogue, from the Laureate's pen, were printed the same year in 'Covent Garden Drollery.' Although it is obvious that these actresses played male parts on that occasion, it would be purely conjectural to assign them any two out of the three male characters in 'The Maiden Queen.' For some unaccountable reason 'The Assignation; or, Love in a Nunnery,' which was produced the same year, failed. Mrs. Boutell acted Laura.

In 1673 she had a first-rate comic character, Mrs. Margery Pinchwife in Wycherley's brilliant 'The Country Wife,' which, being produced with an all-star cast, won the triumphant success so fine a masterpiece amply deserved. In the New Exchange† scene Mrs. Boutell delighted the house by appearing as a boy, Mrs. Pinchwife visiting the Exchange disguised as her brother, little Sir James, in order to save herself whilst sight-seeing from the gallantries of the town sparks, a ruse which has little or no effect. *Circa* November of the same year Mrs. Boutell played Alcinda in Duffet's riming comedy 'The Spanish Rogue.' Early in 1674, perhaps January, she sustained Fidelia in 'The Plain Dealer,' a "breeches" rôle from start to finish. In February of the same year she acted Clara in Duffet's 'The Amorous Old Woman.' At the beginning of the play Clara dresses as a boy, and calls herself Infortunio, "a shepherd's son in Sicily." This false page, who has two songs, 'If Love enjoy'd 's the greatest Bliss' and 'I never shall henceforth approve,' wears male clothes throughout most of the five acts. "A very Pretty Youth" one of the characters calls him. In the spring of 1675 Mrs. Boutell appeared as Cyara, a Parthian princess, mistress of Britannicus, in Lee's

* Pepys saw 'The Wild-Goose Chase,' Jan. 11 1668. He speaks of it as "a famous play," and from his account it had obviously been revived several years before.

† *E.g.*, by Saintsbury in his life of Dryden "English Men of Letters."

‡ Possibly this tragedy was even produced in the late winter of 1669.

* For views of this theatre, both interior and exterior, see the copperplates illustrating Settle's 'The Empress of Morocco,' quarto, 1673.

† The New Exchange was a kind of bazaar on the south side of the Strand. It continued popular until the reign of Queen Anne.

'Nero, Emperor of Rome.' In the late autumn she acted in Lee's heroic tragedy 'Sophonisba,' sustaining the languishing Rosalinda, "a Roman lady, Mistress of Hannibal," to the Hannibal of Mohun. In the winter of the same year she played Bellinganna in Sir Francis Fane's *capa y espada* comedy, 'Love in the Dark.' In January, 1677, she acted Clarona in Crowne's heroic tragedy in two parts, 'The Destruction of Jerusalem.' Clarona, the daughter of the High Priest, has in this effective drama for lover a Parthian king, Phraates. This hero was sustained by Hart. Kynaston played Titus, and Mrs. Marshall Berenice. The same year Mrs. Boutell was cast for Glorianda in Chamberlayne's tragi-comedy, 'Wits led by the Nose.'

In 1677 also she created what was perhaps her most famous rôle, Statira in Lee's superb tragedy 'The Rival Queens; or, Alexander the Great.' Alexander was Hart; Clytus, Mohun; Hephestion, Clark; Cassander, a conspirator, Kynaston; Statira, Mrs. Boutell; and Roxana, Mrs. Marshall. "The original Rival Queens," says Davies, "Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Boutell, were much celebrated." Although, after the retirement of Hart and Mrs. Marshall, Cardell Goodman, Mountfort, and Betterton himself all played Alexander to the Roxana of Mrs. Barry, none of them was able to approach the original representatives of those two rôles. Curll's 'History of the Stage' has a celebrated anecdote in regard to Lee's tragedy:—

"Once at the acting the last scene of this Play Mrs. *Barry* wounded Mrs. *Boutel* (who first played the Part of *Statira*) the Occasion of which I shall here relate. It happened these Two Persons before they had appeared to the Audience, unfortunately had some Dispute about a *Veil* which Mrs. *Boutel*, by the Partiality of the Property-Man, obtained; this offending the haughty *Roxana*, they had warm Disputes behind the Scenes, which spirited the Rivals with such a natural Resentment to each other, they were so violent in performing their Parts, and acted with such Vivacity, that *Statira* on hearing the King was nigh, *begs the Gods to help her for that Moment;* on which *Roxana* hastening the designed Blow, struck with such Force, that tho' the Point of the Dagger was blunted, it made way through Mrs. *Boutel's* stayes, and entered about a Quarter of an Inch in the Flesh.

"This Accident made a great Bustle in the House, and alarmed the Town; many different Stories were told; some affirmed Mrs. *Barry* was jealous of Mrs. *Boutel* and Lord *Rochester*, which made them suppose she did it with Design to destroy her; but by all that could be discovered on the strictest Examination of both Parties, it was only the *Veil* these two Ladies contended for, and Mrs. *Barry* being warm with Anger, in her Part she struck the Dagger with less caution than at other times."

The satires of the day speak in broad terms of Mrs. Boutell's amours, many and free, and there is little doubt that the veil was a pretext, and jealousy of some admirer lured from her mercenary toils nerved Mrs. Barry's arm. A somewhat similar anecdote is related of George Ann Bellamy and Peg Woffington whilst acting in the same play. Angered at two gorgeous dresses that Bellamy had procured from Paris wherein to act Statira, Roxana in the assassination scene fairly rolled her rival in the dust, tore her fine clothes, and pommelled her soundly with the handle of her dagger.

Circa November, 1677, Mrs. Boutell acted the Princess Matilda in Ravenscroft's 'King Edgar and Alfreda.' The following February she played Cellida in 'Trick for Trick,' D'Urfey's lively alteration of 'Monsieur Thomas.' About March she created Semandra in Lee's 'Mithridates, King of Pontus.' In 1677-8 she was the original Cleopátra to the Antony of Hart in Dryden's magnificent tragedy 'All for Love.' In 1677-8 also Mrs. Boutell acted Marcellina in a version of Rochester's alteration of 'Valentinian.' Hart was the Emperor, and Mrs. Marshall Lucina.*

During the following three years grave internal dissensions and material changes at the Theatre Royal came to a head in open strife, difficulties which were not finally settled until the union of the two theatres, on which event the Duke's Company migrated from Dorset Gardens to Drury Lane. Here the amalgamated companies opened Nov. 16, 1682. After the union Mrs. Boutell's name infrequently occurs.

In February, 1687, Mrs. Boutell played Mrs. Termagant in Shadwell's highly applauded 'The Squire of Alsatia.' *Circa* March, 1688, she acted Aurelia to the Cocklebrain of Nokes in D'Urfey's 'A Fool's Preferment; or, The Three Dukes of Dunstable,' which, although a mere adaptation of Fletcher's 'The Noble Gentleman,' is by no means deserving of Sir George Etheredge's bitter censure. In the spring of the following year she created in Shadwell's 'Bury Fair' a good character, Mrs. Fantast the *précieuse*, who, however, owes her existence to Molière. *Circa* February, 1690, she was seen as Lady Credulous in Crowne's unworthy satire 'The English Friar.'

About 1694 fresh quarrels broke out in the theatre. The patentees unwisely

* The veteran Wintershal, who played Maximus, died in July, 1679.

began to cut down salaries, and more unwisely still tried to shelve some of the most distinguished and best-paid members of the company. The consequence was that Betterton, with a strong following, seceded, and on March 25, 1695, a licence was granted him to perform in a theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Here in the winter of the same year Mrs. Boutell played one of her favourite "breeches" rôles, Constantia in Granville's witty 'The She Gallants.' In the early spring of 1696 she appeared as Semanthe, Queen of Cyprus, in Powell's robustious 'The Treacherous Brothers.' About March she acted Thomyris, the Scythian queen in Banks's 'Cyrus the Great.' The same year we find her cast as Dowdy, Squire Wouldbe's wife, in 'She Ventures and He Wins.'* Dogget, the famous low comedian, played Wouldbe. She also acted Clare in Harris's 'The City Bride,' an indifferent alteration of Webster's 'A Cure for a Cuckold,' which met with scant success. After 1696 Mrs. Boutell's name is not found. For nearly a decade her appearances had become less and less frequent, and she retired before the spring of 1697. She was moderately wealthy, and lived many years more in comfort and ease. "Besides what she saved by Playing, the Generosity of some happy Lovers enabled her to quit the Stage before she grew old." The date of her death is unknown.

MONTAGUE SUMMERS.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S PALACE, ENFIELD: DR. ROBERT UVEDALE, SCHOLAR AND BOTANIST: THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENFIELD.

(See *ante*, p. 361.)

II. DR. ROBERT UVEDALE. (PART I.)

THERE is an excellent biographical account of Dr. Robert Uvedale contributed by Mr. G. S. Boulger to *The Journal of Botany* (1891), vol. xxix. N.S., in which full references are made to Robinson's 'History of Enfield'; Hutchins's 'History of Dorset'; the late Mr. Granville Leveson-Gower's 'Notices of the Family of Uvedale,' in vol. iii. of the 'Surrey Archæological Collections' (1865); and other authorities.

We learn that he was born on May 25, 1642, his baptismal entry at St. Margaret's, Westminster, being set out in full in the late Rev. Mackenzie Walcott's 'Memorials of Westminster' (1849, p. 158), as follows: "1642. May 31. Robert Uvdale, son to Robert, baptized." It is stated that his father was of St. Margaret's, died in 1683, and that he had two sons besides the botanist—one who died young; and the other, Thomas, born in 1650, is said to have been the author of 'The Memoirs of Philip de Comines,' in 2 vols., published in 1712. I find that the title-page ascribes this book to "Mr. Uvedale"; and in the list of subscribers appear the names of "Robert Uvedale, LL.D.," and of other members of the family. His mother's name is given as Margaret, but it is not stated what her maiden name was.

Mr. Robinson in his 'History of Enfield,' as we have seen, states that Uvedale took possession of the old Manor House about 1660 for the purposes of his new school, which he afterwards carried on there under flourishing conditions, he being at that time master of the Grammar School at Enfield, founded just at the end of Queen Mary's reign.

I think Mr. Robinson must be mistaken as to this having taken place at so early a date. Indeed, all that is known of Uvedale's scholastic career precludes the possibility of this. He was elected a scholar of Trin. Coll., Camb., on April 29, 1659, from Westminster School, his name being then registered as "Robert Udall" (see 'List of Queen's Scholars of St. Peter's College, Westminster,' collected by Jos. Welch, new edition, 1852). At Westminster he was a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Busby; and during his school career there it is recorded of him that at the funeral of Oliver Cromwell in 1658 he snatched one of the escutcheons from the bier of the Protector, which, framed and with a Latin inscription recording the circumstances of its capture, was preserved in the family at least till 1794* (see *Gent. Mag.*, vols. lxii. 114; lxiv. 197). When he graduated as B.A. in 1662 his name seems to have been entered as "Uvedall" (see Luard's 'Graduati Cantabrigienses,' where his sons and grandsons appear as "Uvedale").

* Anon. The preface is signed "Ariadne."

* Since I wrote the above Mr. Algernon Ashton, a lineal descendant, on the female side, of the botanist, has informed me that he himself saw the escutcheon—about the year 1885—when in the possession of the late Rev. Washbourne West, then Bursar of Lincoln College, Oxford, who was also a descendant, in the same line, of Dr. Robert Uvedale. He believes that it is still in the keeping of a member of the family.

I have not had the opportunity of consulting the original authorities upon which Luard makes this statement, but I have in my possession a receipt dated Aug. 3, 1667, in Uvedale's handwriting—which was given to me by my friend who accompanied me to Enfield, and who obtained it, I understood, from one of the former governors of the Grammar School—which purports to be an acknowledgment of the receipt of 10*l.* "due for teaching the school" from the previous Christmas to Midsummer of that year, and in which the signature is unmistakably "R. Udall." At that period the interchangeability of the *u* and the *v* was undoubtedly very common. Perhaps some Cambridge correspondent of 'N. & Q.' would kindly verify Luard's statement as to this.

He was elected a Fellow of Trinity in 1664, first as a Divinity and afterwards as a Law Fellow. This latter fellowship he obtained, it is said, in competition with Mr. (afterwards Sir) Isaac Newton, mention of which is made in Hutchins (iii. p. 148), and I have myself referred to it in 'N. & Q.' (11 S. i. 434). He proceeded M.A. in 1666, relinquishing his fellowship some years later on his marriage with Mary Stephens, granddaughter of Sir Matthew Hale, L.C.J. of the King's Bench. She was born in 1656, and died in 1740.

Mr. Boulger, in citing from Mr. Leveson-Gower's work as to the different ways of spelling the botanist's name, accepts his solution of "Uvedale" as being the correct one, and states that the record of the name can be traced back to the thirteenth century. For this descent is claimed through the Dorset branch of the Uvedale family, a cadet of the Hants and, still earlier, the Surrey branches; whilst the original home would appear to have been East Anglia, as the name itself would rather suggest.

Robert Uvedale's grandfather is said to have been Richard Uvedale, a younger brother of Sir William Uvedale of Horton, co. Dorset. This claim appears in the pedigree of the Uvedale family of Horton, contained in the second edition of Hutchins's 'Dorset,' vol. ii. p. 503 (1803), which pedigree, indeed, together with a full account of his family, appears to have been contributed by the Rev. Robert Uvedale, M.A., of Trin. Coll., Camb., and Vicar of Fotherby, co. Lincoln, great-grandson of the botanist, to whom the editors of that edition expressed their acknowledgment.

It has been suggested that Richard Gough, the eminent antiquary, who lived at Enfield, had some part in the compilation of this pedigree. Inasmuch as he was one of the editors of that edition, and probably a friend of the family, this is quite possible. The first edition of Hutchins, in two volumes only (1774), contains no reference to any Uvedale pedigree. This pedigree, reproduced in the third edition, is, I am afraid, faulty in many respects; and I have strong grounds for believing that Richard Uvedale, the alleged grandfather of the botanist, died without issue. This belief is confirmed by the fact that Mr. Leveson-Gower, in his more recent and full account of the pedigree of the Dorset Uvedales, published some few years ago in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, accords no issue to Richard Uvedale's marriage with Joane, daughter of Robert White of Weymouth. If this be so, the Westminster and Enfield Uvedales must find some other Dorset scion through which to trace their ancestry. My own idea, formed so far without any real investigation or research, is that they may represent a branch which was left behind in the south-western migration from East Anglia in the late thirteenth century. For it is there—in Lincolnshire and in Suffolk—that we find the descendants of the old botanist—now themselves, I believe, extinct in the male line—continuing until well within the last century, and being the last of them, so far as I know, to bear the name spelt and pronounced as "Uvedale."

But, be this as it may, it is scarcely a subject that I can pursue further in the restricted pages of 'N. & Q.,' but is one rather for the freer and wider scope afforded by some Dorset or other genealogical or antiquarian publication.

It is not clear when Uvedale first came to Enfield, and in what capacity. Local historians have stated that it was between 1663 and 1665, and that it probably was on his appointment as master of the Grammar School there. Mr. Boulger suggests that the fact that the advowson of Enfield was in the possession of his college probably directed his attention to the place, and that almost on first going there he took a lease of the Manor House, commonly called Queen Elizabeth's Palace, in order to supplement his salary as master of the Grammar School.

That he was certainly there at the outbreak of the Great Plague of London in 1665 is shown by the precautions that he appears to have taken in order to prevent his scholars incurring the infection, namely, by pouring vinegar upon red-hot bricks, and causing them to inhale the rising vapour by way of a febrifuge or disinfectant. By this means,

we are told, he succeeded in keeping the plague from invading the school. What scholars were these? It would seem to me more likely that he so acted *in loco parentis* towards the pupils of his own private school at the old Palace rather than at the Grammar School, where, probably, few, if any, of them were boarders.

What evidence is there that Uvedale ever was appointed master of the Grammar School at Enfield? His name occurs in Mr. Robinson's list of masters of the school, which he gives at p. 188 of vol. ii. of his book, though no date is afforded of his appointment; but there is a long note of his family, taken from Hutchins and elsewhere. Reference is made (p. 169) to a deed of feoffment, dated Sept. 1, 1621, under which the school appears to have been reorganized—the revenues being derived from land—and a salary of 20*l.* was provided for the

> "maintenance of a learned, meet and competent schoolmaster to keep a free school for the teaching and instructing of children of all the inhabitants of the parish in the new built schoolhouse."

The master would appear to have resided in the schoolhouse. The salary seems to have remained at this figure until 1810, when it was raised to 100*l.*, and an usher at 40*l.* a year was appointed, with an additional gratuity. This was the amount in Mr. Robinson's time, when a Mr. Milne was the master.

The first master mentioned was one Bradshawe, in 1600, at a salary of 20*l. per annum.* Richard Ward was master at the time of the deed of 1621, and continued master until 1647. Then appears William Holmes, who died in 1664; and, later, William Nelson, clerk, appointed in 1676. The interval between these two might well be accounted for by Uvedale's mastership. That this latter date would denote his severance with the Grammar School is confirmed by Mr. Robinson's note on Uvedale (p. 189), in which it is stated that legal proceedings took place in 1676 upon a dispute between him and some of the parishioners of Enfield; when it was made a matter of accusation that he had neglected the children of the free school and deserted the schoolhouse, having taken a large mansion to accommodate numerous boarders. Uvedale appears to have got the better of his opponents, and was honourably reinstated in the school from which he had been ejected by some of the feoffees. This, however, could not have been for long, if William Nelson was appointed master in that year. There is another note by Mr. Robinson (p. 170) where, after referring to the deed of feoffment of 1621, he states that "Dr. Uvedale was appointed schoolmaster at this time, and is mentioned in the deed by name as such." I have not seen the deed, but there must be some mistake here, as Uvedale was not even born at that time; and if the name of any master of the school was mentioned in that document, it would rather be that of the contemporary one, Richard Ward.

That Uvedale did actually receive the salary granted under the deed of 1621 is clear from the terms of the receipt which I have already mentioned as being in my possession. It runs as follows:—

> August 3d 1667
> Received then of Mr. Wilford the sum of ten pounds due for Teaching the school frō Xmas* to Midsummer last past
> p. m.
> R. UDALL
>
> *li* 10 0 0

I think, therefore, we must take it that Uvedale was both master of the Grammar School and of the Palace school, though at first I was inclined to think that the converse of Mr. Boulger's suggestion was the more likely, and that Uvedale may have devoted some of his spare time from his own private school to lecturing or "teaching" at the Grammar School, of which Mr. Wilford (from whom he received his salary) might have been the master, instead of, in all probability, the clerk to, or one of, the feoffees. For although Goldsmith's vicar may have considered himself as "passing rich with forty pounds a year," yet I could hardly imagine a Fellow of Trinity, Cambridge, being content with half that sum! But at that time, of course, he had his fellowship to fall back upon until such time as the success of his own school enabled him to forego it and to marry; which event probably occurred not long after he left the Grammar School (as it would appear) in 1676.

That the Palace school under Uvedale's mastership soon became a flourishing insituation and was of a high-class character we can gather from the names of some of the pupils who are said to have been educated there, namely, Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon; Robert, Viscount Kilmorey; Sir Jeremy Sambroke; William Sloane, and another nephew of Sir Hans Sloane (Sloane MS. 4064).

* This is interesting, as showing that in the middle of the seventeenth century this form of contraction for the word "Christmas," so common at the present time, was in use.

The date of his marriage to Mary Stephens and consequent relinquishment of his fellowship at Trinity is not given, but it was probably, as I have said, not long prior to 1679; for although no dates are given of the birth of any of his children in the pedigree in Hutchins, I have been able to obtain that information from another source—to which I will refer later, and from which it is clear that none of his numerous family was born before that year.

In 1682 he took the degree of LL.D. at Cambridge; and in 1696 his friend and neighbour at Enfield, Archbishop Tillotson, presented him to the rectory of Orpington in Kent, together with the chapelry of St. Mary Cray. This appointment, apparently, did not involve any obligation of residence.

Uvedale continued to live at Enfield, where he died on Aug. 17, 1722, and was buried in the parish church of St. Andrew, the year after his son, Robert Uvedale, D.D. —also a Fellow of Trin. Coll., Camb.—had been appointed to the vicariate there, a college living.

Mr. Boulger states that on a recent visit to Enfield he could find no monument to the botanist then in existence. This may be accounted for by the fact that, according to the statement of his great-grandson—the last of the Robert Uvedales, and author of the pedigree in Hutchins—his "hatchment" had been removed to Langton Church, co. Lincoln. This probably was on the occasion when the botanist's grandson, the third Robert Uvedale—also a Fellow of Trin. Coll., Camb., and D.D. of that University—was presented to the living of Langton by Bennet Langton, Esq., of that parish, whose daughter Diana, the sister of Bennet Langton the younger, the friend of Dr. Johnson—as to whose sisters inquiry was recently made in 'N. & Q.' (11 S. xii. 342)—this Robert Uvedale married.

J. S. Udal, F.S.A.

Inner Temple.

(To be continued.)

THE LADY GODIVA AND THE COUNTESS LUCY.

The pedigree of the Countess has been a great puzzle to genealogists, who have even suggested—to get over the chronological difficulties—that there were two Lucys, mother and daughter. They never seem to have suspected that a father and a daughter, orn in his old age, could so upset reasonable ates as they do. There are, however, well-authenticated instances in modern times. In the following pedigree suggested dates of birth are given in parentheses, which clearly show that such was the case in regard to the Countess, and nearly all the difficulties vanish.

The Coventry legend is not unlike the daring freak of an old widower's lively, charming, and impulsive young wife, acting more in opposition to her husband's wishes than even from a desire to show her sympathy with the townsfolk. This may have happened in the very year Earl Leofric died (1057), leaving by her a young child named Lucy, or Lucy may have been born even some months later. The Earl's son, and perhaps some unrecorded daughters, by a former wife, were evidently, by a study of dates, already grown up. On the other hand, Lucy must have been last a mother as late as 1095.

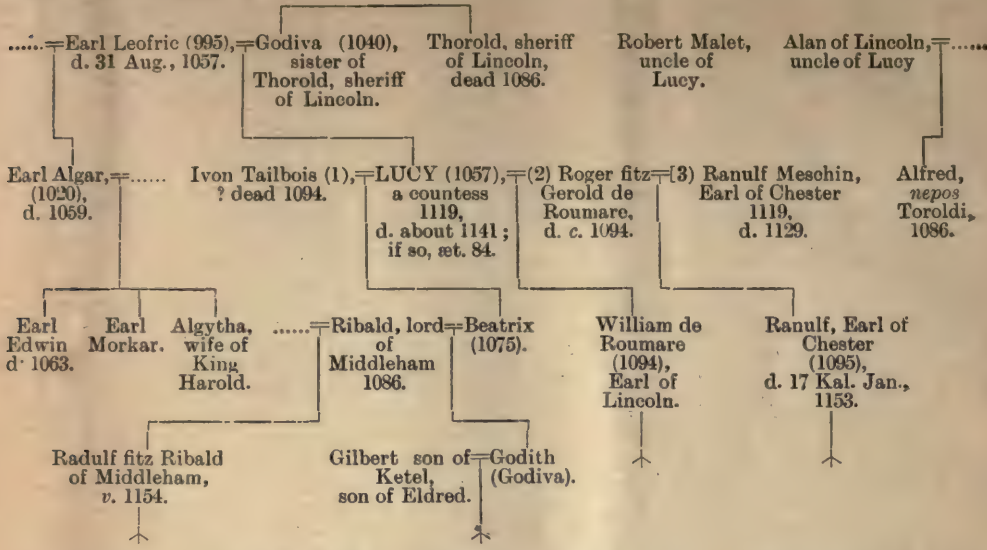
The statement that she was the daughter of Earl Algar—made by the forged 'Ingulph' —is untenable, because a sister of Harold's Queen was hardly likely to remain unrecorded, in some chronicle at least.

This was written before I had seen the late Chancellor Ferguson's most interesting 'History of Cumberland,' but he adopted the two Lucy theory.

Dr. Round has shown that Thorold of Lincoln, as sheriff, was living 1076-9, as limited by the other witnesses to the document quoted ('Feudal England,' p. 329).

Ivon, it appears, gave the church of Spalding to the Abbey of St. Nicholas at Angers for the souls of King William and Queen Matilda, himself, his wife Lucy, and the ancestors of Thorold, namely, his wife's—a statement which seems to confirm her being a daughter of Thorold's sister Godiva, at least if he had only one.

In November, 1088, Rufus instructed Ivon Tailbois and Ernes de Burun to take possession of Durham Castle—the bishop having been exiled—which they did on 14th inst., according to Simeon. In 1090, if we may trust the date to his charter, Rufus summoned the bishops and magnates to meet him at Lincoln. Ranulf Meschin and Ivon both witnessed it ('Mon. Angl.,' vi. 1270). The King was considering how he could best deal with the lawless condition of Cumberland and reduce it to peace and order. He first arranged, for safe communication with Richmond Castle and York, two ward-baronies. One was Kentdale; the other and more important one, the route of the Roman road from York to Carlisle. The former he entrusted to Ivon


.....=Earl Leofric (995), d. 31 Aug., 1057.
=Godiva (1040), sister of Thorold, sheriff of Lincoln.
Thorold, sheriff of Lincoln, dead 1086.
Robert Malet, uncle of Lucy.
Alan of Lincoln,=..... uncle of Lucy
Earl Algar,=..... (1020), d. 1059.
Ivon Tailbois (1),= ? dead 1094.
LUCY (1057),= a countess 1119, d. about 1141; if so, æt. 84.
(2) Roger fitz= Gerold de Roumare, d. c. 1094.
(3) Ranulf Meschin, Earl of Chester 1119, d. 1129.
Alfred, nepos Toroldi, 1086.
Earl Edwin d. 1063.
Earl Morkar.
Algytha, wife of King Harold.
.....=Ribald, lord of Middleham 1086.
=Beatrix (1075).
William de Roumare (1094), Earl of Lincoln.
Ranulf, Earl of Chester (1095), d. 17 Kal. Jan., 1153.
Radulf fitz Ribald of Middleham, v. 1154.
Gilbert son of Ketel, son of Eldred.
=Godith (Godiva).

and the latter to Ranulf Meschin. Rufus seems to have made it a condition that they should give the churches to St. Mary's Abbey at York, in which he was taking great interest at that time, and this they both did.

It was not until 1092 that the King with a large army got to Carlisle, repaired the city and the castle, and left a garrison under the command of Ranulf. This is the last we hear of Ivon, as the romance of 'Ingulph,' written two centuries after, cannot be trusted. He was either declared a traitor and managed to escape abroad or, more likely, died, because very shortly after Lucy is found to be already the wife of Ranulf Meschin at Carlisle. Yet in this short interval she had married and lost her second husband, Roger fitzGerold, by whom she had a son, afterwards Earl of Lincoln. At last, in 1119, she herself became a Countess, her husband having succeeded to the Earldom of Chester.

Ivon left by Lucy a daughter and heiress, Beatrix, whose heirs for several generations held the barony of Kendal. Ribald of Middleham, her husband, it is stated in a contemporary document, "gave the church of 'Optone' to Spalding fifteen years before he gave the manor with his daughter to Gilbert." This was undoubtedly Gilbert, the son of Ketel, son of Eldred. Yet the Cartulary of St. Mary's at York made a strange error by making Eldred the son of Ivon! This was copied into another Cartulary, and adopted by the historians of Westmorland, even the last, Mr. Ferguson.

"Chetel," son of Eldred, was the most influential thane in Cumberland, and we find him soon after giving the churches of Workington and Corby to St. Mary's Abbey, with lands in both places.

We learn from a charter of Gilbert that his wife was named Godith, so after her great-grandmother. Godith was the Norman for Godgifu, as Edith was for Eadgifu, but very rarely occurs.

The Coventry legend is called by the late Prof. Freeman ('Old English History,' p. 278) "a silly story," but as Godiva is always called "Lady," not "Countess"—a title unknown before Norman times—this fact is suggestive of the story being much older than is suspected. A. S. Ellis.

Westminster.

John Curwen.—The centenary of the birth of John Curwen, founder of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association, will be fittingly celebrated this year, so it may not be out of place to record a few words concerning this notable man in 'N. & Q.'

John Curwen was born at Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, Nov. 14, 1816. He was educated at Coward College and University College, London. In 1838 he became an Independent minister, and soon afterwards his attention was drawn to the subject of teaching singing to children in his Sunday school. He visited Miss Glover's School at Norwich in 1841, and, having tried her system, he devoted the remainder of his life to its

development. From 1844 to 1865 he was pastor of the Congregational Church, Plaistow, Essex. In 1862 he founded the Tonic Sol-Fa College, and in 1865 established the Tonic Sol-Fa Press at Plaistow.

John Curwen died at Upton, Essex, May 26, 1880, and was buried in the City of London Cemetery, Ilford. His grave may be found by proceeding through the main entrance directly to the chapel, and then taking the path which bears to the right—it is soon observed in a secluded nook on the left, near the eastern boundary of the cemetery. An obelisk of polished red granite about fourteen feet high makes an imposing monument, its beauty being greatly enhanced by a background of trees and shrubs. It is thus inscribed :—

In affectionate remembrance of
John Curwen,
Born November 14, 1816, Died May 26, 1880,
who developed and promoted
The Tonic Sol-Fa Method
of teaching music.
"Let the people praise Thee, O God, let all the people praise Thee."

And of his loving wife
Mary Curwen,
Born March 24, 1820, Died Jan. 17, 1880.
"They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided."
This stone is erected by their children.

Mr. John Spencer Curwen, who succeeded his father as President of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association, died, aged 69, at 6 Portland Place, W., on Aug. 6 last.' He was born at Plaistow, Sept. 30, 1847. Mr. J. S. Curwen was for some years an occasional contributor to 'N. & Q.' (See 10 S. xii. 313, *sub v.* 'Wm. Gush.') JOHN T. PAGE.
Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

A PRIZE AT TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, IN 1789.—At the beginning of a copy of "C. Cornelii Taciti Opera....Glasguæ: 1753," there is a printed form worded as follows :—

"Ingenuo magnæque spei ADOLESCENTI *Arthur Perry Sociorum Commensali* Propter insignes in ARTIBUS progressus in CLASSE *tertiâ* Præmium hoc literarium dederunt PRÆPOSITUS et Socii Seniores Collegii sacrosanctæ & individuæ Trinitatis juxta DUBLIN Examinatione habita initio Termini *Paschæ* A.D. *1789*. Quod testor *J. Waller Prolr Prics.*"

I have put in italic the words inserted by the pen. At the top of this testimonial there is the seal of the said "Coll. sanctæ individuæ Trinitatis Reg. Elizab. juxta Dublin." The seal is also stamped upon the binding on both sides.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

EARL'S COURT, A LONDON SUBURB.—"Earle's Court in Middlesex" is carefully described in an advertisement in *The Daily Courant* for July 5, 1712, as "situated betwixt Kensington and Little Chelsea, and 3 Miles from London, in a very good Air." The latter fact seems to have been vouched for by the fact that included in some property to be sold there are "an Orangeree and above 100 Orange-Trees in Tubs."

Something like forty years later it was still felt necessary carefully to define the location, for in an advertisement of "Hull's Academy" in *The General Advertiser* of Feb. 3, 1749/50, it was described as

"At the Great House, in Earl's Court, situated between Knightsbridge, Kensington, Hammersmith and Chelsea."

The proprietor, it may be noted, was a worthy predecessor of Mr. Wackford Squeers in the art of alluringly advertising a boarding school. His floridity of style even exceeded that of his later rival, while his cheapness could not be gainsaid, for, declaring himself satisfied with moderate profits for his offered advantages, he announced his

"resolve henceforth to take Young Gentlemen at Ten Guineas a Year for Boarding and Instructing them in all Particulars."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

SUBSTITUTES FOR PILGRIMAGE.—I remember having seen it suggested, in some work which I have now forgotten, that a visit to the Stations of the Cross—particularly the early reproductions of the Via Dolorosa at Jerusalem set up at Louvain, Nuremberg, and other Continental cities—was allowed as a substitute for the greater pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Indeed, if I rightly recollect, the writer stated that the Stations of the Cross were introduced into Europe for that express purpose.

Further, it was said that the following-out of the mazes or labyrinths, examples of which are yet to be found in some Continental churches, constructed in parti-coloured marbles on some portion of the floor of the church, and called in France *Chemins de Jérusalem*, was also reckoned as a simple substitute for a longer pilgrimage. I should be much indebted to any one who can confirm this, and supply me with further information on the subject. COLET.

IRISH (VOLUNTEER) CORPS *c.* 1780.—Can any reader give me information about the following corps: (1) The Killarney Independent Light Horse; (2) The Tipperary Light Horse; (3) The Tipperary Light Infantry?

They appear to have been independent Irish Volunteer Corps, and to have existed about 1782, but not to have had official recognition, as I cannot trace them in any Army Lists of the period.

S. G. EVERITT, Major.

New Barracks, Lincoln.

COLOURED BOOK-WRAPPERS.—Is anything being done by librarians to preserve the coloured paper wrappers which now enclose cloth-bound books, notably novels? Some of them are admirably drawn and reproduced in colour, and often constitute the sole illustration of a volume. In rebinding a book I have adopted the method of getting the front cloth cover or back pasted on to the inside of the back board, but so far have not tackled the preservation of the paper cover.

J. M. BULLOCH.

MAYORAL TRAPPINGS.—In which boroughs in the United Kingdom do mayors wear a scarf, stole, or tippet of office, and of what material is it made? E. BEAUMONT.

Brinsop Grange, Oxford.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY LEAD-TANK LETTERING.—Can any one explain

B
F S

on a solid lead tank dated 1716, 45 in. long and 30 in. high, with a blazing phœnix over a crown twice stamped on it? The side with all this on it is also much ornamented. It is believed that there are other specimens of the same work and nature in Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn Gardens. This one is in a private gentleman's garden at Hampstead.

H. C—N.

[Our correspondent has sent us a drawing of this tank, which we shall be glad to forward to any one who will undertake to return it.]

'THE CHELTENHAM GUIDE.'—Who was the author? It reads like Anstey in 'The New Bath Guide,' and the author's intent is to carry the characters from Bath to Cheltenham. XYLOGRAPHER.

THE SIR WILLIAM PERKINS SCHOOL, CHERTSEY.—Is there any biography, or pedigree, of this founder? I see that Sir Albert Rollit recently discovered that Sir William had no crest or arms—an unusual thing for a man in his position—and consequently the school governors are considering what is to be done about his supposed arms on the school. What are these? What is called "the Prussian eagle" figures in them. As "an eagle displayed" appears in the coat of the old armigerous family of the same name, of Orton Hall, Leicestershire, he may have been thought to belong to it. One member of this family was Sir William Perkins, mentioned at 11 S. ix. 25, who was born 1638, and was executed for high treason, 1696. CHARLES S. KING, Bt.

St. Leonards-on-Sea.

RIGHT HON. SIR ANDREW RICHARD SCOBLE, K.C.S.I., K.C.—He died on Jan. 1 of this year. Born in London (1831), he was the second son of John Scoble (the name is apparently also found as Scobell), of Kingsbridge, Devon, sometime member of the Provincial Parliament of Canada. Where could I find a pedigree of this family?

J. E. D. HILL, General.

THIRLWALL, 1536, CHAPLAIN TO QUEEN ANNE BOLEYN.—What is known of him? What was his Christian name? He is said to be the author of an account of her last days, printed at Antwerp in 1547. What is the title of this book, and where may a copy be seen? JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

"JOHN PRINE, 1568."—Who was the man who left this inscription in the Beauchamp Tower of the Tower of London, with the addition: *Verbum Domini manet?*

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

AUTHORS WANTED.—A French lady asked her correspondent at what age the education of her child should begin. The sage asked the age of her infant. The answer was, let us say, three. "Then, madam," he replied, "you have begun three years too late." Where is this story told? C. S.

Who wrote

> Out of the stress of the doing
> Into the peace of the done?

EDWARD COWARD.

17 Waterloo Place, Leamington Spa.

BIBLE AND SALT.—According to an acquaintance of mine, between fourteen and fifteen years ago a Lancashire man of good position brought a Bible, and some salt also, carefully packed, from his native county to a house which one of his relations had taken in Lincolnshire. The action, which was carried out seriously, seemed to depend on some traditional reason not clear to my informant. The salt was put into the kitchen. In which room the Bible was left

is not known. Is this custom generally observed in Lancashire or in other counties? Among Lancashire Roman Catholics does any other object fill the place of the Bible?

B. K. G.

WALTER WILSON, THE NONCONFORMIST BIOGRAPHER.—Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' furnish me with particulars of Wilson's parentage? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' lxii. 144, states that he was born "about 1781," but does not mention his father's or mother's name.

G. F. R. B.

PALAVICINI FAMILY.—Can any one give me any information respecting the ancestry and the descendants of Francesco Palavicini, Duca dell' Albaneto in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, who married July 1, 1845, Miss Harriet Vanneck? F. DE H. L.

BINNESTEAD IN ESSEX. — In Noble's 'Memoirs of the Protectoral House' the following note occurs on p. 327:—

"At Bower-hall, in Binnestead, in Essex, is the original appointment of Sir Thomas Bendysh, ambassador to the Porte, with many other writings and pictures of that family; in the church of Binnestead is a very fine monument of Sir Henry Bendish, the last heir male, and another of his sister, Mrs. Pike, who limited the estate with many remainders; several having dropped, it is now possessed by a gentleman whose name was Bishop, but who has changed it to Bendysh in compliance to the will of Mrs. Pile."

Can any one identify "Binnestead"? I have failed to find church, post office, or station of that name. It will be observed Noble spells the sister's name both "Pike" and "Pile." F.

J. T. STATON.—Who was J. T. Staton? He appears to have written a number of dialect pieces. The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' is silent. J. P.

SONS OF MRS. BRIDGET BENDYSH.—Are there any annals in which the following points can be cleared up? Dates of both marriages of Thomas Bendysh. Dates of his departure for West Indies, and death. Had he a daughter? Had Henry Bendysh a daughter named Sarah? Did either of his sons, Thomas and George, marry?

E. F. WILLIAMS.

10 Black Friars, Chester.

SHEPPARD OR SHEPHARD FAMILY OF BLISWORTH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—I should be greatly obliged for any information of the above family, said to have owned considerable property at Blisworth, and to have been related to the Wake Baronets of Courteenhall, of the same county. Samuel Sheppard died at Blisworth, Oct. 22, 1759; and William Rugge, Esq., of Conduit Street, London, married Sept. 1, 1763, Mrs. Elizabeth Sheppard of Blisworth, and was living there in that year. Mrs. Rugge died Aug. 27, 1768. Is there any pedigree of the Sheppards to be found anywhere?

LEONARD C. PRICE

Replies.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(12 S. ii. 3, 43, 75, 84, 122, 129, 151, 163, 191, 204, 229, 243, 272, 282, 311, 324, 353, 364.)

Lord Cadogan's Regiment of Dragoons (*ante*, p. 122).

JAMES GARDINER was lieutenant-colonel of the regiment until made colonel of the 13th Dragoons, April 18, 1743; and as such was killed at the battle of Prestonpans, in Scotland, Sept. 21, 1745. There is a reference to his death in one of Scott's romances. Col. Gardiner's sudden conversion to deeply religious principles has been often related. He m. Lady Frances Erskine, younger dau. of the Earl of Buchan.

Sir John Whiteford became major of the regiment, September, 1743, and lieutenant-colonel thereof, March 9, 1745; and was colonel of the 12th Dragoons, Jan. 18, 1750, till his death in 1763; major-general, Jan. 19, 1758; lieutenant-general, Dec. 12, 1760.

John Dalrymple, "Captain of the Enniskillen Dragoons" till his death, in or about April, 1751, fourth son of the Hon. Sir Hew Dalrymple, 1st Bart. (a younger son of James, 1st Viscount Stair), m. Mary, eldest daughter of Alex. Ross of Balkaile, and left an only son, General Sir Hew Whiteford Dalrymple, who was created a baronet, 1815 (the third baronetcy in the family).

The captain-lieutenant of the same name was his kinsman, John Dalrymple, second son of Col. the Hon. Wm. Dalrymple, M.P., of Glenmure, and brother to Wm. Lord Crichton of the same regiment, afterwards 4th Earl of Dumfries and Stair, and to James, 3rd Earl of Stair. He was M.P. Wigtown Burghs, March, 1728, to 1734, when he was defeated and petitioned; and d. *v.p.* unm. at Newliston, Feb. 23, 1742.

William Nugent, made captain in Howard's Foot, July, 1744 (*Gent. Mag.*).

Charles William Tonyn succeeded John Dalrymple as captain-lieutenant, August, 1742; and was made captain, October, 1743 (*Gent. Mag.*); major of the regiment

(*v.* Whiteford), March 19, 1745; and succeeded him as its lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 24, 1750, to Jan. 5, 1754. Presumably son of Charles Tonyn, who was lieutenant 10th Foot in 1717.

George Brodie, who was made captain-lieutenant, October, 1743, was a kinsman of Brigadier-General Alex. Grant through Grant's mother (who was a Brodie), and was made ensign in Grant's Regiment of Foot, April 11, 1711; on half-pay, 1713; again ensign in Grant's new Regiment of Foot, July 22, 1715; and again on half-pay, 1718 to 1726. (Query, third and youngest son of George Brodie of Brodie, co. Moray, and brother to Alex. Brodie, who was b. Aug. 17, 1697, and was Lord Lyon King of Arms of Scotland, 1727, till his death, 1754.)

David Chapeau became lieutenant in the regiment, October, 1743; captain in Pulteney's (13th) Foot, July, 1744; major, April 5, 1757; lieutenant-colonel thereof, Aug. 1, 1759, to March 17, 1761.

Lieut.-General Kerr's Regiment of Dragoons (*ante*, p. 123).

Col. Fowke raised a new regiment, the 43rd, and was made its first colonel, Jan. 3, 1741; and died a lieutenant-general at Bath, 1765 (see Dalton, vi. 243). Only son of Thomas Fowke, 4th son of Roger Fowke of Gunston Hall, Stafford

He was succeeded as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment by Major William Erskine (from the 2nd Dragoons, *ante*, p. 85), from Jan. 21, 1741, till he resigned, March 3, 1751, probably by purchase, over the head of James Agnew, who remained major till July 23, 1748, and d. 1770. William Erskine of Torry, co. Aberdeen, M.P., Perth Burghs, 1722 to 1727, was the son of Col. William Erskine, M.P., of the same place (who d. 1697), and was b. May 19, 1691; captain 2nd Royal North British Dragoons till made its major, March 21, 1723; was wounded in command of the 7th Dragoons at Fontenoy, 1745; and m. Henrietta, relict of Robert Watson of Muirhouse, co. Edinburgh, second and youngest daughter of William Baillie of Lamington, and had an only son, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Erskine, created a Baronet, 1791.

Mathew Swiney of Swillington, Yorks, major Oct. 4, 1745, was made major of the Duke of Montagu's new Regiment of Carabiniers, the 9th Horse, which was raised Oct. 22, 1745, and reduced June 21, 1746; and d. at Pontefract, 1766.

John Owen of Bath, second son of Sir Arthur Owen, 3rd Bart., M.P., of Orielton co. Pembroke (see 'Parl. Hist. of Wales, 1536-1895'), became ensign 3rd Foot Guards, Jan. 10, 1725; lieutenant of an additional troop in Gore's 1st Royal Dragoons, Dec. 25, 1726; captain in Whetham's (afterwards 12th) Foot, Aug. 25, 1730; captain in Kerr's 7th Dragoons, Dec. 15, 1738, till made lieutenant-colonel of Rose's 12th Dragoons Feb. 18, 1748, to 1760; major-general, July 10, 1762; lieutenant-general, May 26, 1772; colonel of the 59th Foot, Nov. 27, 1760, till he d. Dec. 29, 1775; M.P. for West Looe, February, 1735, to 1741; m. his cousin Anne, daughter of Charles Owen of Nash, co. Pembroke, and was father of Sir Arthur Owen, 7th Bart., and of Corbetta, who m. Joseph Lord of Pembroke, and had a son, Sir John Owen, 1st Bart., M.P.

James Legard (? tenth son, third son by second wife, of Sir John Legard, 2nd Bart., of Ganton, Yorks).

Bernard Granville, the elder son of Lieut.-Col. Bernard Granville of Buckland, co. Gloucester (Lieutenant-Governor of Hull, July 20, 1711; M.P. for Camelford, 1710 to 1713, and Fowey, 1713; one of her Majesty's Carvers; d. 1723; younger brother to George, 1st Lord Lansdowne), was ensign in Christopher Fleming's, late Lord Slane's, Regiment of Foot in Ireland, March 22, 1711, till disbanded in 1712, when he was placed on half-pay. He bought the Calwich Abbey estate, co. Stafford, from the Fleetwoods, and d. unm. 1775, the last male heir of his family.

James Shipley became lieutenant in the regiment, August, 1743, and afterwards captain.

John Guerin became captain, August, 1744; major of the regiment (*vice* Agnew), July 23, 1748; and was its lieutenant-colonel March 3, 1751, to May 14, 1757. His promotion must have been exceptionally rapid. He was kinsman (? son) of the Ensign Menard Guerin who, on July 8, 1709, was absent from Brigadier Sybourg's Regiment of Foot in Spain and Portugal, "by leave from the Colonel. Perhaps a child" (Dalton). He was the Maynard Guerin of Crown Court, St. James's Park, army agent, who was agent to the 2nd Dragoon Guards, 4th and 7th Dragoons, and 10th Foot, till he d. Feb. 14, 1749 (*Gent. Mag.*), and whose son Maynard Guerin, also an army agent, appointed agent to Rich's Foot, March, 1751, d. May 7, 1760 (*ante*, pp. 245, 312).

Lieut. Falconer and Cornet Hoby were killed at Dettingen, 1743.

W. R. Williams.

(*To be continued.*)

Lieut.-General Columbine's Regiment, now Lincoln Regiment (*ante*, p. 246).

Lieut. George Brereton, afterwards captain in this regiment.—His will, dated May 7, 1754, was proved in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, on Nov. 15, 1758, by the executors: his niece Mary, wife of John West of Drumdarkin, co. Leitrim, gent., and daughter of Rev. Edward Munns, Vicar of Drumcliffe, co. Sligo, and the said John West.

Lieut.-General Clayton's Regiment of Foot (*ante*, p. 285).

Captain-Lieut. Nicholas West, "of Newtown, co. Wexford," was eldest son of Tichborne West of Ashwood, co. Wexford, by his wife and cousin Mary, daughter of Nicholas Ward (*vide* Bangor, V.), and grandson to Major Roger West of Ballydugan, co. Down, and the Rock, co. Wicklow, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Tichborne, P.C., Field-Marshal, in Ireland. Capt. Nicholas West d. intestate and apparently *s.p. in vita patris*, and administration of his estate was granted out of the Prerogative Court, Dublin, on Nov. 26, 1747, to his sister Jane West.

Major-General Harrison's Regiment of Foot (*ante*, p. 324).

Justley Watson (? the same as Justley Watson, afterwards lieutenant-colonel R.E., elder son of Col. Jonas Watson, R.A.; see 'Dict. Nat. Biog.').

ERSKINE E. WEST.

Brigadier Cornwallis's Regiment of Foot (*ante*, p. 282).

John Edwards, officer in Army, d. March 25, 1755, aged 86.

Greenwood, lieutenant-colonel, d. Sept. 20, 1748.

John Henry Bastide, lieutenant-general, April 30, 1770; d. 1770.

Charles Lawrence, captain-lieutenant 54th Foot, 1741; major of it, 1747; Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1754-6; brigadier-general, Dec. 3, 1757; commanded a brigade at siege of Louisburg, July, 1758; colonel-commandant 60th Foot, Sept. 28, 1757, to Dec. 20, 1757; d. Halifax, Nova Scotia, Oct. 17, 1760; monument to him in St. Paul's Church, Halifax.

General Whetham's Regiment of Foot (*ante*, p. 283).

John Cossley, Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, July 3, 1748, to death, Nov. 4, 1765.

Col. Pulteney's Regiment of Foot (*ante*, p. 284).

Christopher Legard, lieutenant-colonel, d. Oct. 11, 1765, aged 74.

Lieut.-General Clayton's Regiment of Foot (*ante*, p. 284).

John Severn, colonel of 8th Dragoons, Nov. 27, 1760, to death; general, Nov. 20, 1782; d. July 6, 1787, aged 88.

Major-General Harrison's Regiment of Foot (*ante*, p. 324).

Henry Harrison, lieutenant-general, Feb. 1, 1743; d. March, 1749.

Major-General Handasyd's Regiment of Foot (*ante*, p. 324).

Roger Handasyde, general, March, 1761 d. Jan. 4, 1763.

John Mostyn, son of Sir Roger Mostyn, 3rd Bart., b. 1710; educated Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford; captain 2nd Foot Guards, 1743; colonel of 7th Foot, Jan. 26, 1751; of 13th Dragoons, July 8, 1754; of 5th Dragoons, 1758; of 1st Dragoon Guards, May 13, 1763, to his death; M.P. for Malton, 174 -68; Governor of Minorca, 1768; also Governor of Chelsea Hospital, 1768; general, May 26, 1772; d. Dover Street, London, Feb. 16, 1779.

FREDERIC BOASE.

Ante, p. 283.

Sampson Archer, ensign, 1704; captain-lieutenant, Nov. 7, 1739. Dalton's Army Lists have the following references to this man:—

Lieut. Sampson Archer, of Colonel Skeffington's Londonderry Regiment of Foot, "The Antrim Volunteers," which regiment served during the siege, and was disbanded 1698.

1697, June 20. Cocklebury. Sampson Archer to be Lieutenant to Captain James Waller in Major-General Wm. Stewart's Regiment of Foot. He left the regiment, 1702.

1706. Sampson Archer, Lieutenant in the Earl of Inchiquin's Regiment of Foot, raised in Ireland, March, 1704, and disbanded 1712.

G. H. R.

St. Annes-on-Sea.

Ante, p. 285.

A further note to be added to (5) against the name of "James Montresor" might be: See 'D.N.B.' for life of this officer.

F. M. M.

Ante, p. 324.

Major-General Handasyd.—The following is the inscription on the monument in Gaines Chapel, Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire, to the memory of this general:—

Here also lies the body of the
HONBLE. GENL. ROGER HANDASYDE,
Eldest Son of the above Thos. Handasyde, who died Jany. the 4th, 1763, aged 78. He was General-in-Chief of all his Majesty's foot forces, was formerly Governor of Berwick in the rebellion in 1745, who during his many years' disinterested Service shewed his great skill in military affairs and his zeal and attachment to the present Government. He died greatly lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

HERBERT E. NORRIS.

Cirencester.

"JOBEY" OF ETON

(12 S. ii. 248, 295.)

ETONIAN readers of 'N. & Q.' will be grateful to MR. THORNTON for his reference to the letters which appeared in *The Times* during January this year about various attendants of the boys at Eton who were called by the nickname "Joby" or "Jobey," but he did not extend the list beyond that month, nor did MR. PIERPOINT in his reply at the second reference. I should like to add that further letters on the same subject appeared in February, and that the final and authoritative one, on Feb. 10, signed A. C. A., reviewed the whole matter under the heading 'A Statement of Facts.' The gentleman who wrote that letter has spent most of his life at Eton, and probably knows as much about the school as any man now living, and he points out that

"the habit adopted by Etonians since 1870 or thereabouts of calling all those who minister to their wants on the cricket grounds, at the fives courts, bathing-places, or elsewhere, by the generic name of 'Joby' is no doubt convenient to them, but it plays havoc with the recollections of O.E.'s."

The net result, indeed, has been that the previous letters teemed with inaccuracies. I shall venture to quote a little more from A. C. A.'s statement, and, having been his contemporary at Eton for five years, and having always kept in touch with my old school, to add a few words of my own. He continues thus :—

"In the middle of last century two Eton families, bearing the surnames of Powell and Joel respectively, performed certain services for Eton boys. There were three of the former and two of the latter. Let us take them in order.

"The elder Powell, generally known as 'Picky' Powell, was a somewhat ragged and disreputable old man—the champion supposed to have fought 'Billy Warner' of Harrow at Lord's."

To this I can add that he had been a good cricketer. He was bowling to the boys in practice before my father left Eton in 1810, and afterwards played a few times in first-class cricket, appearing for the Players against the Gentlemen at Lord's in 1819, 1820, and 1821. He was an underhand bowler of some skill, before the time of round-hand bowling, and in the match of 1820 he bowled six wickets. In spite of rather bibulous habits, he reached old age, and retained his bodily vigour until late in life. A. C. A. continues thus :—

"Edward Powell, his son, sometimes called 'fat' Powell, sometimes 'Dick' Powell, was a very familiar figure in his velveteen coat and tall hat. He had charge in the fifties of football at the 'Wall' and in College generally, at a later date of nearly all the football in the school."

After enumerating other duties performed by "fat" Powell, A. C. A. adds that "he was a most valuable and faithful servant of Eton for fifty-two years," and that he died in 1899, at the age of 79. The third Powell mentioned by A. C. A. was "Ned" or "thin" Powell, who at one time was employed in the playing fields, and in character too much resembled "Picky." A. C. A. calls him "a brother or perhaps a cousin of Edward Powell." I always believed them to be brothers. In spite of the difference in their bulk, a strong family likeness seemed to confirm this, and I was told in my school days that they were nephews of "Picky," but A. C. A. has had exceptional opportunities of ascertaining the truth. I had a great regard for "fat" Powell, who, on my leaving Eton, presented me with a pint "pewter," which I still possess. He often made similar presents to boys who were on friendly terms with him, and who played at the "Wall."

Having described the Powells, who, in spite of assertions to the contrary, were not associated with the nickname "Joby," A. C. A. gives a graphic account of the two Joels, sons of Samuel Joel, "formerly butler to the Rev. Francis Plumptre, fellow of Eton College." The elder, christened William Henry, was always known by the family nickname "Joby," and was in his prime in the fifties and early sixties. He used to have employment in football arrangements among Oppidans, sold "sock" on the wall in front of Upper School, and stood umpire in such cricket matches as Collegers *v.* Oppidans and Aquatics *v.* Lower Club. I remember that, quite unjustly, he was once ducked in the Thames by the Aquatics, because in a match between the latter clubs he was supposed to have given a wrong decision. In A. C. A.'s words :—

"He was the original, and in former times the only, 'Joby.' The use of his name as a general term for those performing similar services belongs to a much later date."

He was probably born in 1800, and died in 1883.

"John, or 'Jack,' Joel was the brother of Joby. He was a small man, who hirpled about with a straw hat like his brother's and a squeaky voice. He was employed on the cricket grounds, and had some knowledge of bowling underhand. He had a single-wicket match with 'Picky' Powell in 1858, which the latter won. He could play the fiddle, and on one occasion, after hearing Joachim at a concert in College Hall, he had the privilege of handling the great man's violin. He ended a useful life in 1902 at the age of 84."

Those are A. C. A.'s words, but I think he is mistaken about "Jack" Joel's age. On June 4, 1897, I met "Jack" in Windsor, at the foot of the "hundred steps" leading up to the Terrace. He mistook me for my eldest brother, many years my senior and long ago deceased, who when a boy at Eton hit him a violent blow on the head with a cricket ball—an accident which he never forgot. After a pleasant chat I bought from him a little pamphlet called 'Reminiscences of John Joel,' which is now before me, and, though written in artless style, records some interesting facts. He says that he was born at Cotton Hall near Eton, Dec. 2, 1815, which would make him 86 or 87 at the time of his death, instead of 84, thus lessening what appears too large a gap in age between him and his elder brother, whom A. C. A. has shown to be the true and original "Joby"; the others (Alfred Knock included) are all imitations.

PHILIP NORMAN.

"BLIGHTY" (12 S. i. 151, 194, 292).—I have just returned wounded from France, and should like to add a little to the information you have already published.

Apart from all constructions upon, and suggestions made in regard to, the word "Blighty," it doubtless originated through the numerous cases of "Trench feet" and other limbs rendered useless owing to frost-bite. During the earlier part of the war the expression of "having got the Blight" was a common one—always referring to the incapacity caused by the reason stated. Such cases were at that time invariably sent home for treatment, resulting in the other expression of "having got Blighty."

HARRY LAMSLEY.

Croxley Green, Herts.

SANDFORD FAMILY (12 S. ii. 291).—For the pedigree of this family see George W. Marshall's 'Genealogist's Guide,' 1903, which contains a list of sources.

E. E. BARKER.

FOREIGN GRAVES OF BRITISH AUTHORS, &c. (12 S. ii. 172, 254, 292).—

"Thomas Campbell died at Boulogne, 5, Rue St. Jean, where he lived for several years, on the 15th of June (1844), aged 67, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The Doctor Beattie, the biographer and friend of Campbell, in concert with Mr. Hamilton, the British Consul, placed the following inscription above the door of the bed-room in which the poet expired:

ICI EST MORT THOMAS CAMPBELL,
AUTEUR DES PLAISIRS DE L'ESPÉRANCE,
XV JUIN M DCCC XLIV.

The inscription in [*sic* for is] engraved on a black marble slab in letters of gold.

—The poet Churchill, surnamed the Juvenal of England, died also at Boulogne, in the month of December 1764. He lived for many years in the Rue Neuve-Chaussée."—'New Guide to Boulogne-sur-mer,' by J. Brunet, 6th edition, Boulogne-sur-mer, 1856, p. 52.

In 'Merridew's Illustrated Guide to Boulogne-sur-mer,' 11th edit., 1898, p. 33, it is said that Charles Churchill died, Nov. 4, 1764, "in Rue Adolphe Thiers, most probably at the Hôtel d'Irlande (now pulled down)"—

"He was on his way to Paris to join his friend John Wilkes. He died of miliary fever, on the second day after his arrival, and his remains were removed to Dover, where they were buried in the churchyard of St. Martin-le-Grand."

Excepting that Rue Adolphe Thiers is Rue Neuve-Chaussée under another name, these two accounts of Churchill do not agree.

Merridew's 'Guide' gives (pp. 86, 87) the names of some of the English who lie buried in the cemetery of Père la Chaise of Boulogne, adjoining the St. Omer Road:—

General Sir John B. Hearsey, the hero of Seetabuldee.
General Sir C. M. Carmichael.
General Sir T. H. Page.
General Pennel Cole, R.E.
General John Kettlewell, R.A.
Sir Nicolas Harris Nicolas, the historian.
Basil Montague, the vegetarian.
C. Purton Cooper, Q.C.
Katherine, Countess of Dundonald.
Smithson Tennant, M.D., lecturer on chemistry at Cambridge.
Sir William Ouseley, envoy to Persia.
Capt. W. Tune, who for many years commanded the first English steamer plying between London and Boulogne.

Thomas Green, commander, officers, passengers, and crew of the English ship Reliance, wrecked off Merlimont, Nov. 12, 1812, seven persons only having been saved out of 116.

Some members of the O'Mahoney and Loughnan families, the latter being great benefactors of the new cathedral.

Lieut.-General Hart, compiler of 'Hart's Army List.'

Sir William Hamilton, for upwards of fifty years H.M. Consul at Boulogne.

Henry Melville Merridew, the founder of the 'Guide.'

Eighty-two bodies from the female convict ship Amphitrite, lost with all hands off Boulogne, Aug. 31, 1833.

Gilbert à Beckett of *Punch* was temporarily buried here previous to the removal of his remains to England.

The spelling of the names is that of the 'Guide.'

"The burial-ground contains the remains of many well-known families, especially those of retired officers of the English and Indian armies."

Possibly the inscription over the door of the room in which Campbell died still exists.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

PALLAVICINI: ARMS (11 S. ix. 511; 12 S. ii. 328).—Burke's 'Armory' gives arms of Palavicini (an Italian family settled in co. Cambridge): Or, a cross quarter-pierced azure, on a chief of the first a ragged staff fesseways sable. In the 1634 Visitation of Essex (Harl. Soc., vol. xiii. p. 536) there is a foot-note to the Young pedigree referring to the marriage of Robert Young of Ongar with Alice Ploot, and quoting Harl. MS. No. 1541, fol. 166b, for the second marriage of Robert Young with a daughter of Horatio Pallavicini, the arms of the latter being described as: Or, a cross quarter-pierced azure, in chief a trunk ragulée sable. In the Sedgewick pedigree (Harl. Soc., vol. xiv. p. 600) there is a marriage of Edward Sedgewick of Chipping Ongar with Susanna, daughter of Tobias Pallavicini.

The description of the arms in Italian is: "Cinque punti d'oro alternati con quattro d'azzurro; col capo del primo caricato da una fascia contro doppio addentellata e scorciata di nero." When it is explained that the *punti* are *punti di scacchiere* (chessboard squares) the blazon will be less perplexing.

In the 'D.N.B.' account of Sir Horatio allusion is made to Sir Peter Palavicino, knighted 1687, as another member of the family, but Le Neve describes the latter as coming to England as a poor lad who became butler to Charles Torreano, merchant in London, and to him were ascribed arms, "Blew, an eagle displaid arg.," which have no resemblance to any Pallavicini coat.

The family of "Horatio Palavazene who robbed the Pope to lend the Queene," and who was struck down to Beelzebub by Hercules with his club, did not make much of a mark in English history LEO C.

At 7 S. ix. 152 there is a copy of an inscription from the church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, London, on the monument to Sir Peter Parravicin, 1696. Arms: Gules, a swan argent. R. J. FYNMORE.

Five coats under this name are described in Rietstap's 'Armorial Général.'

DRAGON VERT.

In an old manuscript armorial in my possession there is a description in French, and a small pen-and-ink sketch, of the arms of "Palavicini à Genes." The description reads as follows:—

d'az au chief d'o charge
est de pals liez les uns,

which I take to mean "Azure, on a chief or pallets joined together." The sketch, which is headed "Marq de Palavicini," I should blazon: "Chequy of nine or and azure, on a chief of the first a barrulet bretessed couped sable." I think it is clear that this and the two descriptions quoted in the query are merely different readings of the same shield. I could send MR. PIERPOINT a copy of the sketch if he would care for it.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

[MR. CHARLES DRURY also thanked for reply.]

MATTHEW SHORTYNG, D.D. (11 S. ix. 406).—May I be allowed to supplement my contribution at the above reference by the following extract from the Grantchester Register, for which I am indebted to the Rev. W. R. Harrisson, the present vicar?—

"Mrs. Grace Shortyng, eldest daughter to Thomas Goad, Dr. of Lawes and Regius Professour in y^e^ University of Cambridge, first married to John Byng, Esquire, late of this parish, by whom she had one only son, M^r^ John Byng, y^t^ survived her: afterwards y^e^ wife of Matthew Shortyng, M:A: Vicar of this parish, dyed on Sunday April y^e^ 26^th^, was buried on Wednesday y^e^ 29^th^ 1691."

A reference to Collins's 'Peerage,' ed. 1812, vol. vi. p. 81, shows that this John Byng, who was born at Grantchester in 1663, left issue by Frances Shortyng two daughters: Winifred, married to Richard Burr, doctor in divinity, and Catherine, to Henry Oborne, chirurgeon and citizen of London.

ERNEST H. H. SHORTING.

ST. MADRON'S WELL, NEAR PENZANCE (12 S. ii. 9, 58).—Edmund Gibson, in his translation of Camden's 'Britannia,' 1695, col. xxii. note 1, writes of the case mentioned by Hall:—

"I know not whether this be a distinct instance from another that is undoubtedly true. Two persons that had found the prescriptions of Physicians and Chirurgeons altogether unprofitable, went to this Well (according to the ancient custom) on *Corpus Christi* Eve, and laying a small offering

upon the Altar, drank of the water, laid upon the ground all night, in the morning took a good draught more, and each of them carry'd away some of the water in a bottle. Within 3 weeks they found the effect of it, and (their strength increasing by degrees) were able to move themselves upon crutches. Next year they took the same course, after which they were able to go up and down by the help of a staff. At length, one of them, being a Fisherman, was, and, if he be alive, is still able to follow that business. The other was a Soldier unde^ Colonel *William Godolphin*,* and dy'd in the service of K. *Ch.* I.

"After this, the Well was superstitiously frequented, so that the Rector of the neighbouring Parish was forc'd to reprove several of his Parishioners for it. But accidentally meeting a woman coming from it with a bottle in her hand, and being troubl'd with colical pains, desir'd to drink of it, and found himself eas'd of that distemper.

"The instances are too near our own times, and too well attested, to fall under the suspicion of bare traditions or Legendary fables: And being so very remarkable, may well claim a place here. Only, 'tis worth our observation, that the last of them destroys the miracle; for if he was cur'd upon accidentally tasting it, then the Ceremonies of offering, lying on the ground, &c., contributed nothing; and so the virtue of the water claims the whole remedy."

Gough, in the 'Additions' to his translation of the 'Britannia,' says, vol. i. ed. 1806, p. 17, that according to Dr. Borlase, 'Nat. Hist. of Cornwall,' p. 31, "the water can only act by its cold limpid nature, having no perceivable mineral impregnation."

EDWARD BENSLY.

GREATEST RECORDED LENGTH OF SERVICE (12 S. ii. 327).—Public positions in Bolton have been marked by long family associations, and a record of these may be of some interest to your readers.

James Winder became Clerk to the Borough Magistrates in 1839, and held the position until his death in 1862. His son, Robert Winder, succeeded him, and holds the office to-day after fifty-five years' service.

John Taylor was Borough Coroner from 1839 to 1876, when he was succeeded by his son, who held the position until 1904.

John Hall was Borough Prosecutor from 1858 to 1887, when he was succeeded by his son, who still holds the office.

Thomas Holden was Registrar of the County Court from 1846 to his death in 1887, when he was succeeded by his sons C. H. and A. T. Holden, who held the position, either jointly or separately, until 1915.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

* Presumably William Godolphin, "Colonel in the service of Charles I.," a younger brother of Sir Francis Godolphin, and uncl eof Sidney, first Earl of Godolphin. See Table II. in E. W. Harcourt's edition of Evelyn's 'Life of Mrs. Godolphin.'

AUTHOR AND TITLE WANTED: BOYS' BOOK *c.* 1860 (12 S. ii. 330).—From the description given, it is possible the book required may have been one of the earlier productions of that prolific writer of ocean stories, the late William Clark Russell. His publishers were Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

"CARDEW" (12 S. ii. 299, 336).—I consider that the account I have given of this word at the first reference, and of Carmichael, as personal names, is more probable than that suggested by H. R. C. So far as they are place-names of course he may be right.

THE REVIEWER.

POEM WANTED (12 S. ii. 349).—The author of the poem 'From India' was William Cox Bennett, the brother of Sir John Bennett, the watchmaker.

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

LONDON'S ENTERTAINMENT TO "FOUR INDIAN KINGS" (12 S. ii. 304).—In this interesting note mention is made of the performance of 'Macbeth' at the Haymarket at which the "kings" were present. In Genest's 'History of the Stage' an account is given of the mob, which shouted from the gallery that they could not see them. Wilks came forward and said they were in the front box. The mob shouted back: "We paid our money to see the kings." 'Macbeth' was evidently quite a secondary matter. To pacify the mob, four chairs were brought on the stage, followed by the kings, who sat down on them. That show over, the play began.

J. S. S.

HARE AND LEFEVRE FAMILIES (12 S. ii. 128, 195).—Charles Lefevre of Beckenham, Kent, was M.P. for Wareham, 1784, till he resigned in 1786. Did he die unmarried soon afterwards, and at what age? Was he the only son of John Lefevre of Heckfield Place, Hants, a partner in the banking firm of Curries, James & Yellowsley in Cornhill, who died at Old Ford, Jan. 16, 1790, aged 67, leaving an only daughter, heiress to the immense fortune of three families (*Gent. Mag.*)? Particulars of Charles will oblige.

W. R. W.

FOLK-LORE: CHIME-HOURS (12 S. i. 329, 417; ii. 136, 194, 216).—MARGARET W. says at the last reference "Clocks chime every hour or at no hours," but this is by no means true of all clocks. The church clock at Haxey, in Lincolnshire, chimes every third hour only, at 6, 9, 12, and 3. The word "chime"

however, is used in more senses than one. We used to distinguish, in South Notts, between ringing and chiming; the bells were rung when they were fully swung—chimed when they were half-swung, as was usually the case when calling us to service. I do not mention this as having any bearing on the matter under discussion, but I should like to know the reason for such a distinction.

C. C. B.

LEGAL MACARONICS (7 S. i. 346; 11 S. iii. 6; 12 S. ii. 335).—MR. THORNTON, at the last reference, inquires about the Ardens. For Edward Arden see the 'D.N.B.' and 10 S. ix. 184, and for the family generally see the Harleian Society's Publications, vol. xii.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

PLUMSTEAD LLOYD (12 S. ii. 310).—Plumstead Lloyd, born Oct. 7, 1780, married first Frances Isabella, daughter of J. Betenson, Esq., of Ipswich, and by her (who died Sept. 18, 1816) had surviving issue: (1) Mary Elizabeth, married her cousin Edward Lloyd, Esq.; (2) Emma; (3) Isabella, married Henry Russell, Esq., of Toronto, Canada. Plumstead Lloyd married secondly Jane, daughter of John Howell, Esq., and by her had issue a daughter, Jane Howell.

Mrs. ANDERSON will find an account of Plumstead Lloyd in the 'Pedigree of the Lloyds of Dolobran, co. Montgomery,' reprinted from Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' 1st ed., 1836, with some corrections and additions, by Mrs. Richard Harman Lloyd—for private circulation, 1877.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

Would 'Charles Lamb and the Lloyds' (Smith & Elder), by E. V. Lucas, published about November, 1898, assist?

R. J. FYNMORE.

I can give a reply to my own question, as since sending it to 'N. & Q.' I have been fortunate enough to see a manuscript letter of Robert Lloyd to Manning, dated May 4, 1801, in which he says: "My brother Plumstead is settled here in a large brewery."

G. A. ANDERSON.

The Moorlands, Woldingham, Surrey.

The references at the end of the article on the elder Charles Lloyd in 'D.N.B.,' xxxiii. 410, may be helpful.

A. R. BAYLEY.

For the pedigree of the Lloyd family consult George W. Marshall's 'Genealogist's Guide,' which contains a list of references.

E. E. BARKER.

AUTHORS WANTED (12 S. ii. 329).—

"Heaven would not be Heaven were thy soul not with mine; nor would Hell be Hell were our souls together."

See Baptista Mantuanus (Spagnolo), 'Eclogue' iii. 108, *sqq.*:—

Sive ad felices vadam post funera campos,
Seu ferar ardentem rapidi Phlegethontis ad undam,
Nec sine te felix ero, nec tecum miser unquam.

We may compare Bardolph's wish when he hears that Falstaff is dead:—

"Would I were with him, wheresome'er he is, either in heaven or in hell!"—'K. Henry V.,' Act II. sc. iii.

EDWARD BENSLY.

The same sentiment appears in Sir Walter Scott's translation of one of Bürger's ballads:

O mother, mother, what is bliss?
O mother, what is bale?
Without my William what were heaven,
Or with him what were hell?

SUSANNA CORNER.

Lenton Hall, Nottingham.

C. LAMB: 'MRS. BATTLE'S OPINIONS ON WHIST': OF CHIMNEY FIREPLACES (12 S. ii. 266).—On the marble mantelpiece in the drawing-room at Cefn Mably, Glamorganshire, the ancient seat of the Kemeys family, is the following inscription: "Tan da, parth glân, a llodes llawen." Translated: "A good fire, a clean hearth, and a merry lass"

D. K. T.

NAVAL RECORDS WANTED (12 S. ii. 330, 375).—D. B. should write to the Admiralty and War Office for permission to inspect the Naval and Military Records at the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, stating particulars of his search. The earliest returns of naval officers' services begin in 1817. There is also a complete index to all the officers' correspondence with the Admiralty, which might prove of great interest. I believe the earliest returns of military officers' services begin in 1828, although there are some of an earlier date of officers of the highest grades.

O'Byrne's 'Naval Biography' should be consulted if D. B.'s ancestor was living about 1840.

A. H. MACLEAN.

14 Dean Road, Willesden Green.

"DRIBLOWS" (12 S. ii. 269).—This may, I think, be a misreading, or (as the inventory referred to is printed) a typographical error, and the word should perhaps be "doublers," *i.e.*, dishes "great and small." See Halliwell's 'Dictionary of Archaic Words' (fifth edition), vol. i. p. 312, and the 'E.D.D.,' vol. ii. p. 133. In the form "dobler" the word is as early as 1360; and in Cumberland

and Westmorland a dish of earthenware, wood, or metal is known as a "dibbler." As a "dribbler" is a tippler, and "dribbling" means tippling, drinking, or "boosing," the word "driblow" (assuming the word to be correctly transcribed) might be thought to denote a pewter drinking vessel or tankard, but I am afraid this assumption would only supply another illustration of "false etymology."

A. C. C.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (12 S. ii. 290, 336).—The couplet given at the latter reference :—

Though lost to sight to memory dear,
The absent claim a sigh, the dead a tear,

wherever it originated, is clearly an echo of Pope's

Absent or dead, still let a friend be dear :
A sigh the absent claim, the dead a tear.

N. W. HILL.

If G. W. E. R. consults 'Douglas's 40,000 Quotations' he will find the line

Though lost to sight to memory dear

attributed to "George Linley." The second line there is :—

Thou ever wilt remain.

WILLIAM L. STOREY.

1 Harden Villas, Rosetta, Belfast.

[The reference to Linley's song was included in the editorial note, *ante*, p. 290.]

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY DENTISTS (12 S. ii. 64, 115, 194, 218).—The quack mentioned by DR. CLIPPINGDALE at the second reference is not an isolated example of an eighteenth-century dentist engaged in general practice. As a distinguished Casanovist, MR. HORACE BLEACKLEY will remember that the adventurer during a visit to Parma found himself in need of medical advice. The following extract from the 'Mémoires' is of interest :—

"My case was not one for an empiric, and I thought I had better confide in M. de la Haye..... This man, whose age and experience demanded respect, put me in the hands of a clever surgeon, *who was also a dentist*."—Ed. Flammarion, ii. 155. Ed. Garnier, ii. 251.

J. D. ROLLESTON, M.D.

GRAY : A BOOK OF SQUIBS (12 S. ii. 285).—It may perhaps interest your correspondent to know that the Gray MSS. referred to in the quotation from Tovey's 'Gray and his Friends' were sold at Sotheby's in August, 1854. They formed the subject of an article in *The Athenæum* of July 29, 1854, and an account of the sale appeared in the issue of the same journal of Aug. 12, 1854. The collection appears to have been dispersed into various hands, but only one name is given—Mr. Wrightson of Birmingham, who purchased the 'Elegy' for 131*l.*

JOHN T. PAGE.

Notes on Books.

A Descriptive Catalogue of Miscellaneous Charters and other Documents relating to the Districts of Sheffield and Rotherham, with Abstracts of Sheffield Wills, 1554 *to* 1560. Compiled by T. Walter Hall. (Sheffield, W. Northend.)

THE Miscellaneous Documents included in this work begin with the Kilnhurst deed of covenant belonging to the later twelfth century, which is followed by the charter of William de Lovetot, the treasure in the possession of the Town Trustees of Sheffield, the date of which is prior to 1181. The various other documents which come under this heading are spread pretty evenly over the next three centuries, and are both interesting and, for the restricted area to which they belong, fairly numerous. The Wills, as the title-page indicates, are mostly of the mid-sixteenth century, but a few later ones have been added, and chief among these is that of William Burton of Royds Mill—dated 1734/5—important for the light it throws on the history of Wadsley Hall and Ecclesfield. Mr. Walter Hall appends to this two or three pages of useful notes on the different owners of that estate, and on the structure of the house, and mentions a curious custom said to have been kept up there through mediæval times : every Christmas twelve men and their horses were entertained at the Hall for twelve days, and each man, before he left, stood by the hearth, where the ashes of departed ancestors were supposed to be buried, and drove a large pin into the oaken beam forming the lintel of the fireplace.

The charters, leases, and other like documents of which the bulk of the volume consists, are mainly of interest to the local antiquary; the families most abundantly illustrated are Montfort (under several variations), Kilnhurst (in the earlier years), and Creswick. Under date 1381 is an acquittance of Agnes del Thwayt to John Moumforth for forty pounds and one gown with one fur, in payment for certain things he had bought from her. In 1405 we have an abstract of the lengthy will of William Cresewyk of London, of which most of the details concern London—the testator being of the Sheffield family of Creswick and mentioning his cousin John of that town. To the prior and convent of Holy Trinity called "Crichirche within Algate," William left, among other things, his Mass book, vestment, chalice, two new books called "Greylles" (grail-books, graduals) and a large "porthors" (*i.e.*, *portiforium*, a breviary). Another good document is a View of Frankpledge (April 15, 1448), having several noteworthy names among the jurors, to establish a right of way upon which encroachment had been made; this deed, dated at Norton, remains in the custody of the vicar. A deed which it would be instructive to have explained is the licence to one Robert Brommely and Margaret his wife to depart from the house of St. Robert of the order of the Holy Trinity. Two inventories occur, the one of 1549 (goods of

Elizabeth "Mowmfurthe" of Kilnhurst), the other of 1599 (goods of Anthony Marryat of Over Haughe). Anne Fenton, whose will is dated 1552, has nine daughters, of whom the fourth and the eighth were called Anne, and have to be formally distinguished as Anne the elder and Anne the younger. We may also mention the deed of Partition, made in 1579, between Anne Bray and Thomas Barber, as one of the richest of these documents in respect of local detail.

To the main body of the work is added a valuable set of abstracts of documents relating to Barnes Hall, transmitted to Mr. Hall by Sir Alfred Gatty, and following these we have Mr. Hall's interesting paper on 'Ye Racker Way.'

This compilation had been laid aside at the beginning of the war; it is now published in aid of the Sheffield Hospitals—in the hope that by the sale of 100 copies a sum of 25*l.* may be raised for that purpose. For this reason we recommend it to the particular attention of our readers—but by no means for this reason only. It is a piece of work upon which the compiler is much to be congratulated. There are five facsimiles of early deeds, and one of an eighteenth-century plan of York Street, Sheffield. The transcript *in extenso* of William de Lovetot's charter makes *uictū, victualiorum.*

The Burlington Magazine for November gives us the conclusion of three good studies—that on Giuliano, Pietro, and Giovanni da Rimini by M. Osvald Sirén; that on Spanish embroideries by Mr. George Saville; and the 'Theory of Æsthetic,' by Mr. Douglas Ainslie. The last is rather stimulating than convincing; but when one disagrees—as is fairly often the case—the exact definition of and reason for the disagreement form profitable meditation. M. Sirén makes to Giovanni Baronzi da Rimini one or two new and important attributions. About the Spanish mind as expressed in art—even if it be in what is commonly called a minor art—there is a fascination not only great but distinctive, and Mr. Saville's discussion conveys that successfully. Mr. Paul Buschmann offers a suggestion concerning two drawings in the Christ Church Library at Oxford, for which an author has long been wanting: he would provide them with Cornelius Bos in that capacity; and would render the same service to two grotesque masks in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, by attributing them to Cornelius Floris. Mr. Bernard Rackham writes upon 'Wirksworth Porcelain,' and Mr. Herbert Cescinsky upon 'English Marqueterie.' The first article in the paper is by Sir Martin Conway—a very interesting analysis of Gerard David's 'Descent from the Cross,' which was exhibited in the "Old Masters" in 1912. Once in the Dingwall collection, and now in the possession of another private collector, it is an important picture of which hitherto only a somewhat unsatisfactory photograph had been published. The frontispiece to this number of the magazine furnishes a much more worthy one, of which all lovers of David will be glad to take note.

THE November *Nineteenth Century* has three or four rather dull papers, and as many of somewhat unusual interest. Railways are a prominent feature in the number, and the articles connected with this topic are among the best—Mr. Moreton Frewen's 'The Economics of James J. Hill,' and Mr. H. M. Hyndman's 'The Railway Problem Solved'—to which we may add as kindred Captain G. S. C. Swinton's 'Castles in the Air at Charing Cross.' The first and the last especially of the three contain a good deal of matter worth noting by readers of 'N. & Q.' Mrs. Stirling brings to a conclusion the Diary of Charles Hotham—'Fighting in Flanders in 1793-1794'—of which the first instalment appeared in the May number of this review. Brigadier-General F. G. Stone has worked out a parallel between the situation and conduct of Frederick William III. of Prussia and those of King Constantine. The correspondences are numerous and striking, and also more substantial—so to put it—than such comparisons often are. Captain Philippe Millet's 'Twelve Months with the British Army' is sure to be read with gratitude and pleasure. He is a French "Officer of Liaison," and there is no position from which criticism or appreciation of our army can be more welcome, interesting and valuable. He speaks generously and shrewdly, now and then showing up a difference between British and French which strikes one as, fresh—for instance, in his remarks about the treatment accorded an unpopular character. Mr. S. P. B. Mais has put together some rather rambling dicta about the poets of to-day. He could not fail, being a clever writer and saying so many things, to say several of these well and truly; but he tends sadly to exaggeration in praise, and thereby becomes unconvincing. He singles out as a "gem" the stanza of a song from Mr. Gordon Bottomley's 'King Lear's Wife':

> If you have a mind to kiss me,
> You shall kiss me in the dark:
> Yet rehearse, or you might miss me—
> Make my mouth your noontide mark:

Dare we confess that the last line makes us laugh?

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately, nor can we advise correspondents as to the value of old books and other objects or as to the means of disposing of them.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane. E.C.

MR. W. JACKSON PIGOTT and MRS. STEPHEN.—Forwarded.

MR. J. HARRIS STONE.—The epitaph "Farewell, vain world," was set out in various forms at 9 S. ii. 306, 536; iii. 191.

CORRIGENDUM, p. 340.—In consequence of an accident to the type of the last line on this page, 'Ακκισμὸς appeared instead of 'Ακκισμὸς. The corrigendum should have been: "*Ante*, p. 315, col. 1, l. 23, for Ακκισμὸς read 'Ακκισμὸς."

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 47.

NOTES:—George IV. and the Prerogative of Mercy, 401—An English Army List of 1740, 402—Dr. Robert Uvedale, Scholar and Botanist, 404—Bibliography of Histories of Irish Counties and Towns, 406—'Some Fruits of Solitude,' 407—The Name Tubantia—William Day, Bishop of Winchester: his Wife—"Swank," 408.

QUERIES:—Second Fortune Theatre—"Dr." by Courtesy, 408—Monastic Choir-Stalls—Lost Poem by Kipling—Marat: Henry Kingsley—William Cumberland—Sir Nash Grove—Malet—Paul Fleetwood—Marten Family—Officers' "Batmen," 409—The Sight of Savages—Ninth Wave—Pordage, a Priest—Colla da Chrioch—Constable Family—Bishop, Private Secretary to George III.—Operas performed in the Provinces—'Sir Gammer Vans,' 410—"Privileges of Parliament," 411.

REPLIES:—Ralph Bohun: Christopher Boone, 411—Greatest Recorded Length of Service, 412—Ear Tingling: Charm to "Cut the Scandal"—Edward Hayes, Dublin, and his Sitters, 413—Americanisms, 414—The Wardrobe of Sir John Wynn of Gwydyr—The French and Frogs—Fourteenth-Century Glass, 415—"Faugh-a-Ballagh"—"Hat Trick": "Yorker"—Philip Winter, 416—Cardew—Naval Records Wanted—James Fenton, Recorder of Lancaster, 417—St. Newlyn East—Perpetuation of Printed Errors—St. Francis Xavier's Hymn—Touch Wood—St. Genewys, 418—Mary, Queen of Scots—House and Garden Superstitions—Mews or Mewys Family, 419.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'Proceedings of Cambridge Antiquarian Society'—'Outside the Barnwell Gate'—'Centenary of Waterloo'—'"Daily News" Any Year Calendar.'

Notes.

GEORGE IV. AND THE PREROGATIVE OF MERCY.

THACKERAY, referring to the stories about George IV., makes in 'The Four Georges' the following statement:—

> "One story, the most favourable to him of all, perhaps, is that as Prince Regent he was eager to hear all that could be said in behalf of prisoners condemned to death, and anxious, if possible, to remit the capital sentence."

Thackeray refers to this story as one "of some half-dozen stock stories....common to all the histories." This story is certainly not common to all the histories! When the Recorder, at the end of the Old Bailey Sessions, took his report to the Prince Regent from 1810 to 1820, and to him when King until his death in 1830, in order that he (the Recorder) might learn in what cases he was to issue his warrant for the execution of the condemned prisoners, the King had always to be present, and his conduct on such occasions is thus described in *The Morning Herald* of June 14, 1832:—

> "We have it on the authority of one who heard the fact from a member of the Privy Council (at present a Cabinet Minister), that he frequently saw George the Fourth in a state of extraordinary agitation at the meeting of the Council, when the fate of a criminal was under consideration. He would contend the matter with the ministers and leave the table, and lean sometimes on the chimney-piece, advocating the cause of mercy, until overruled by his responsible advisers."

Let me refer to some instances to show how earnest and sincere George IV. was to mitigate the Draconian severity of the criminal law. The cases mentioned in Parker's 'Life of Sir Robert Peel' prove that he was far in advance of his ministers, and show how he was overruled by his Home Secretary, Sir Robert Peel, when endeavouring to get the most barbarous sentences mitigated. Here is a specimen of the King's kindly feeling. On May 21, 1822, he wrote as follows:—

> "Tuesday Evening, half-past nine. The King has received Mr. Peel's note, and he must say, after the deepest reflection, that the executions of to-morrow, from their unusual numbers, weigh most heavily and painfully on his mind. "The King was in hopes that the poor youth Desmond might have been saved."

On May 22 Mr. Peel wrote to him as follows:—

> "It is the unanimous opinion of your Majesty's confidential servants who met at the Cabinet this day, that the law ought to be permitted to take its course on Friday next in the case of Ward and Anson, and that the boy Desmond may have his sentence commuted to transportation for life."

There are two other cases two years later also referred to in which the King endeavoured to save the lives of two youths. On another occasion

> "the King expressed great regret that there were no circumstances to induce the Chancellor and Mr. Peel to recommend mercy, a word more consoling to the King's mind than language can express."—Vol. i. pp. 316, 317.

Again in 1828 the King tried to save the life of Hunton, a "Friend," who had forged acceptances to bills of exchange. He had a wife and ten children, and was recommended to mercy by the jury. The King wrote to Mr. Peel:—

> "The King is very desirous (if it can be done with any sort of propriety) to save the life of Hunton, at present under sentence of death and confined in Newgate for forgery, by commuting his punishment into transportation for life."

The whole body of Quakers were in motion to save this man's life, and one petition alone had five thousand signatures. Mr. Peel thought that the King had been approached privately about this man. Hunton was executed (vol. ii. pp. 42, 43).

I will refer to one other remarkable case in 1830. Peter Comyn had been sentenced to death for burning his house in Ireland. The King, without consulting the Secretary of State, thought fit

"to write express to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ordering him to remit the capital sentence on Comyn."—Vol. ii. pp. 147 to 151 inclusive.

This was clearly wrong on the part of the King, and he got into sad trouble over the case, and was obliged to give way, and Comyn was accordingly executed.

The fairest biography of George IV. that I know of is in Wade's 'British History,' but no mention is made there of his aversion to the carrying out of death sentences except in cases of murder.

The excuse for the various biographers must be that they had not the definite evidence contained in Parker's 'Life of Sir Robert Peel,' vol. i. of which was first published in 1891, and vol. ii. in 1899, being the two volumes from which I have quoted.

There was a discussion in the House of Commons on March 22, 1816, with regard to convicts under sentence of death, in which it was stated that the Prince Regent

"felt a peculiar repugnance to that part of his duty which referred to the sanction of any execution. That in truth his Royal Highness never sanctioned such a sentence without the most poignant regret."—Cobbett's 'Parliamentary Debates,' vol. xxxiii. p. 538.

It seems to me to be only fair that the conduct of George IV. in this matter should be placed to his credit.

I should like to add a few words more about George IV., as I think his biographers have not made sufficient allowance for circumstances which go to some extent to mitigate his vices. His father was insane, and he himself at times suffered from delusions. He had, unfortunately, as his companions in early life men who were much older than himself, who were hard drinkers and gamblers. He was humane, kind to his servants and young people. He was also charitable; and let it never be forgotten that "charity shall cover the multitude of sins." HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See *ante*, pp. 3, 43, 84, 122, 163, 204, 243, 282, 324, 364.)

COL. CAMPBELL'S Regiment of Foot, which in 1916 is the Royal Scots Fusiliers, was formed in Scotland in 1678. In 1694 it was ordered to rank as the 21st Regiment and was then styled the "North British Fusiliers." About the beginning of the eighteenth century, the regiment was designated "Royal," although the date of and authority for the conferment of this distinction has never been ascertained. It retained the title of "21st (Royal North British Fusiliers) Regiment" until 1877 when "Scots" was substituted for "North British," and in 1881 "21st" was discontinued:—

Colonel Campbell's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel	John Campbel (1)	6 June 1739	*Lieut. Col.* 19 April 1712.
Lieutenant Colonel	*Sir* Andrew Agnew (2) ..	2 Nov. 1739	*Ensign*, 13 May 1705.
Major	Peter Halket (3)	2 Nov. 1739	*Captain*, 12 June 1717.
Captains	John Crosbie	25 Mar. 1724	*Ensign*, 1 Mar. 1703-4.
	Alexander Burnet	26 Dec. 1726	*Ensign*, 1705.
	Mungoe Mathie	5 May 1727	*Ensign*, 25 Aug. 1704.
	Barnaby Purcell	8 Feb. 1731-2	*Captain*, 26 June 1710.
	William Leslie	16 Jan. 1736-7	*Ensign*, 26 Dec. 1726.
	Thomas Oliphant	1 Sept. 1739	*Ensign*, 3 June 1721.
	William Nodding	7 Dec. 1739	*Ensign*, 1 Jan. 1707-8.
Captain Lieutenant	Gabriel Laban	7 Dec. 1739	1*st Lieut.* 23 Jan. 1722-3.

(1) Eldest son of the Hon. John Campbell, of Mamore. He had been Colonel of the 39th Foot from 1737 to 1739. In 1752 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 2nd (or Royal North British) Regiment of Dragoons, which he held until his death in 1770. He had succeeded his cousin as 4th Duke of Argyll on April 15, 1761.

(2) Of Lochnaw, 5th Baronet. He was Colonel of the 10th Regiment of Marines from 1746 to 1748, when it was disbanded. He died in 1771, then being Lieutenant-General.

(3) Succeeded his father as 2nd Baronet, of Pitfirran, in 1746. Colonel of the 44th Regiment in February, 1751, and was killed when commanding it, in action, against the Indians in North America (Braddock's expedition) in 1755.

Colonel Campbell's Regiment of Foot (*continued*).		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
First Lieutenants	Laur[e] Drummond	26 Oct. 1710.	——
	William Ross	24 Mar. 1728-9	*Ensign*, 18 Mar. 1708-9.
	Charles Clarke	5 Jan. 1722-3	*Ensign*, 23 June 1710.
	George Hay	7 June 1733	*Ensign*, 25 April 1718.
	David Kerr	13 May 1735	*Ensign*, 20 Jan. 1731-2.
	Alexander Sandilands	1 June 1739	*Ensign*, 5 Jan. 1732-3.
	Alexander Younge	1 June 1739	*Ensign*, 7 June 1733.
	Pat. Wemys	7 Dec. 1739	*Ensign*, 3 April 1734.
	John Maxwell	19 Jan. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 29 Dec. 1729.
	Thomas Brudenal	19 Jan. 1739-40.	——
Second Lieutenants	James Murray	25 Nov. 1710.	——
	Thomas Collins	22 April 1735.	——
	Wynne Johnson	13 May 1735	*Ensign*, 4 April 1734.
	John Gordon	16 Jan. 1736-7.	——
	William Flood	1 May 1739.	——
	John Campbell	1 June 1739.	——
	Norton Knatchbull (4)	2 ditto.	——
	Richard Newton	7 Dec. 1739.	——
	John Campbell Edmunston	19 Jan. 1739-40.	——

(4) Fourth son of Sir Edward Knatchbull, 4th Bart. He became Major in the regiment on April 30, 1752; left in 1757; and died on May 10, 1782.

The regiment here following (p. 34) was raised in 1689, and later was designated "The 22nd Regiment of Foot." In 1782 the additional title of "Cheshire" was given to it. In 1881, when the numbers of regiments were discontinued, the territorial title by which it is now known—"The Cheshire Regiment"—was retained:—

Brigadier General Pagett's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Brigadier General	Thomas Pagett, *as Colonel* (1)	15 Dec. 1738	*Captain*, 8 Mar. 1707.
Lieutenant Colonel	William Pinfold	23 Dec. 1717	*Captain*, 30 Aug. 1708.
Major	Edward Molesworth (2)	9 July 1737	*Ensign*, April 1707.
Captains	Henry Crofton	13 Aug. 1725	*Lieutenant*, 16 May, 1712.
	Charles Handasyd	29 Sept. 1729	*Lieutenant*, 1 Oct. 1715.
	Jeremiah Schaak	6 Dec. 1731	*Ensign*, 1706.
	Newton Barton	5 Nov. 1735.	——
	Richard Ellis	13 Aug. 1736	*Lieutenant*, 27 July 1717.
	William Congreve	1 May 1738	*Captain*, 25 Aug. 1737.
	John Hargrave	26 Oct. 1739	*Ensign*, 14 Feb. 1710.
Captain Lieutenant	Arch[d] Campbell	13 Aug. 1736	*Ensign*, 20 Aug. 1718.
Lieutenants	John Lyon	14 Oct. 1719	*Ensign*, 27 Aug. 1708.
	Robert Maynard	29 Sept. 1729	*Ensign*, 22 July 1715.
	Richard Brady	6 Dec. 1731	*Ensign*, 21 May 1708.
	Peter Chapelle	19 Oct. 1732	*Ensign*, 6 April 1709.
	Charles Archer	13 May 1735	*Ensign*, 28 May 1710.
	James Burleigh	5 Nov. 1735	*Ensign*, 8 Mar. 1725.
	Richard Nugent	1 Jan. 1735-6	*Ensign*, 29 July 1712.
	Thomas Handasyd, *Sen.*	7 Feb. 1735-6	*Ensign*, April 1725.
	Henry Erskine	13 Aug. 1736	*Ensign*, 20 June 1735.
	Archibald Carmichael	9 July 1739	*Ensign*, 10 May 1732.
Ensigns	William Horler	19 Oct. 1732.	——
	John Coats	13 Mar. 1733-4.	——
	Sir John St. Clair (3)	11 July 1735.	——
	Thomas Handasyd, *Jun.*	——	*Ensign*, 7 May 1729.
	Henry Malcome	5 Nov. 1735.	——
	John Campbell	8 Jan. 1735-6.	——
	John Dunbar	17 July 1739.	——
	George Kelly	3 Feb. 1739-40.	——
	John Millar	4 ditto.	——

(1) Was Colonel of the 32nd Regiment from 1732 to 1738. Died May 28, 1741.
(2) Fourth son of Robert, 1st Viscount Molesworth. Died Nov. 28, 1768.
(3) Is shown as Captain (*Sir* John St. Clair, *Bt.*) in the regiment in the Army List of 1755, commission dated Aug. 7, 1749. Existence of Baronetcy is doubtful. Became Major in 1754, and later served in America as Quartermaster-General, with local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Died at Elizabeth Town, New York, December, 1767.

The next regiment (p. 35) was raised in 1689 in Wales and the adjacent counties, and has at various times been designated "The Prince of Wales's Own Royal Welsh Fusiliers," "The Royal Welsh Fusiliers" (as it is called to-day), "The 23rd (or Royal) Regiment of Welsh Fusiliers," and "The 23rd Regiment of Foot (or Royal Welsh Fusiliers)." It should be noted that in 1740 there was only one Welsh-named officer in the regiment—Pryce:—

Colonel Peers's Regiment of Welsh Fusiliers.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel	Newsham Peers (1) ..	.. 23 Nov. 1739	*Ensign*, 25 April 1706.
Lieutenant Colonel	Cuthbert Ellison (2) ..	.. ditto	*Captain*, 11 April 1723.
Major	John Waite	.. 4 Sept. 1739	*Ensign*, Mar. 1719-20.
Captains	George Jackson ..	.. 25 Dec. 1726	*Lieutenant*, 1 Jan. 1707.
	Roger Lort	.. 16 July 1730	*Lieutenant*, 11 April 1708.
	William Hickman ..	.. 23 Mar. 1730-1	*Ensign*, 1 July 1717.
	Richard Bendyse ..	.. 1 Nov. 1733	*Ensign*, 17 Sept. 1721.
	James Carey	.. 10 Aug. 1737	*Ensign*, 1 May 1710.
	John Sabine	.. 28 Dec. 1738	*Ensign*, 24 June 1712.
	Henry Hickman ..	.. 3 Sept. 1739	*Ensign*, 24 Dec. 1710.
Captain Lieutenant	Arthur Taylor ..	.. ditto	*Lieutenant*, 21 Aug. 1718.
First Lieutenants ..	Alexander Johnson ..	.. 14 May 1720	*Ensign*, 23 May 1712.
	James Drysdale ..	.. 24 Sept. 1730	*Ensign*, 1 Aug. 1707.
	John Bernard	.. 25 Nov. 1731	*Ensign*, 13 Mar. 1718-19.
	John Weaver (3) ..	.. 8 Nov. 1732	*Ensign*, 25 June 1722.
	John Pryce (3) ..	.. 10 Aug. 1737	*Ensign*, 16 May 1729.
	Thomas Rodd ..	.. 3 Sept. 1739	*Ensign*, 24 Dec. 1720.
	William Izard	.. 17 Jan. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 7 Feb. 1735-6.
	Gregory Barners ..	.. 16 Jan. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 10 Dec. 1735.
	Arthur Forster (3) ..	.. 18 ditto.	——
	John Gregg	.. 19 ditto	*Ensign*, 31 Jan. 1735-6.
Second Lieutenants	Thomas Baldwin ..	.. 3 Mar. 1735-6.	——
	Nathaniel Bateman ..	.. 17 ditto.	——
	Charles Goodall ..	.. 23 July 1737.	——
	German Pole	.. 10 Aug. 1737.	——
	Joseph Sabine ..	.. 17 July 1739.	——
	William Bolton ..	.. 31 Aug. 1739.	——
	William Aubrey ..	.. 2 Feb. 1739-40.	——
	Phineas Bowles ..	.. 3 ditto.	——
	Horatio Sharpe ..	.. 4 ditto.	——

(1) Died in 1743 from wounds received in the battle of Dettingen.
(2) Eldest son of Robert Ellison, of Hebburn, co. Durham. Was M.P. for Shaftesbury, 1747-54, Died Oct. 11, 1785, then being General.
(3) Killed in the battle of Fontenoy, May 11, 1745.

J. H. Leslie, Major, R.A. (Retired List).

(*To be continued.*)

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S PALACE, ENFIELD: DR. ROBERT UVEDALE, SCHOLAR AND BOTANIST: THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENFIELD.

(See *ante*, pp. 361, 384.)

II. Dr. Robert Uvedale. (Part II.)

There has been some question as to Uvedale's merits as a botanist. The writer in the 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.,' who was Mr. Boulger himself, describes him as "schoolmaster and horticulturist." He has also been spoken of by other writers as "more of a florist" than a "botanist." I do not think that these attributes should be allowed to detract from his reputation as a botanist. In Hutchins's 'Hist. of Dorset' (vol. iii. p. 148) he is described, indeed, as "one of the greatest botanists of his day in Europe." Dr. Pulteney, however, speaks in more measured terms when he says ('Sketches of the Progress of Botany,' vol. ii. p. 30) that although Uvedale

"was not known amongst those who advanced the indigenous botany of Britain, yet his merit as a

botanist, or his patronage of the science at large, was considerable enough to incline Petiver to apply his name to a new plant, which Miller retained in his 'Dictionary,' but which has since passed into the genus Polymnia of the Linnæan system; the author has, nevertheless, retained *Uvedalia* as the trivial epithet."

"Horticulturist," "florist," and "arboriculturist" he certainly was, his garden of exotic productions at Enfield being especially famous. It was noticed in *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 188 (1794), where it is stated that in the matter of greenhouses and stoves—which were rare in England before the close of the seventeenth century—Charles Watts at Chelsea and Uvedale at Enfield led the way. Apparently at the time when this article was written, though the garden was still extensive, all traces of the greenhouses, or indeed of anything but the cedar, had disappeared. The same may be said of his "physic garden," if that ever was a distinct and separate one.

Uvedale's success as a botanist, however, does not rest solely upon his exotic gardens at Enfield, for he seems to have compiled during his long and busy life a collection of dried plants—or, as he calls it, his *hortus siccus*—which, it is believed, was sold on the death of his widow in 1740 to Sir Hans Sloane, and now, in fourteen folio volumes, forms part of the Sloane *Herbarium* in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, and represents vols. cccii.-cccxv. in that fine collection. I have heard it said that this acquisition of Sloane's *Herbarium* was the primary cause of the formation of the present Natural History Department of the British Museum.

Through the courtesy of Dr. A. B. Rendle, the Superintendent of the department, I was enabled—notwithstanding that it was wartime—to inspect this most interesting collection on a visit which I paid there last January for that purpose. I was much surprised at the wonderful state of preservation in which the specimens were, many of which must now be more than two centuries old. I cannot do better than describe it in Mr. Boulger's own terms:—

> "This collection, in fourteen thick volumes, having generally several specimens on a page, is as varied as it is extensive. It is arranged according to Ray's classification, and contains specimens of the earlier *genera*, *algæ*, lichens, mosses and ferns, though mainly made up of flowering plants. The plants are in admirable preservation, most of them being labelled in Dr. Uvedale's own handwriting."

It would seem as if the specimens had originally been preserved in smaller folio pages than those now shown, and were probably remounted when Sir Hans Sloane acquired them. I copied the following MS. title-page from the first of these volumes:—

> Collectio
> Plantarum siccatarum et dispositarum
> juxta methodum
> Joh: Raii (*in red ink*)
> in Historia plantarum generali
> et synopsi methodico Stirpium Britannicarum
> à
> Roberto Uvedale M.D.* Enfieldiensi (*in red ink*)
> et aliis.

Again, I prefer the description "scholar" to that of "schoolmaster" in the 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.' That he was a scholar of some eminence is clear—apart from his academic distinctions—from the fact that he was invited to, and did, contribute the 'Life of Dion' to the translation of Plutarch's 'Lives,' edited by Dryden and others, which appeared in 1684.

Many of Uvedale's letters are extant; some in the Sloane MSS. in the British Museum, which are very cursorily alluded to in Hutchins. Mr. Boulger speaks of these, the earliest of which is dated 1671, and the latest 1716/17, and of numerous others of his given in Nichols's 'Literary Illustrations' (vol. iii. pp. 321-57) and in the 'Richardson Correspondence,' ranging from 1695 to 1721. They would appear, however, to contain little of general interest.

I have recently been afforded the opportunity of inspecting the originals of some of these letters to Dr. Richard Richardson, the eminent Yorkshire physician and botanist, by the fortunate circumstance of the 'Richardson Correspondence,' which formed part of the library of the late Miss Richardson Currer, having been offered for sale in May and June last by Messrs. Sotheby & Co. of London, where it was on view for a few days previously, and I am accordingly able to make a few slight additions to Mr. Boulger's remarks. This very interesting collection fell to the substantial bid of 200*l.* offered by Mr. Quaritch, and I was at first very much afraid that this meant that it would "cross the pond." But I was much relieved when I learnt subsequently that it had been purchased for the Bodleian Library at Oxford, so that it will not, at all events, leave the country. I think that it is not very difficult, perhaps, to surmise why the governing body of the Bodleian should have been anxious to secure this treasure, for the most voluminous of all Dr. Richardson's

* This degree is incorrect. The "Dr." was certainly entitled to one of Divinity or of Laws, or of both, but not of Medicine.

correspondents is here shown to have been William Sherrard, the founder of the Chair of Botany at Oxford University. At the same time I could not help regretting that, if the Bodleian in its, comparatively speaking, financial straits, could afford to make this patriotic purchase, our own British Museum authorities should not have seen their way to secure it for the nation, so that it might have found its place there amongst the Sloane MSS., and thereby have enriched that collection by some fifty letters from the great physician and collector which it contained.

In May, 1699, Uvedale speaks of seventeen members of his household having had the smallpox within the compass of less than three months, eleven of them, including six of his own children, being down together. He seems, however, to have been as successful in their treatment as he was in warding off the plague from his school, for he reports them then as "all safe and well." In the same letter he speaks of his northern (?) plants being soon gone, and of their having given him only a "ghost visitt." In 1718 he refers to his *hortus siccus*, and speaks of plants in which his collection is weak or deficient. In his last letter in the collection —of Dec. 12, 1721—when in his 80th year, he speaks pathetically of his having been for the first time in his life seriously attacked by gout supervening on other trouble, and appeals to his friend for directions in "regiment or pharmacie." He complains that in consequence his garden is being neglected, as the weather has prevented him from going into it for some time; his chief remaining pleasure, apparently, then consisting in turning over the leaves of his *hortus siccus*. He also speaks of a visit recently paid him by William Sherrard, the first Professor of Botany at Oxford, another of Richardson's correspondents. Sherrard himself, in writing to Richardson in November, 1719, speaks of having recently seen his friend "Dr. Uvedale, who has got over an ugly fevour"; but this, apparently, did not prevent them from "daily drinking your health."

The body of Uvedale's letters would seem to be in the ordinary handwriting of the period, with the clear copperplate signature, "Rob Uvedale"—embellished somewhat with flourishes—at the end of each; his usual conclusion being the conventional "your obliged humble servant," softened in one or two instances into "affectionate humble servant." Nearly all the letters appear to have been written from "Enfeild," and had evidently been closed by seals in red wax bearing the Uvedale arms—*Argent, a cross moline gules*—fragments of which still remain.

I agree with Mr. Boulger in his conclusion that, if we had no other knowledge of its collector, his *herbarium* alone would be sufficient to vindicate Uvedale from Dawson Turner's description of him as "more of a florist than a botanist."*

And I would like, further, to believe with him that not only these species (*genus Uvedalia* of Petiver), but also the cedar that he planted and the *herbarium* that he collected, may for centuries to come keep alive the memory of Robert Uvedale.

J. S. Udal, F.S.A.

(To be continued.)

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(See 11 S. xi. 103, 183, 315; xii. 24, 276, 375; 12 S. i. 422; ii. 22, 141, 246, 286.)

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* See 'Extracts from Richardson Correspondence,' edited by Dawson Turner (1835), p. 15.

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'SOME FRUITS OF SOLITUDE': 'MORE FRUITS OF SOLITUDE.'—The anonymous editor of 'A Collection of the Works of William Penn,' 2 vols., folio, 1726, in the 'Life' prefixed to the first volume, under the year 1693 refers as follows to the publication of the first part of this little book of maxims, of which R. L. Stevenson was such an enthusiastic admirer:—

"Reflections and Maxims, relating to the Conduct of Human Life: an useful little book, which has also passed many Impressions."

A second edition was published the same year, a few months before Penn's first wife Gulielma Maria died, "with whom he had liv'd in all the *Endearments of that nearest Relation*, about Twenty One Years." King's Farm, Chorley Wood, an old timbered house where they were married in 1672, still exists.

In the year 1701-2 the Princess Anne of Denmark ascended the throne:—

"Our Author, being in the *Queen's* favour, was often at *Court*, and for his conveniency took Lodgings at *Kensington*: where he writ *More Fruits of Solitude, being a second Part of Reflections and Maxims relating to the Conduct of humane Life.*

Although it was written at this date, he does not seem to have published it till the year of his death, 1718, when it was added to the seventh edition of the first part. It was a copy of this edition which was with difficulty procured for the reprint of 1900, edited by Mr. Edmund Gosse, and bore the imprint: "London: Printed and Sold, by the Assigns of J. Sowle, at the Bible in George-Yard, Lombard Street, 1718."

The imprint of my own copy of the "Seventh Edition" differs from the foregoing: "London: Printed and Sold by Luke Hinde, at the Bible in George-Yard, Lombard Street [n.d.]."

Apparently both were styled "Seventh Edition," and issued from the same shop, but by different booksellers.

C. ELKIN MATHEWS.

Shire Lane, Chorley Wood, Herts.

THE NAME TUBANTIA.—The recent sinking of the largest American liner belonging to the Koninklijke Hollandsche Lloyd aroused my curiosity in respect of its name, Tubantia, Being unable to gain any satisfaction about its source, but finding that a Teutonic tribe which inhabited part of the lower Rhine lands was known as the Tubantes, I applied to my friend Mr. J. F. Bense of Arnheim, who kindly wrote me as follows:—

"As regards the name Tubantia, your surmise is correct. The Tubantes were a tribe in the east of Holland, the part which is now known by the name of Twente (or Twenthe), the east of the province of Overijssel, north of Gelderland, and a couple of hours' journey by rail from Arnheim. This district of Twente is the main seat of the industries in our country, and there is all our cotton industry. The Tubantia plied between Amsterdam and Buenos Ayres, and used to bring home large cargoes of cotton."

The principal towns of this region appear to be Enschede, Almelo, Hengelo, and Rijssen. N. W. HILL.

WILLIAM DAY, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER: HIS WIFE.—The 'Dictionary of National Biography,' in the lives of William Barlow, Bishop of Chichester, whose five daughters married five bishops, and his two sons-in-law, Herbert Westphaling, Bishop of Hereford, and William Day, Bishop of Winchester, states consistently that Anne Barlow married Westphaling and Elizabeth Barlow married Day. The source of this information is Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses' (vol. ii. p. 219). Cooper quotes from Day's will as if he derived his information from thence, whereas this, although it mentions Day's wife, does not give her name. The will can be seen at Somerset House (Prerogative Court, Drake 72).

On the other hand, I have before me two original deeds, in both of which her name is given as Anne. The one is a feoffment of William Cox, gent., William Day, mercer, Robert Silitoe, and William Raynor, by Robert Scrope, Thomas Ridley, and Francis Pigott, in the manor of Ockholt, near Bray, Berks, and bears date Aug. 30, 1583. At this time William Day was Provost of Eton, and the feoffees were to hold the manor for the sole use and enjoyment of his wife Anne for life, and after for his son and heir apparent William.

The other deed is an indenture of Nov. 7, the same year, between the Provost and his wife Anne of the one part and Thomas Ridley of the other part, relating to a fine to be levied of the same manor.

We have thus indisputable proof of the lady's name. It now remains to find a correction for that of Mrs. Westphaling.

HERBERT C. ANDREWS.

"SWANK."—In September, 1916, I was told by a maidservant that the well-known slang word "swank" had now an added signification:—

"When a man at the front and his young lady, or his wife if he has one, write to each other, they put 'Swank' outside their letters. It means 'Sealed with a nice kiss,' because the initials of the words spell 'swank.'"

Crosses put in letters to represent kisses have, I think, already received notice in 'N. & Q.' L. C. N.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

SECOND FORTUNE THEATRE.—Sir Walter Besant, in his survey of London, refers to the above theatre as meeting with a disaster similar to that which overtook the first Fortune Theatre, namely, destruction by fire. I have searched all the authorities, but cannot find any corroboration of this statement. Can any one supply it?

MAURICE JONAS.

"DR." BY COURTESY.—Poe in his tale of 'William Wilson' speaks of his old schoolmaster, the Rev. John Bransby, as Dr. Bransby, though he did not hold that degree. Perhaps some of your readers can say if it was customary in England to address clergymen by the title of "doctor," even when they were not entitled to it. In Scotland there would appear to have been some such practice, as Galt in his 'Annals of the Parish,' chap. xlvii., makes Mr. Cayenne address the Rev. Micah Balwhidder as "doctor," but the Rev. Micah is careful to say, "though I am not of that degree." Possibly Poe was following an American custom. In the old Grammar Schools of Scotland the assistant master was styled "the doctor." R. M. HOGG.

MONASTIC CHOIR-STALLS.—Why, in monastic churches, are the stalls in the choir arranged to face one another north and south, and not, as would seem more reasonable, to face the altar?

I am aware that in our cathedrals and parish churches the choir-stalls are arranged on the monastic plan, but I believe that it was not always so—that in pre-Reformation times the choristers were placed in the loft of the choir-screen, facing the altar.

Possibly this use was discontinued when people were taught to disbelieve in the Real Presence; but why should monks and other religious sit *vis-à-vis*?

M. R. KINSEY.

Frensham Place, Farnham, Surrey.

A LOST POEM BY KIPLING.—Prof. Turner prefaces his book on 'The Influence of the Frontier on History' with the following lines of Kipling's:—

And he shall desire loneliness, and his desire shall bring
Hard on his heels a thousand wheels, a people, and a king;
And he shall come back o'er his own track, and by his scarce cool camp
There he shall meet the roaring street, the derrick, and the stamp.

Mr. Kipling himself has forgotten where the poem was published, or what the rest of it is! Do your readers know the poem?

ERIC BATTERHAM.

16 Fonthill Road, Finsbury Park, N.

MARAT: HENRY KINGSLEY.—Had Henry Kingsley any historical authority for making out, in 'Mademoiselle Mathilde,' that Marat once lived in Dorsetshire? STUDENT.

WILLIAM CUMBERLAND.—According to *The Gent.'s Mag.*, 1792, pt. ii. p. 676, Lieut. William Cumberland, R.N., fourth son of Richard Cumberland, died July 9, 1792. According to the same authority for 1833, pt. i. p. 83, Rear-Admiral Cumberland, youngest son of the celebrated dramatist, died Nov. 15, 1833. The 'Book of Dignities' gives William as the Christian name of this Rear-Admiral. Had Richard Cumberland two sons bearing the same Christian name?

G. F. R. B.

SIR NASH GROSE, PUISNE JUSTICE OF THE KING'S BENCH.—According to the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' xxiii. 274, he was a son of Edward Grose of London. I wish to learn further particulars of his parentage, the date of his birth in 1740, and the date of his marriage with "Miss Dennett of the Isle of Wight." G. F. R. B.

MALET.—1. Can any reader enlighten me as to the connexion of the Uffords and Peytons and Dashwoods of East Anglia, with the Malet family? I have seen somewhere that the real name of the Uffords, Earls of Sussex, was Malet de Ufford; is this so?

2. Who were the following, and what connexion have they with the Somerset Malets? (i.) Sir Hugh Malet, styled first *miles* and then *dominus*, who witnessed documents at Salisbury from 1210 to 1223. Is he the same as Hugh Fichet or Malet of Enmore, Somerset, who died early in the century? (ii.) Francis Mallet, Dean of Lincoln during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Mary.

3. Can any one tell me where the Malets of Normanton, Yorkshire, came from, and whether there are any descendants alive to-day? If not, when did they die out?

4. Can any one supply me with the pedigrees of (i.) the Malets of Irby, Lincoln; (ii.) Mallets of Willoughby, Nottingham; (iii.) Mallets of Berkeley, Gloucestershire; (iv.) Malets of Normanton, Yorkshire?

G. MALET.

37 Porchester Square, Bayswater.

PAUL FLEETWOOD.—I am anxious to ascertain whether a certain Paul Fleetwood (baptized at Leyland, Aug. 9, 1688; buried at Kirkham, 1727) had any male descendants. He was a son of Richard Fleetwood of Rossall, grandson of Francis Fleetwood of Hakensall, and great-grandson of Sir Paul Fleetwood of Rossall. I have reason to believe that he had a son Henry Fleetwood, and a grandson Paul Fleetwood (born 1746, died 1808); and if any of your readers could help me in the matter, I should be very much obliged.

H. E. RUDKIN, Major.

MARTEN FAMILY.—I should be pleased to receive any information regarding: Edward Marten, Mayor of Winchelsea in 1700; W. Marten and Thos. Marten, who in 1753 signed the account book belonging to the Chamberlain of the Winchelsea Corporation; Edward Marten and his heirs, who in 1716 owned property in Winchelsea called the Firebrand. A. E. MARTEN.

North Dene, Filey, Yorkshire.

OFFICERS' "BATMEN."—There has been some correspondence lately in the English papers about officers' "batmen." I understand a "batman" is a personal attendant. I have been to India and other places in the Indian Ocean where Indians act as personal attendants. My "boy" or "bhoy" at one place in India was an elderly gentleman

with a heavy moustache; and in an English colony I had a *chokrah* to look after my personal comforts, but never heard the name "batman." Is it in 'Hobson-Jobson'? L. L. K.

[*Batman* is in the 'N.E.D.,' the first quotation being from Wellington's dispatches in 1809.]

THE SIGHT OF SAVAGES.—Is it a fact that in savages the sense of sight is exceptionally keen? What accounts of the matter are the best to refer to?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN

THE NINTH WAVE.—Is it still believed that the ninth wave is always the largest, and is there any scientific reason for the belief? I have been told that it is referred to in Tennyson's 'Holy Grail' and in Virgil's 'Æneid,' but cannot find the quotations. Will some reader kindly give me the exact references? Apparently it is also in Ovid's 'Tristia,' Bk. I., but again I have failed to find it, though I well remember reading the statement in one of the well-known Latin authors.

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

[The allusion to the ninth wave in Tennyson occurs in 'The Coming of Arthur'—in Bellicent's story of the naked babe cast upon the shore by the ninth wave,

gathering half the deep
And full of voices.

See also the discussion at 10 S. x. 445, 511; xi. 58. At the second reference DR. MAIDLOW supplied the lines in the 'Tristia,' I. Eleg ii. 49-50.]

PORDAGE, A PRIEST, 1685.—On Jan. 27 and 28 in this year Evelyn heard this man sing, after dinner, at the houses of Lord Sunderland and of Lord Arundel of Wardour. He was then "newly come from Rome," and Evelyn says: "Pordage is a priest, as Mr. Bernard Howard told me in private."

What was his Christian name, and what is known of him? Was he one of Samuel Pordage's brothers?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

COLLA DA CHRIOCH.—In Joyce's 'Irish Names of Places' we are told that Colla da Chrioch was one of the three Collas (brothers) who in A.D. 332 conquered the King of Ulster, and formed a new kingdom called in later times "Uriel," comprising the modern counties of Armagh, Louth, and Monaghan. Joyce says the name "Colla-da-Chrioch" means in Irish Colla of the Two Territories, and that many noble families in Ireland and Scotland reckon their descent from him. Can any of your readers supply information on the following points?—

1. The names and situation of the two territories which formed his surname.
2. Did he at any time reign as King of Uriel?
3. When did he die, and where was he buried?
4. When and how did his descendant MacUidhir become the possessor of the county Fermanagh?

R. M. MAGUIRE.
Bolckow Street, Middlesbrough.

CONSTABLE FAMILY.—Can any reader kindly send me a pedigree of the Constable family of Essex? John Maurice Constable, born in 1766-7, died at Wix in that county in 1843, his wife Mary having predeceased him in 1822. Their son, John Maurice, who died at an early age, is commemorated by a marble tablet in the church at Wix; and in the same churchyard is buried their daughter Mary, who married John Deane of Harwich in 1816. Probably these Constables are connected with John Constable, the artist, born in 1775, within a few miles of Wix.

H. R. LINGWOOD.
15 Richmond Road, Ipswich.

BISHOP, PRIVATE SECRETARY TO GEORGE III.—Can any reader supply, or suggest means of obtaining, the following particulars relating to a Private Secretary of George III. whose name was Bishop?—

1. The date of his death.
2. Where he died.
3. His Christian name.
4. His birthplace.
5. The names of his father and mother, and where they resided.
6. Any information relating to his family.

H. L. H. B.

OPERAS PERFORMED IN THE PROVINCES.—It was advertised in *The Flying Post* of Jan. 20/3, 1700:—

"On the 17th of January the Opera Dioclesian, was acted at Norwich, by Mr. Dogget's Company, the Duke of Norfolk's Servants, with great Applause, being the first that ever was attempted out of London."

Is there any evidence to show that this claim was ill-founded? A. F. R.

'SIR GAMMER VAUS.'—I have for a long time been acquainted with fragments of an old nonsense story which goes under the above name. It is made up of all manner of absurdities, and to the best of my recollection opened like this: "T'other night, Saturday morning about four o'clock in the afternoon a little before sunrise," and goes on in the same strain of contradiction. Are any of

your readers acquainted with this remarkable production, which, notwithstanding its nonsensical character, has a good deal of wit about it as it goes on? W S.

"PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT."—Can any reader tell me what was the origin and meaning of "Members' Privileges," and the date when they were first started and when they ceased, such as the right of franking letters, which appears to have had its rise soon after 1660? An old writer says:—

"We may notice that though members' privileges and immunities were numerous and important, they have frequently been counterbalanced by some little peril. That same touchy jealousy of anything that looked like an infringement of Parliamentary rights, or a touching of Parliamentary dignity, was apt occasionally to turn rather severely on individuals within the House as well as without. A member was once sent to the Tower for 'speaking out of season,' and Sir William Widdrington and Sir Herbert Price were similarly committed merely for bringing in candles when the august assembly did not wish to have them."

I shall be grateful for any information.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

Replies.

RALPH BOHUN: CHRISTOPHER BOONE.

(12 S. ii. 321.)

THE special privileges which Founder's kin formerly enjoyed at Winchester College were abolished by an Ordinance, dated June 5, 1857, which the Oxford University Commissioners framed for the College under powers given by an Act of Parliament of 1854, 17 and 18 Vict. c. 81. I say that, at the outset of this attempt to answer MR. JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT'S query concerning Ralph Bohun's pedigree, because there is one at least of the College officials who continues to receive applications based upon the idea that the privileges still exist.

When Ralph Bohun became a Founder's Kin Scholar here in 1655, two rules, which lasted until 1857, were already in force:—

1. The number of the Scholars of this class who might be at the College at any one time was limited to ten.

2. A candidate who was neither a Fiennes nor a Bolney had to prove his descent from an ancestress who had belonged by birth to one or other of those families. The family of Fiennes descended from the Founder's own sister Agnes, and the family of Bolney from Alice, his father's sister. The Fiennes pedigree was the subject of a note of mine at 10 S. xii. 123. The Bolney claim was recognized as early as 3 Hen. V. (1415), when Bartholomew, son of John Bolney of Bolney, Sussex, was admitted to the College as "C. F." (*Consanguineus Fundatoris*). This Bartholomew Bolney became a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and there used to be a brass in West Firle Church, Sussex, commemorating him and his wife Eleanor. See Gage's 'Antiquities of Hengrave in Suffolk,' p. 227. Some of his descendants in the male line were of Witheringsett, Suffolk, and others were of Tilehurst, Berks. See Metcalfe's 'Visitations of Suffolk,' p. 10, and 'Visitations of Berkshire' (Harl. Soc., vol. lvi.) i. 72.

There was a third family, the Wykehams or Wickhams of Swalcliffe, Oxfordshire, who more than once made strenuous efforts to establish their claim to be a root C. F. stock, but they were never able to produce convincing evidence in support of their case, which was that our Founder, William of Wykeham, was descended from a cadet of their house.

The College possesses a manuscript book of C. F. pedigrees, now kept in the muniment room. It is the book which the late G. E. Cokayne, the Herald, mentions in his 'Barker of Great Horwood, Bucks, and Newbury, Berks' (see 'Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica,' 3rd S., vol. iii.). I value a copy which he gave me of the Barker pedigree. The College book was, no doubt, compiled with care, from the best available sources, for practical use whenever a claim to be C. F. needed consideration; but it is after all only a compilation, written mainly in the earlier part of the eighteenth century, and caution must be exercised in the acceptance of its contents. According to this book, Ralph Bohun, the Scholar of 1655, was C. F. whether he relied on his father's descent or on his mother's.

According to the book (pp. 3, 13, 21), his father Abraham was son of an earlier Ralph Bohun, of Counden (or Coundon), Warwickshire, and Prudence, daughter of William Howel or Hovel by Prudence, daughter of John Danvers of Culworth, Northants; and the said John Danvers, whose wife was Dorothy, daughter of William Rainsford of Tewe, Oxfordshire, was son of William Danvers of Culworth and Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Fiennes, great-grandfather of the Richard Fiennes who obtained, in 1603, a patent recognizing his right by inheritance to the ancient Barony of Saye and Sele. The foregoing pedigree agrees with that of Bohun or Boun of Coundon, as

printed in 'Visitation of Warwickshire, 1682-3' (Harl. Soc., vol. lxii.), pp. 39-41.

According to the same book (pp. 3, 13, 21, 29), Ralph Bohun's mother Elizabeth was daughter of George Bathurst of Howthorpe, Thedingworth, Northants, and Market Harboro', Leicestershire, and Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Villiers of Howthorpe by Mary, daughter of George Turpin; and the said George Turpin, whose wife was Anne Quarles of London, was son of Sir William Turpin of Knaptoft, Leicestershire, and Elizabeth, sister of the above-mentioned Richard Fiennes who obtained the patent of 1603. So says the book, but mark the sequel.

As MR. WAINEWRIGHT has already stated, and as the book also states (pp. 29, 45), the said George Bathurst, Ralph Bohun's maternal grandfather, who had thirteen sons* and four daughters, was the father of Sir Benjamin Bathurst, father of Allen, 1st Earl Bathurst; and the Earl and his brothers Peter (of Clarendon Park, Wilts) and Benjamin (of Lydney, Gloucestershire) were each of them blessed with issue—in fact, Benjamin, who married twice, had no fewer than thirty-six children (see Baker's 'Northamptonshire,' ii. 203; 1 S. vi. 106; ix. 422). Between 1742 and 1838 fourteen members of the Bathurst family, all descendants of Sir Benjamin, the Earl's father, became Scholars at Winchester, and nine of these were admitted to the College as C.F. Six of the nine afterwards proceeded as C. F. to Wykeham's other foundation, New College, Oxford, where also there were privileges reserved for Founder's kin. Two of the six were Henry Bathurst, that liberal-minded Bishop of Norwich, and his son Benjamin Bathurst, the British envoy to the Court of Vienna who was mysteriously murdered in 1809 (see 2 S. ii. 48, 95, 137; 7 S. xii. 307, 354; 11 S. iii. 46, 90). So the family provided the Colleges with some notable *alumni*.

However, in or about the year 1836 the authorities at New College requested Heralds' College to scrutinize the pedigree upon which the Bathursts had been relying, with the result that a flaw was found in it, and their claim to be C. F. was upset. What the flaw was I do not know, but if Kirby ('Annals,' p. 106, n. 1) is to be trusted, it was discovered that George Bathurst's wife Elizabeth Villiers was not descended from Sir William Turpin and his wife Elizabeth Fiennes. This discovery affected not only the Bathursts, but other families also, such as the Pyes, the Bragges, and the Bullers, whose claims had rested on theirs.

It is stated in Nichols's 'Leicestershire,' iv. 225, that George Bathurst's wife Elizabeth Villiers had for her mother, not Mary, daughter of George Turpin, Sir William Turpin's son, but Sibilla, sister of Sir George Turpin, Sir William Turpin's father. If Nichols was right on this point, then the flaw in the Bathurst pedigree, as given in the College book, is clearly disclosed.

If the Bathursts were not C. F., it follows that Ralph Bohun had no valid claim to be C. F. through his mother. H. C.

Winchester College.

There is a pedigree of Boone in Drake's 'Blackheath,' p. 223, not, however, precise. There is on p. 222 an account of Christopher Boone, merchant: "Born at Taunton, Somerset, a member of the Devonshire family seated at Boone's Place, Dartmouth."

A foot-note states that according to Evelyn "Mr. Boone was related to Dr. Bohun, Fellow of New Coll."

Dr. Drake states:—

"Mr. T. Streatfeild sketched these arms in the chapel at Lee: Bohun (ancient). The bend differenced or, and charged with three escallops gules, impaling the ancient coat of the Barons Brewer differenced by a chief vairée. (The arms of Sir Gilb. de B., *t.* Edw. II., and of Gilb. B., Serjeant-at-Law, *t.* Chas. I.—Dugd., 'Origin. Ju.,' 331). Crest, a pair of bull's horns or, issuing from a ducal coronet gules."

C. Boone married Mary Brewer.

"Mark Noble states that Tho. Boone, M.P., to conceal his obscure origin, pretended descent from the Earls of Hereford. The arms certainly resembled those of the great Bohuns. The transition from Bohun to Boon can be seen in the parish register of Bishop's Teignton, Devon."

It is stated that Lee Place was sold Oct. 22, 1824. R. J. FYNMORE.

GREATEST RECORDED LENGTH OF SERVICE (12 S. ii. 327, 397).—Although it falls short by four years of the longest tenure recorded at the above reference, the case of the last three incumbents of Hartland, North Devon, is worthy of record. The Rev. Francis Tutté was appointed in 1755 and resigned in 1796, although he did not die until 1824, at the age of 94. The Rev. William Chanter, who had been assistant curate since 1787, succeeded him, and held the living until his death in 1859, at the age of 92. The Rev. Thomas How Chope followed, and continued until his death in 1906, at the age of 81. Thus be-

* See 3 S. viii. 127, 177, 217.

tween them they covered a period of 151 years.

What, however, is still more remarkable is that the last two served the same church over a period of nearly 120 years, viz. from Feb. 11, 1787, when Mr. Chanter first signed the Register, until Oct. 30, 1906, the date of Mr. Chope's death, though it must be admitted that the former was non-resident from 1842 until his death, the duty being actually performed during that period by a succession of assistant curates. With regard to the first, it does not appear that he was ever resident, though he visited the parish at Christmas, 1755, and baptized two children there. It is worth noting that Mr. Chanter's son, the Rev. John Mill Chanter, who married Charles Kingsley's sister, was Vicar of Ilfracombe for fifty-one years, and died in 1893, at the age of 84. R. PEARSE CHOPE.

EAR TINGLING: CHARM TO "CUT THE SCANDAL" (12 S. ii. 310).—There is an old Derbyshire couplet which runs :—

> Left for love, and right for spite;
> Either left or right is good at night.

A good many years ago an old lady was heard to say on the occasion of her ear "burning" : "I'll wet it, and then they will bite their tongue,"; and, suiting the action to the word, she wet her finger and touched her ear with it. CHARLES DRURY.

12 Ranmoor Cliffe Road, Sheffield.

"Right for love, left for spite," is a saying that I have known all my life. To cut the spell the person whose left ear tingles should tie a loop in a piece of string or a leather lace. Some used to tear up a tuft of grass and throw it away, and this was common in parts of Derbyshire. To do something in a rough or violent manner was often considered a good way to stop the working of a spell. THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Southfield, Worksop.

EDWARD HAYES, DUBLIN, AND HIS SITTERS (12 S. ii. 350).—He was a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy. I have a clever miniature by him, signed ; his son Michael Angelo was also a member, and was secretary to that Academy, 1856-70.

Of the fifteen "sitters" I find the following :—

J. D. Brett was Capt. John Davey, of 1842, and retired as major in 1852.

Wm. R. A. Campbell was William Richard Newport, captain 1842.

Castlemaine was the 3rd Baron, then aged 58, dying in 1869.

Conyngham was the 2nd Marquis, then aged 53, dying in 1876 as a major-general.

Lieut. Cust was ensign and lieutenant Coldstream Guards, Horace William ; and having just joined was—by adding rank to his name—appreciative of the extra privilege enjoyed by Guardsmen.

J. Farrer was Capt. John, of 1847.

Wm. Fitzgerald was William Henry, paymaster, ranking as lieutenant of 1833, 2nd Battalion 60th King's Royal Rifle Corps, aged then about 35.

Matthew Fortescue was the Hon. George Matthew, captain on half-pay, 25th Light Dragoons.

J. F. Wittel Lyon was Henry Dalton Wittit, lieutenant of 1847, 2nd Royal North British Dragoons.

J. B. Macdonald was the Hon. J. W. Bosville, a major on half-pay.

J. S. Mansergh was John S., a retired lieutenant, 1850.

Charlie B. Molyneux was Charles Berkeley, then a lieutenant, obtaining his troop in 1850.

George Paget was Lieut.-Col Lord George Augustus Frederick, commanding the 4th Light Dragoons, 1846.

Wm. St. (?) Sandes was Capt. W. Stephen, 1847.

J. Goosey Williams was Samuel Toosey, a captain 2nd Royal North British Dragoons, 1847. HAROLD MALET, Col.

Two of the sitters can easily be identified as Lord George Paget, son of the 1st Marquis of Anglesey, and at the period in question commanding the 4th Light Dragoons, then quartered in Ireland.

C. B. Molyneux was an officer in the same regiment, and the illegitimate son of a certain Hon. George Molyneux, brother or uncle of the Lord Sefton of that day.

Castlemaine and Conyngham are presumably the peers bearing those titles. H.

E. Hayes, who worked chiefly as a portrait painter in water colour and miniature, was born in the county of Tipperary in 1797. He studied drawing under J. S. Alpenny or Halfpenny and at the Dublin Society's School. Early in life he taught drawing at various schools, and also practised as a miniature painter in Clonmel, Waterford, and Kilkenny. In 1830 he sent his first contribution to the Royal Hibernian Academy, and in the following year he went to Dublin and practised as a miniature painter.

From this time until 1863 he was a constant exhibitor in the Royal Hibernian Academy. He was elected an Associate of that Academy in March, 1856, and a Member

in February, 1861. He died in Dublin on May 21, 1864, and was buried at Glasnevin.

Hayes was married in 1819, and was father of Michael Angelo Hayes, a well-known painter of horses and military subjects. A portrait of Edward Hayes as a boy, executed by J. S. Alpenny or Halfpenny, is in the National Gallery of Ireland.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

DUNS SCOTUS will find a biographical sketch and two portraits of this painter in vol. i. of W. G. Strickland's 'Dictionary of Irish Artists,' 8vo, London and Dublin, 1913. Castlemaine was evidently Richard, 3rd Baron (1791-1869); and Conyngham, Francis Nathaniel, 2nd Marquess (succeeded 1832, died 1876). They were both soldiers, and probably the other sitters were their fellow-officers stationed in Dublin in the years mentioned. A reference to the Army Lists of those years would doubtless give some additional information.

EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER.'

AMERICANISMS (12 S. ii. 287, 334).—At first I imagined that our good friend MR. JOHN LANE was in a jocular mood when he wrote under this head, but presently it occurred to me that he has spent the greater part of his life in London, where English of the most anæmic kind is current, and many genuine English words which are used in Devon and elsewhere are unknown. "Rare," as meaning underdone, is usual in Scotland and the North of England, and I have used it in other parts of the country without being misunderstood; it may be that if food prices continue to go up, "rare" meat will have another meaning, and we shall have to alter our dictionaries.

"Fall" I have always regarded as an Americanism. It is not even now in common use in most parts of the country for the season from which we are now suffering. It is not as good a word as "autumn," which has been in general use in our time and long before. Not only Keats, but Chaucer, Tindale, Shakespeare, Walton, Milton, Phillips, Southey, Tennyson, Morris, Donne, Langhorne, Fuller, Burns, Thomson, Hood, and Logan used it; and doubtless many others. Since 1810, Liverpool has had an annual Autumn Exhibition of pictures, &c., a long record which almost establishes the somewhat unusual employment of the word as an adjective.

"Jack" is good old English for "Knave," and in common use.

The carrying of a stick or umbrella in town streets is usual in London and in Edinburgh in my youth we should have expected to catch cold as the result of going out without one. But in many parts of provincial England, including Liverpool, this reminiscence of the ancestral anthropomorphous ape is unusual—here, as in New York, a man carrying a stick is at once recognizable as a stranger, or a person out of employment. Some of us used to carry purses, but not many, except perhaps watch-chain attachments for gold. The latter are now of necessity quite out of use, and in these war-times few of us have much need for purses.

In Glasgow doctors in a middling practice affect (or used to affect) consulting rooms in busy streets, usually in buildings intended for shops, where they attended at fixed hours. These were, I believe, styled offices, but I have never heard the word applied to a "surgery" or consulting room attached to a doctor's residence.

E. RIMBAULT DIBDIN.

64 Huskisson Street, Liverpool.

"Rear," signifying "underdone," is, or till lately was, commonly to be heard in North Lincolnshire. "Fall," meaning "autumn," was constantly used by elderly villagers thirty-five years ago. Though I have not heard either of the words lately, it is probable that they are still generally current among farm-people. The rapid decay of dialect is not so noticeable on outlying farms as it is in large villages and little market towns. Many words erroneously considered as mere Americanisms are still current in the rural districts of the British Islands.

I may add that "fall" occurs in a Lincolnshire "print-book":—

"Th' esh-tree 'at grew i' th' hoss-cloase blew up i' th' wind last fall."—'Tales and Rhymes in the Lindsey Folk-Speech,' by Mabel Peacock, 1886.

Surely, the word is also used occasionally in ordinary English literature. R. E.

In mid-nineteenth-century days I used frequently to hear the word "cricket" in Northamptonshire. It, however, referred to a low, four-legged stool, which is the meaning given in Miss Baker's 'Northamptonshire Glossary' and also in Wright's 'Provincial Dictionary.'

The word "Jack"=the knave of cards, has been familiar to me all my life, both in Northamptonshire and Warwickshire. It also duly appears in Baker and Wright.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

THE WARDROBE OF SIR JOHN WYNN OF GWYDYR (11 S. x. 469, 518).—A question was asked at the former reference as to the meaning of "Pteropus" in the following extract from an inventory of the year 1616: "One suite of *Pteropus*, laced with silke and golde lace; another suite of *Pteropus*, laced with greene silke lace."

It was suggested that Thomas Pennant, who printed the inventory in his 'Tours in Wales,' 1783, put the word in italics as he was puzzled by it. His son David Pennant, in the edition of 1810, and Sir John Rhys, in his edition of 1883, kept the word in italics, and offered no explanation. It is certain that the material is "Peropus." See the 'N.E.D.,' where "Peropus" is defined as "a kind of fabric used in the early part of the seventeenth century, the same as or similar to Paragon." "Paragon," by the same authority, is defined as "a kind of double camlet; a stuff used for dress and upholstery in the seventeenth and early eighteenth century." Among the varieties of spelling for "Peropus" the 'N.E.D.' gives "Piropus" and "Pyropus."

The date of Sir John Wynn's inventory is 1616, and that the material in question was fashionable at this time is shown by the occurrence among the dramatis personæ of Ruggle's 'Ignoramus,' first acted on March 8, 1614/15, of a tailor (*vestiarius*) with the name Pyropus. J. S. Hawkins, in his commentary on the play, does not give the explanation.

EDWARD BENSLY.

THE FRENCH AND FROGS (12 S. ii. 251, 293, 351).—In

"A Treatise of all Sorts of Foods.....Written originally in French by the Learned M. L. Lemery, Physician to the King and Member of the Royal Academy Translated by D. Hay, M.D..... The Third Edition.....London.....MDCCXLV."

chap. lxix. is entitled 'Of Frogs,' and begins thus:—

"There are several Sorts of Frogs, which differ in Bigness, Colour, and according to the Place where they are bred. Your Sea-Frogs are monstrous, and not us'd for Food. Your Land-Frogs, called in Latin *Ranæ Sylvestres*, are very near like unto your Water-Frogs, only that they are smaller: They are not eaten neither: But Water-Frogs are much us'd; and you ought to chuse those that are plump, fat, fleshy, green, and such as have been catched in clear and pure Water."

After stating their medical properties as food, and recommending them to "young and bilious People, who have a good Stomach, and are wont to much Exercise," the writer proceeds to 'Remarks,' the first of which is: "The Water-Frog is an Insect well known."

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

Although I have sat out many *tables d'hôte* in France, I can only remember being offered frogs' legs upon one occasion. This was at the well-known Lille et D'Albion, Paris, so largely patronized by English travellers. The dish did not appear to "catch on" with the guests. The delicacy was so disguised in sauce, it was difficult to tell what we were eating.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

FOURTEENTH-CENTURY GLASS (12 S. i. 267, 335, 375, 457).—The question of the bishop's ring is connected with another, formerly studied in 'N. & Q.,' that of the 'Wedding Ring and Left-Handed Marriage.' (See 11 S. xii. 258, 310, 366.) Both the bishop's ring and the wedding ring had to be worn on the fourth finger of the right hand; as for the bishop, the ring was a symbol of his spiritual marriage with his church.

That the ring was sometimes worn on the second finger of the same hand is shown in the example in stained glass and in the painting by Giotto, the only document of an early date quoted by your correspondent (12 S. i. 375). The apparent contradiction between these two different facts is explained by M. C. Enlart in his 'Dictionnaire d'archéologie française, III. Costume,' p. 344. According to Guillaume Durand ('De Ritibus Ecclesiæ,' II. ix. 37) the bishop had to wear his ring on the fourth finger, when he was officiating, but in any other circumstance—for instance, when only blessing—he wore it on the second finger "because this one was called *silentiarius* or *salutaris*." But, as a rule, it had always to be reserved to the right hand; the Pope Gregory IV., at the beginning of the ninth century, ordained so in his 'De cultu Pontificum,' and forbade any account being taken of the old idea about the fourth finger of the left hand and its connexion with the heart by means of a vein (*loc. cit.* C. Enlart), being adopted as the ring-finger for that reason.

It is very likely that the monuments upon which Prof. Macalister grounded his opinion, quoted at 12 S. i. 376, are of a rather late period, as are most of the examples given by the MARQUIS DE TOURNAY. The rules of liturgy were then in full decay. On the other hand, the precious stone on the ring had an increasing importance, though the amethyst was not yet, as far as I know, the only jewel to be worn, as it is now, by the bishops in Catholic countries. In old times the ring of a bishop might be of any shape or design, as, for instance, that of a cable, no

special rule existing about that; I would suggest that the rings in the form of a cable should be studied, and I recommend for that, of course, the precious works of Gay and Dom Cabrol.

As for the dimension of the rings, they had to be large enough to be worn above the liturgical gloves, because the bishops usually wore gloves both in reverence for the sacred unction, and in order to prevent them from touching anything with their naked hands (according to the ceremonial for consecrating the Kings of France written by order of Charles V., quoted by C. Enlart, *loc. cit.*, p. 384).

PIERRE TURPIN.

Folkestone.

"FAUGH-A-BALLAGH" (12 S. ii. 350).—"The Faugh-a-Ballagh Boys" was, and probably is, one of the nicknames of the 1st Battalion Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers). John S. Farmer in 'The Regimental Records of the British Army,' 1901, p. 203, says that the nickname came from the war cry of the 87th at Barossa: "Fag an Bealac"="Clear the way." The name is apparently changed familiarly into "The Old Fogs." See 'Nicknames & Traditions in the Army,' published by Gale & Polden, 1891, p. 106.

At the time of the battle of Barossa the regiment was "The 87th (The Prince of Wales's Irish) Regiment of Foot."

The nicknames of the 2nd Battalion, the 89th, were, and probably are, "Blayney's Bloodhounds" and "The Rollickers."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

In a foot-note to a poem of this title (*recte* "Fag an Bealach") by Sir Chas. Gavan Duffy, he says "Fag an Bealach" ("Clear the road"), or, as it is vulgarly spelt, "Faugh a Ballagh," was the cry with which the clans of Connaught and Munster used in faction fights to come through a fair with high hearts and smashing shillelahs. The regiments raised in the South and West took their old shout with them to the Continent. The 87th or Royal Irish Fusiliers, from their use of it, went generally by the name of "The Faugh a Ballagh Boys." "Nothing," says Napier in his 'History of the Peninsular War,' "nothing so startled the French soldiers as the wild yell with which the Irish regiments sprang to the charge"; and never was that haughty and intolerant shout raised in battle, but a charge swift as thought, and fatal as flame, came with it, like a rushing incarnation of "Fag an Bealach."

EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER.'

[MR. ARCHIBALD SPARKE thanked for reply.]

"HAT TRICK" (12 S. ii. 70, 136, 178, 375).—When I first went to Eton in 1863, the getting of three wickets with successive balls was called "bowling a gallon," and the bowler was supposed to be awarded a gallon of beer. Whether this was a local phrase or not I cannot tell.

"YORKER" (12 S. ii. 209, 276, 376).—In those days what is now called a "yorker" was universally called a "tice," as the batsman was enticed to hit at it as if it were a half-volley. I believe the word arose from the fondness of some Yorkshire players for this particular ball. The derivation "yerk" would appear to indicate some difference in its delivery, whereas the bowler's action is exactly the same whether he sends down a half-volley or a yorker.

JOHN MURRAY.

50 Albemarle Street, W.

PHILIP WINTER [*sic*, but *recte* WINTON] (12 S. ii. 266).—I am much interested in the subject of this query by S. T., but, from Winton family papers and MS. notes in my possession, it is evident that "Winter" must be either a mistake or misprint for Winton.

I have a copy of the entry of Philip Winton's marriage with Hannah North, at Elland, March 2, 1772; and an original letter from Capt. James Winton, dated March 26, 1841, in which he mentions that his father married Hannah, daughter of Isaac North, a farmer and coal-merchant at Wibsey, near Bradford, co. York. In another letter he states that

"Philip Winton, my father, was born in Herefordshire; where he was christened I do not know, but from what I have heard he was not more than 22 years older than myself. Therefore it must be, I presume, about the year 1750, or a little before."

Strange to say, he did not know his grandfather's Christian name. "My late father's mother was living when I was a young man," he writes in another letter, "but I never saw her, nor do I know where she was buried, but, I believe in Herefordshire."

James Winton, the first child of Philip Winton by Hannah North, was born Dec. 5, 1772, at Dumfries, where his father's regiment (presumably the 4th or King's Own Regiment of Foot) was then stationed. He obtained a commission as ensign in the North Middlesex Militia, March 26, 1798; served with the 17th Foot in the expedition to Holland, August to October, 1799, when "H.R.H. the Duke of York was pleased to promote him to a Lieutenancy, Signed in the Field of Battle"; captain and adjutant

2nd Salop Militia, 1803; and adjutant 3rd (Wisbech) Battalion Cambridge Volunteers, 1807-8. He was on the half-pay list from 1802 to 1852; and died at Bonningues, near Calais, Feb. 5, 1852, aged 80.

The Wintons were an old Herefordshire family. A pedigree of the Wintons of Thornbury was entered at the Visitation in 1683, but no Philip Winton appears to have been baptized there between 1740 and 1750. Perhaps some local antiquary can supply the missing link. R. G. F. U.

Services Club, W.

"CARDEW" (12 S. ii. 299, 336, 397).—In a pedigree among my late father's papers, he being F. B. Garnett, C.B., the descent is described of Dr. Cornelius Cardew (1748-1831) as seventh from John Cardue, who married Margaret Moore, Aug. 15, 1564; together with a communication, dated July 30, 1886, to my father, by Dr. Richard Garnett, C.B., British Museum, enclosing a copy of a singular entry in the Parish Register of St. Erme, county of Cornwall, respecting the death and resurrection of Francis Carthew, rector in 1699, as follows :—

"Francis Carthew, minister of St. Erme, died one night and revived the next morning, by the operation of the mighty God, and now records this truth. He was not put into a coffin, but died in his bed. And unless thou believes that God can rise the dead, He will damn thee forever. He died lastly in July, 1731."

"Mary Lukey Cardew, daughter of Samuel and Blanch Warren, died at Saint Erme on September 11th, 1808, in the 55th year of her age, and was inhumed at Truro, her native place. As a memorial of her friendly disposition, unaffected piety, and faithful discharge of her various duties as daughter, sister, wife, and mother this marble was erected by her husband, Cornelius Cardew, D.D., Rector."

This latter was known as the "Schoolmaster of the West," and his first wife, Elizabeth Brutton, was an ancestress of mine, as also of Sir Frederic Cardew, K.C.M.G., who has lately compiled a list numbering over one hundred descendants of this union now serving as commissioned officers in the present European war.

From lines written for the anniversary of Truro Grammar School in 1829, quoted in Polwhele's 'Biographical Sketches in Cornwall,' vol. i., are these :—

And thou, Cardew, dear venerable sage!
O rich in virtue as thou art in age;
Shall we forget from whom instruction came
Which pointed thus to fortune and to fame?

Ah no! as long as learning shall endure
Amidst these walls still classically pure,
So long her sons shall own thy dignity,
Themselves still honouring while they honour thee.

In my early days, when staying with the late Surgeon-General Turner, who had formerly been the medical officer of my grandfather Sir John Laurie's battery of Bombay Horse Artillery, I used to visit at his house in Marlborough Buildings, Bath, Inspector-General Cardew, the retired chief of the Indian Medical Service.

Dr. Turner, who was a jocular local character, said Cardew was pronounced as if spelt Cadew, the reverse of "You cad." But this, of course, although true, was intended for a joke, as he was a great friend of the Cardew family, which has given so many gallant sons to the service of the State.

I hope my remarks, including several different spellings of this surname, may interest your correspondents and help to elucidate the real meaning of the name.

F. W. R. GARNETT.

The Wellington Club.

NAVAL RECORDS WANTED, *c.* 1800 (12 S. ii. 330, 375, 398).—There exist at the Record Office the following naval records, among others, of the date in question :—

1. Steele's (printed) 'Royal Navy List'—to be seen by permission only. Students have no right to it.
2. Royal Navy and Marine Commission Lists.
3. Ships' Muster Books.
4. Ships' Log Books.

The books of the Statira would show when D. B.'s great-grandfather was first borne on her, and when he left, and the names of the ships from and to which he was transferred on those respective occasions.

The Commission Lists would give the date of his first and subsequent commissions and retirement.

I have myself worked out in this way the whole naval career of John Thurtell, the murderer, who was for some years in the Marines, and have been able to show that on the day when San Sebastian fell, he was not there, as was alleged, but his ship was moored in St. Helen's Roads.

ERIC R. WATSON.

JAMES FENTON, RECORDER OF LANCASTER (12 S. ii. 266).—John Fenton Cawthorne, M.P. Lincoln, January, 1783, till expelled the House, May 2, 1796 (see *Gent. Mag.*, 1796. part ii. pp. 839, 928); M.P. Lancaster, 1806 to 1807, 1812 to 1818, and 1820 till he died, March 1, 1831; defeated candidate at Preston, 1780, Lancaster, 1780, 1802, 1807, and 1818; seconded the Address, Jan. 21, 1790; of Wyerside, Lancashire; son of James Fenton, who married Elizabeth

daughter of John Cawthorne, and took the surname of Cawthorne in May, 1781 (whom he succeeded as Recorder of Lancaster, December, 1791); matriculated from Queen's College, Oxford (as Fenton), April 29, 1771, aged 18; created M.A., June 1, 1775; admitted to Gray's Inn, Feb. 9, 1792; took the additional surname of Cawthorne between 1775 and 1780; married Hon. Frances Delaval, third daughter of Lord Delaval, and came into a large fortune on that nobleman's death, May 21, 1808. He was colonel of the Westminster Battalion of the Middlesex Militia from May 21, 1791 (being granted the rank of colonel in the army so long as that regiment was embodied, March 14, 1794), till April, 1796, when he was tried by court martial and found guilty on several charges. His successor was made colonel July 25, 1796. W. R. W.

St. Newlyn East (12 S. ii. 228, 317).—The cross in the churchyard of St. Newlyn East was erected as a memorial to those who died of typhoid fever in 1880. The disease raged in the little village, and 130 were stricken, though only between twenty and thirty died, and "many of these were taken away for burial." The diocesan chaplain of Truro (Rev. A. L. Price) sends me the following particulars of the memorial:—

"The disease was evidently caused by the drinking of bad water. The village is still badly supplied with drinking water, having only three wells from which to obtain its supply. The cross was erected in the churchyard during the vicariate of Archdeacon Du Boulay. I gather that practically all the parish contributed to the fund for a memorial It is said that the stone upon which the cross stands is the base of the old churchyard preaching cross, which was dug up from the south porch, where it had served for many years as a paving stone. On December 31, 1880, Dr. Benson, first Bishop of Truro, preached at a solemn service in the church in remembrance of God's visitation in an epidemic of typhoid fever."

Archibald Sparke.

Perpetuation of Printed Errors (12 S. ii. 87, 177, 239).—Attention may fitly be called under this head to an error in the printing of the well-known hymn "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun," which, though it entirely alters (and spoils) the sense of the original, is very common: the word "princes" is put for "praises" in the line,

And praises throng to crown His head.

The alteration would almost seem to have been in the first instance intentional, although the Psalm paraphrased has: "For him shall prayer be made continually, and daily shall he be praised."

Another misprint occurs in the same hymn as given in the collection, 'Church Hymns,' where we read:—

The prisoner leaps to loose his chains,

an error which persists in successive editions.

C. C. B.

St. Francis Xavier's Hymn (12 S. ii. 329).—The first version quoted is probably only Pope touched up by some bold anonymous editor after 1791. It figures in many prayer-books and hymnals of Catholics in England to this day. The better (second) version seems to be Pope's beyond doubt. The ascription to Dryden looks like a rather natural slip of Prof. Fitzmaurice-Kelly, who must have known of the strong tradition that Dryden translated a number of Latin Breviary hymns into English. L. I. G.

Touch Wood (12 S. ii. 330).—To touch wood as a sign of success, or to clinch a bargain, is not so often done as was formerly the case. In the course of a hand at whist I have seen a player, when he and his partner have taken the odd trick and secured honours as well, dump his thumb on the table and say in a tone of triumph: "I touch wood." The same would be done on other occasions when a winning point or score has been made. To touch wood in a demonstrative way is a token of a win or a triumph over an opponent. In some games to exclaim "I touch wood" makes the player exempt from penalties, and if he forgoes his exemption it is done by exclaiming: "I touch—no wood." A couple of men on concluding a deal or a bargain will both touch wood with their thumbs, thus ratifying or clinching it, and in most cases it is looked on as binding with both. I never knew any one explain the why and wherefore of it, and I should be glad to know the origin, as the habit has always interested me.

Worksop. Thos. Ratcliffe.

St. Genewys (12 S. ii. 349).—Baring-Gould and Fisher in 'The Lives of the British Saints' (iii. 247) say:—

"In the Demetian Calendar (S), of which the earliest copy is of the sixteenth century, are entered two brothers, Gwynen and Gwynws, who are said to have been sons of Brychan; but the name of either does not occur in any one of the numerous lists of Brychan's children. They are commemorated on December 13.

"Of Gwynws but next to nothing is known. It is quite possible that he was the Guinnius mentioned in the 'Vita S. Paterni' as one of the four persons (*duces*) whom that Saint set over the 'monasteries and churches' that he had founded in Ceredigion."

The passage referred to in the 'Life of St. Paternus' is :—

"Tunc Paternus monasteria et ecclesias per totam Cereticam regionem edificavit, quibus duces statuit, idem Samson, Guinnius, Guipper, Nimanauc."—'Cambro-British Saints,' 191.

Of a saint of whom so little is known as of Genewys it is possible to believe anything.

DAVID SALMON.

One wonders, and ventures an hypothesis as to this saint with the professed Scotton dedication in co. Lincoln—is he a possible variant of Genys, Bishop and Martyr? According to Fisher and Gould's 'Lives of British Saints,' vol. iii., he is connected with the church deanery of Trigg Minor in North-East Cornwall, and is supposed to be a substitute for Gwynys, son of Brychan. Llandough in Glamorganshire was formerly dubbed Llangenys. Identity remains unsolved. ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Miss Arnold-Forster discusses the question in 'Studies in Church Dedications,' vol. i. pp. 477-8, and assumes, "in the absence of more particular knowledge," that this saint is Genesius, Bishop of Clermont.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS (12 S. ii. 311).—The best account of the battle of Langside ("Langdyke") is to be found in 'The Battle of Langside, 1568,' by the late Alexander M. Scott (Glasgow, Hugh Hopkins, 1885). Besides a detailed account of the battle itself, this narrates the events that led up to it; gives a description of the disposition of the Queen's and the Regent Moray's forces; the roads leading to Langside from Hamilton and Glasgow; of the battlefield itself; and of the subsequent events. There are also chapters on the armour and weapons of the period, relics of the battle, and last (but not least) an excellent map of the locality.

It may interest those who are not acquainted with the locality to know that the battlefield, though now actually in the city of Glasgow, and largely built over, can still be traced. One can follow the road by which the Queen's forces advanced, and walk up the actual road, formerly the "Lang Loan," but now dignified with the name of Battlefield Avenue, which her army pushed up to come to grips with Moray's men. It is only a few years since one could see the hedges, or rather the successors of the hedges, behind which Kirkaldy of Grange posted his hagbutters; and portions of the buildings where Moray drew up his left wing still exist. T. F. D.

HOUSE AND GARDEN SUPERSTITIONS (12 S. ii. 89, 138, 159, 214).—5. It is generally believed in this part—and my repeated experiments tend to its confirmation—that the cuttings of the sweet-potato stems, if planted upside down, will unerringly bear copious flowers and *en revanche* poor roots.

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

MEWS OR MEWYS FAMILY (12 S. ii. 26, 93, 331).—I should like to ask DR. J. L. WHITEHEAD, after thanking him for his deeply interesting communiqué, why he says that Peter Mewys or Mews died before 1597.

Was his will proved in that year? And if so, where? STEPNEY GREEN.

Notes on Books.

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, October, 1914 — May, 1915. No. LXVII. (7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Outside the Barnwell Gate: Another Chapter in the Intimate History of Mediæval Cambridge. By the Rev. H. P. Stokes. (Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes; London, G. Bell & Sons, 5*s.* net.)

DR. STOKES'S pamphlet is printed for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, a learned body which finds, doubtless, a sufficient local public for its transactions, but which is well worth the attention of the outside world. The papers in the number before us offer several points of interest. Prof. McKenny Hughes returns to a subject he has already discussed in a paper 'On Some Objects found in the King's Ditch under the Masonic Hall.' Cambridge, owing to its low-lying position on the river, was from early times abundantly provided with ditches, and older plans of the town show how numerous they were. In the days when sanitation was not in vogue, these ditches gradually filled up with either mud or rubbish, or were strengthened with more solid matter in order to bear a building. When cleaned out, the ditches began to fill in again, and sometimes received some of their old contents. So the succession of objects left for archæologists is not always a regular sequence by date. The King's Ditch has a very respectable pedigree, for it was ordered to be cleaned by Henry IV. The portion examined in 1914 is close to Pembroke. It included an extraordinary number of horses' heads, the animals being, the Professor suggests, killed for food. The remains of sheep, and a blade of a pair of shears, he refers to a Scotch form of a dish praised by Sir Walter Scott, "sheep's head," in which the wool was first clipped and then singed off. Some tobacco pipe-stems were found embedded in earthenware, and are illustrated, but the most curious discovery was that of two book-covers, which have been identified as the work of Garrett Godfrey, 1525-30. The design on them shows the gateway of the castle of Castile and the pomegranate of Catharine of Aragon.

In her Notes on 'Cambridgeshire Witchcraft' Miss C. E. Parsons explains the practices of this

magic as it exists to-day in a small parish in the county. Mr. G. G. Coulton has a well-illustrated article on the casual inscriptions which idle hands in mediæval days made on the clunch-built churches of the Eastern Counties. They are not so foolish as the remarks left in public places by Tom, Dick, and Harry to-day, but some of them are trivial, fond records which gain a new interest after many centuries. The drawings are mostly rude in outline; the archer, for instance, figured from Whittlesford might have come from the nursery. There are some puzzles to be solved which have so far evaded Mr. Coulton and his learned helpers. Finally, we notice, again by Prof. Hughes, a paper on 'Acoustic Vases in Churches traced back to the Theatres and Oracles of Greece,' which gives a useful list of literature bearing on the subject, and raises various suggestive queries concerning the uses of such vessels. They are often found in a position which renders them useless for resonance, but the Professor conjectures that they played an important part in the oracles of the Pythian priestess. In fact, she sat on such a vase because its resonance added to what Milton calls the "hideous hum" of the shrine.

Dr. Stokes's reconstruction of Cambridge outside Barnwell Gate in the fourteenth century, with a map, should interest all those who know the ground and have a taste for history. Here again we come across the King's Ditch, and learn of the foundation of the God's House which became Christ's College, and of the Black Friars' Monastery, which, after the despoliation of Henry VIII., passed ultimately into Emmanuel College. Dr. Stokes ranges over a period both earlier and later than his map, and marshals skilfully the scanty evidence available. Hostels, old estate deeds, chapels, the watercourses still specially characteristic of Cambridge, and the Spinning House which held notorious characters at the end of the nineteenth century—all yield up their lore under the author's eye, and we learn shocking things of the unreformed Corporation of Cambridge in the nineteenth century. Dons and tradesmen were both pretty casual in those days, as readers of the free-and-easy reminiscences of Gunning will readily believe.

The Centenary of the Battle of Waterloo: How it was commemorated at Certain Places in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales by the Royal Regiment of Artillery. By Major J. H. Leslie, R.A. (Woolwich, printed at the Royal Artillery Institution Printing House.)

THE compiler of this booklet, whose name is very familiar to our readers, was himself the originator of this commemoration. Search was made in the early part of June, 1915, for the graves or monuments of officers and men of the Royal Regiment of Artillery who had served at Waterloo, and on the centenary day of the great battle a wreath of laurel leaves, red roses, and dark-blue iris (or cornflowers) was laid upon each of the forty that had been discovered. Artillery officers or their relatives for the most part performed this function, with so much in the way of cortège and ceremony as each several place could provide. Naturally, these were most impressive at Woolwich. A white card, printed in red and blue, and bearing a drawing of a Waterloo artillery-man (by Col. E. A. P. Hobday, R.A.), was attached to each wreath, and expressed verbally the salutation of their "brother officers of to-day" to the manes of the Waterloo men.

Major Leslie gives us a full list of the forty whose memory was thus honoured, with biographical particulars, several full-page portraits, a note of the person to whom in each case it fell to lay the wreath in its place, and some account of the ceremony with which it was done. Everywhere the plan seems to have been carried out as happily as it had been conceived.

Those of our readers who are interested in the detail of military biography should certainly make a note of this brochure.

The 'Daily News' Any Year Calendar for Two Centuries. Compiled by Herbert Atherton. (London, *The Daily News* Office, 3*d.* net.)

WE should like to draw our readers' attention to this compilation, which we ourselves have already found useful. It consists of a sheet of moderate size, bearing seven lettered calendars with a table of the years which belong to the several letters, and the requisite corrections for leap years. The two centuries are 1800-2000. It is thus possible, by means of three glances, to find the day of the week upon which fell any date within this period. One could hardly have the business of verification made simpler or easier. The Calendar may also be obtained printed in colours, and mounted on cardboard for hanging; and we certainly think it would be worth acquiring by most people whose business is with history, or with records of the past.

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

MISS S. CORNER, MR. R. PIERPOINT, and G. W. E. R.—Forwarded.

M. HENRI VIARD.—Forwarded to MR. F. H. CHEETHAM.

MR. J. ARDAGH.—A bibliography of articles on the present war is being compiled in *The Athenæum* Periodical Index; and our correspondent MR. R. A. PEDDIE is also compiling one of books with the assistance of a friend.

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 373, col. 1, l. 12 from foot, for "brother Leonard" read *brother Edward*.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 48.

NOTES:—Payment of Members: a Zone System of Allowance, 421—The Grammar School, Enfield, 423—Inscriptions in the Burial-Ground of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, 425—Cyprus Cat—Hardy's 'The Three Strangers'—War Jewellery of Iron—Midsummer Fires and Twelfth-Day Fires in England, 427—German and Austrian Princes killed in the War—Magic Drum, 428.

QUERIES:—Forrester, Simpson, Dickson, and Anderson, 428—Author Wanted—Stevenson = Peirson—Manora, Manareh—Names of the Moon—"ffoliott" and "ffrench"—The Ghazel—Col. J. Suther Williamson, R.A.—Prof. T. Winstanley—Boat-Race won by Oxford with Seven Oars—Bath Forum, 429—Effect of War on a Nation's Physique—Spanish Women and Smoking—Tiller Bowe: Brandreth: Rackencrooke: Gavelock: Maubre—Timothy Constable—Numbering Public Vehicles—Chapels of Ease: Tithe Barns—Hungary Hill, Stourbridge—John Prudde: "King's Glazier," 430.

REPLIES:—An English Army List of 1740—Mews or Mewys Family, 432—Harding of Somerset, 434—Farmers' Sayings—Will of Prince Rupert—The Third Yellow Quilt, 435—Edward Herbert, M.P.—"Septem sine horis"—Authors Wanted—Certain Gentlemen of the Sixteenth Century, 436—'The Morning Post'—Restoration of Old Deeds and Manuscripts, 437—Right Hon. Sir Andrew R. Scoble—St. Inan, 438.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'The True History of the Conquest of New Spain.'

Books of the Last Quarter of the Nineteenth Century.

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS: A ZONE SYSTEM OF ALLOWANCE IN EARLY TIMES.

It is a commonplace of our Parliamentary history that members of the House of Commons, in its earliest days of directly representative existence, were paid for their services, 4*s.* daily being chargeable upon the localities concerned for each knight of the shire, and 2*s.* for each burgess. The usual assumption has been that the number of days paid for in the respective instances indicated the number of attendances put in at the Parliament House; but examination of the writs would seem to show that it really embraces the official estimate of the time occupied by members in travelling to and from the place of meeting, which was not invariably Westminster, as well as the actual period of sitting. It looks, indeed, as if there were recognized by the authorities concerned a kind of zone system, members receiving a steadily increasing allowance the farther away they dwelt; for the Parliamentary representative in those times was regarded as coming directly from the constituency he was chosen to represent, and returning thither immediately his legislative work was done.

This theory can be tested from various lists of the writs *de expensis* preserved in the Close Rolls; and one of the most complete—that of the Parliament of 37 Edward III., summoned to meet at Westminster on Oct. 6, 1363—specially deserves analysis on that head. On Oct. 30 an order was issued at Westminster to the sheriffs of counties, and the mayors and bailiffs of cities and boroughs, for payment of the expenses of members in coming to Parliament, there abiding, and thence returning, for a specified and varying number of days. The maximum allowance was for forty-one days; and the following table will illustrate my theory of a zone system of allowances:—

	Days
Middlesex	24
Herts and Surrey	27
Beds, Berks, Bucks, Cambs, Essex, Hants, Hunts, Kent, Northants, Oxon, and Sussex	29
Leicester, Rutland, Suffolk, Warwick, and Worcester	31
Gloucester, Hereford, Norfolk, Notts, and Staffs	33
Dorset and Salop	35
Somerset	37
Westmorland	39
Cumberland and Northumberland	41

Only four writs for cities and boroughs are given in the 'Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward III., 1360-64,' pp. 556-8, from which I have taken the above figures; and these show thirty-nine days as the time allowed for members coming from such constituencies situated in Devon and forty-one for those from Cornwall, "Chepyngetoriton" (Great Torrington) supplying the former illustration, and "Dounhevedburgh" (Dunheved, otherwise Launceston) the latter. The writ for neither Cornwall nor Devon is preserved, but the fact that the members for the towns of Bedford and Oxford were allowed for twenty-nine days, the same as their respective knights of the shire, may be taken as proving the existence of a regular system applicable to members all round, precisely according to the time they could be considered legitimately to take, not only in abiding at the place where Parliament assembled, but in coming thereto and thence returning.

It may be noted that, beyond the orders for payment thus made, allowances were directed for longer periods for certain legislators "who by order of the king abode

at London seven days longer to take part in orders made in the said Parliament"; and here again a zone system is to be detected in the following figures:—

	Days
Beds and Berks	36
Wilts	38
Derby	40
Lincoln	42
Yorks	44
Lancs	46

Beds and Berks, it will be observed, appear in both lists, but that is because one member was taken and the other left for each of these shires, while both representatives were ordered by the king to remain for each of the other shires just named; and it would be interesting to know the cause. This, indeed, was not the earliest example of such special detention, for to the Close Roll of Feb. 14, 1338, dealing with the first Parliament of that year, summoned to meet at Westminster on the 3rd of that month (the second being summoned to meet at Northampton on the following July 26), a memorandum was attached noting that certain of the knights, citizens, and burgesses stayed at London three days beyond the time of the first licence, by reason of a proclamation of the king, and, therefore, they had that number of days allowed to them in the writ *de expensis* (*ibid.*, 1337-9, p. 389). The explanation I would suggest is that these members remained behind their colleagues in order to sit as a committee appointed for a special purpose. Josef Redlich, in his monumental study of 'The Procedure of the House of Commons' (edition of 1908), gives precisely this period as that at which committees first seem to have been appointed, furnishing extracts from 'Rotuli Parliamentorum' of 1340 and 1341 in support of this view (vol. ii. p. 203); and I submit these facts from the Close Rolls in further aid of the argument.

One more illustration may be given of the working of the zone system of payment, and that is from the Parliament summoned to meet at Westminster on Feb. 24, 1371, when the number of days paid for varied from thirty-five to fifty-one, as follows:—

	Days
Middlesex and Rutland	35
Herts, Kent, and Surrey	37
Beds, Berks, Bucks, Cambs, Essex, Hants, Hunts, Northants, Oxon, and Sussex	39
Gloucester, Leicester, Norfolk, Suffolk, Wilts, and Worcester	41
Derby, Dorset, Hereford, Lincoln, Notts, Salop, Staffs, and Somerset	43
Yorks	47
Devon, Lancs, and Westmorland	49
Cornwall, Cumberland, and Northumberland	51

Here again the writs for cities and boroughs give like allowances as for the counties in which they were situate, as, for example:—

	Days
Guildford	37
Oxford	39
Leicester and Warwick	41
Kingston-upon-Hull	47
Donhevedburgh (Launceston), Lostwithiel, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne	51

Ibid., 1369-74, pp. 288-90.

There is a fresh point to be noticed, however, in regard to this later Parliament. The original writ of expenses was issued in February; but when, two months later, it was felt desirable to consult the legislature again, a "warning" was issued by the king that,

> "as it would be burdensome for all the lords, knights, citizens, and burgesses who at his command came to the Parliament last holden to be assembled a second time for that cause, in order to spare them labour and expense, he had appointed to hold speech and treaty with certain of them touching the premises."

Only one of the two members for each constituency, therefore, was summoned to this resumed Parliament, and he apparently the first on the list, "if yet living, or otherwise their fellows who were elected with them so to do"; and such were to come without excuse to Winchester in the ensuing octaves of Trinity to make a grant to the king (*ibid.*, pp. 297-8).

This care for the comfort of the member as well as for the cost to his constituency is—at all events, in the latter respect—of a piece with the systematic graduation of the allowance for expenses to the days it was necessary for the legislator to be away from home on business of State. One would like to find, however, whether any check existed on such members as represented two constituencies—a not uncommon occurrence in our early Parliamentary days—so as to ensure that they did not draw a double share of allowance. I am the more moved to raise this point because on March 21, 1332, there was issued a writ to Roger Byle, as member for Tavistock, for 36*s.*, his allowance for eighteen days' service, and one to Roger Byle "of Lenecote," as member for Launceston, for 40*s.* for twenty days'—the Devonshire borough thus, in the way already shown to have been usual later, having to pay two days' less allowance than the Cornish. As the constituencies named are not twenty miles apart, I suspect that these writs were given to the same man; but the Tamar was so very decided a boundary between Devon and Cornwall, and

the intercourse between the two towns was so markedly and even jealously limited, even down to our own day, that he would have had no great difficulty in getting his expenses paid by each place without detection (*ibid.*, 1330-33, p. 552). The whole story, indeed, presents various problems of interest, to the local as well as the constitutional historian, and it is worth examination in the light of both local and constitutional records.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S PALACE, ENFIELD: DR. ROBERT UVEDALE, SCHOLAR AND BOTANIST: THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENFIELD.

(See *ante*, pp. 361, 384, 404.)

III. THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENFIELD.

Now that the old Palace forms no part of any educational establishment at Enfield, the present Grammar School is the sole representative of anything appertaining to Uvedale's genius as a schoolmaster in that town; and whatever may have been his actual position with regard to it, it now claims him as one of its pious founders. How this has come about I do not quite know. At all events, my recent visit to Enfield has shown me that this is the fact. This school, as I have stated, was founded in 1557, late in Mary's reign, though, it is said, there have been traces discovered of an earlier scholastic foundation. It lies just across the High Street, at a very little distance from the old Palace, and practically adjoining the churchyard of the parish church of St. Andrew; so that its old master lies buried within a stone's throw of where a very important part of his life's work was carried on. In 1875 the school seems to have undergone restoration, and in 1909 the greater part of it was rebuilt; the old school or classroom in which Uvedale taught or lectured is now used as the dining-room, being retained, together with the very interesting spiral staircase of old brick and stone work. The whole is now under the financial supervision and control of the Middlesex County Educational Committee; whilst considerable progress has been made in its advancement, the scholars now numbering nearly three hundred.

I am inclined to think that it was under the late mastership of Mr. W. S. Ridewood, B.A., B.Sc., that the influence of its old master, Uvedale, began to be resuscitated in the school; and it was, I believe, largely at the instance of Mr. J. W. Ford, formerly of Enfield Old Park, a zealous local antiquary, magistrate of the county, and a former Governor of the school—who had taken a great interest in its welfare and development—that the Uvedale arms, conspicuous in their simplicity—Argent, a cross moline gules—were adopted as the school badge, and so worn on the boys' school caps. A representation of the arms appears on a large shield in the fine new classroom; whilst they also have a place in the old classroom—now used as a dining-room—as well as over the front entrance door to the school.

Mr. Ridewood, who was master there for thirty-two years, has composed the words of a school song, in which the Uvedale motto, *Tant que je puis*, is used as a refrain, or chorus, to each verse. It is set to stirring music by Mr. W. T. Trusler, an old boy. This is sung on the annual speech day by the boys, much as 'Dulce Domum' is sung to this day at Winchester College, the old school of the Uvedales.

A very interesting relic of the botanist is preserved in this old classroom, kept under lock and key in a small glazed wooden box or case over the fire-place, which, through the kindness of the present head master, Mr. E. M. Eagles, M.A., I was allowed to inspect. It consists of a fragment of an old Hebrew Bible* in which, on a single blank page, were entered the names of all the botanist's children—five sons and six daughters—born whilst he was at Enfield. The dates are filled in—with the pedantry of a schoolmaster—according to the Roman calendar in Ides and Kalends.

In the pedigree in Hutchins—which, as we have seen, was furnished by Uvedale's great-grandson—the children are given as three sons and five daughters only. This

*I believe amongst Dr. Uvedale's accomplishments may be classed the study of Hebrew, in which study his great-grandson, the Rev. Robert Uvedale, M.A., is also said to have been proficient. It is noteworthy how this gift or predilection for Hebraistic scholarship appears to run in a family in which, so far as I know, no Semitic trace has ever been found. Another branch of the family comprises the famous and unfortunate John Udall, the subject of a recent article by me in 'N. & Q.' (11 S. xi. 251), the author of the first Hebrew grammar published in English (the first edition of which was printed at Leyden in 1593), and his son Ephraim, also said to have been a good Hebrew scholar—the one a Puritan and the other a Royalist divine.

shows, to my mind, that the botanist's descendant was unaware at that time of the existence of this MS. genealogical entry, or he would surely have supplied the missing names amongst the children, as well as, one would have thought, the dates of their birth. For this reason, then, and because it forms a very valuable adjunct to that pedigree, I would like to reproduce it here :—

Edwardus Uvedale, natus Enfelde in comit: Middlx Kalendas Julij Anno Dñi 1679. Obiit Idus Octobris 1679.
Robertus Uvedale, natus [4to ?] Kalendas Septembris horā nonā vespertinā 1680.
Jacobus Uvedale, natus 15to Kalend: Augusti horā sextā matutinā 1682.
Maria Uvedale, nata 8vo Idus Maij horā 5ta Pomerid: 1684. Obiit 4to Idus Feb: 1691.
Joanna Uvedale, nata 5to Idus Aprilis paulo ante horā 5ta Post meridiē: 1686.
Johannes Uvedale, natus 9no Calendas Martii inter horas 8vam et 9nam vespertinā anno 1687.
Margaritta Uvedale, nata 6to Calend: Martii horā undecimā nocturnā 1689.
Anna Uvedale, nata 7timo Idus Novembris horā octavā matutinā 1691.
Maria Uvedale, nata Prid: Non: Octob: inter horas 2da et 3tia Post meridiē. [No year mentioned. ? 1693.]
Elizabetha Uvedale, nata 6to Idus Decembris horā octavā vespertinā Anno 1695.
Samuel Uvedale, natus 5 (?) . . Junij anno 1699 paulo post octāvā vespertinā.

The history of this little book is very interesting. An inscription inside it states that it formerly belonged to Dr. Uvedale, and was found amongst a collection of old pamphlets, &c., on a bookstall in Farringdon Street, London, in the summer of 1900, and was restored by the purchaser to the library of the school of which Uvedale was at one time master. It is fortunate that it found such a discerning purchaser. But I am tempted to ask, Was it handed back to the right school ? At the date of those entries Uvedale had in all probability severed his connexion with the Grammar School, though it must be remembered that when the book was discovered the Grammar School was probably the only school that represented Dr. Uvedale. May it not then be that from that time we may date the resuscitation of the Uvedale tradition in the school ? Anyhow, it has now found a fitting resting-place.

I made a very careful examination of the old Bible, which was printed at Amsterdam in 1661, and found the signature "Rob: Uvedale" at the bottom of the page in a clear copperplate handwriting. But I also noticed at the top of the same page—what, apparently, had not been observed before—the remains, almost erased, of what looks like the signature "R. U..ll" in a more crabbed handwriting, and not unlike that of some of the earlier entries presumably made by the botanist himself, and somewhat resembling the undoubted signature of his in the 1667 receipt for salary before mentioned. Since I have had the opportunity of comparing these signatures with those in the original letters in the 'Richardson Correspondence,' I am strongly inclined to think that Dr. Uvedale was the author of both these signatures, and that he himself may have made *all* the entries in the Bible; the bottom signature being added when the upper one was partially erased and he had made up his mind to call himself "Uvedale." To this Mr. Ford has added, in 1902, a MS. pedigree, which is bound in with the fragment, supplying the omissions in Hutchins to which I have called attention. But, inasmuch as he has followed the same lines in showing the botanist's descent from the Dorset Uvedales, it must, of course, be subject to the same comment that I have already made as to that connection.

Immediately adjoining the still existing older part of the Grammar School buildings is a small old-fashioned house or cottage of red brick, now occupied by the caretaker of the school, on the entrance pillars of which is painted "Uve....House," one word on each pillar. The cottage itself is covered with old-time creepers, with numerous old-fashioned shrubs and flowers filling up the small garden in front; whilst a long narrow one at the back is full of herbaceous plants and bushes, together with a few old fruit trees, evidently indicating a cultivation of some antiquity, and one much unlike that ordinarily apparent in any modern suburban garden.

It would be interesting if any connection could be traced between this old garden—now evidently much reduced in size—and the gardens at the old Palace, rendered so famous by the lavish care and attention of the old botanist. And why should this cottage have been called "Uvedale House" unless Uvedale had himself lived there ?

By the kindness of the school caretaker I went all through both cottage and garden, and it needed no great effort of my imagination to picture the old Doctor retiring here to end his days in peace amidst surroundings which he loved so well, after he had given up active work both at his own school and at the Grammar School.

The connection of the family with Trinity College, Cambridge, was kept up for several generations; his eldest surviving son, Robert, being also a Fellow of Trinity, Cambridge,

and D.D. of that University, and having been appointed to the college living and vicariate at Enfield only the year before his father's death there. His grandson, also a Robert Uvedale, D.D., was the third member of the family in direct succession to hold a fellowship at Trinity (is not this a record in such matters ?); whilst his great-grandson, Rev. Robert Uvedale, M.A., was also a member of Trinity, though neither a fellow nor a doctor. With him the direct male issue of the botanist may be said to have become extinct, though his youngest son, Samuel, became the father of Samuel Uvedale, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, who rendered good service under Rodney in the French wars, and died in 1808 without issue. He lived at Bosmere, co. Suffolk, and is said to have had in his possession there a portrait in oils of both the botanist and of his wife. It would be interesting to know what became of these pictures. Mr. Algernon Ashton, another representative of a female descendant of the botanist, has in his possession a small portrait in oils of the Dr. Robert Uvedale, Vicar of Enfield, who died there in 1731, together with a very interesting old mahogany or walnut secretaire, which to this day is known to him as "the Vicar's cabinet." Mr. Ashton also owns another portrait, attributed to Sir Joshua Reynolds, of his great-grandmother, the wife of the botanist's grandson, the Rev. Robert Uvedale, D.D., and one of the sisters of Bennet Langton the younger, already referred to.

There is no doubt that several of the family portraits have passed to representatives of female lineal descendants of the botanist—of whom several still survive—and I know that not many years ago a sale of Uvedale and other portraits of value took place upon the death of one of these descendants, when, I am afraid, the pictures were more or less dispersed. It would be a great thing if this long and somewhat discursive article of mine should result in the recovery of the original portrait of the botanist for the National Portrait Gallery.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

Inner Temple.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE BURIAL-GROUND OF THE CHAPEL ROYAL, SAVOY.

Abstracts made in August, 1916.

1. [*Four-sided.*] William Willoughby, Esq., of Serjeants' Inn, d. Jan. 28, 1830, a. 71. Robert, his 2nd s., by Mary, his w., d. April 15, 184(4), a. 49.

Julia Mary, dau. and firstborn of Edward Willoughby, of Lancaster Place, Esq., and Lucy, his w., d. Oct. 26, 1843, a. 16.

Laura Harriet, youngest dau. of Henry Willoughby, Esq., of Dartmouth Grove, Blackheath, and Maria Ann, his w., d. Jan. 25, 1852, a. 18.

To the memory of Edward Willoughby, Esq., High Bailiff of the Manor and Liberty, and of Lucy, his w., 1882.

2. Mary Ann, w. of Robert Bignell, of the Strand, d. March 1, 1832, a. 32. Emma, w. of Robert Richard Bignell, the yr., of Great Windmill Street, d. April 22, 1849, a. 34.

3. Elizabeth, w. of Duncan McFarlane, Esq., Advocate, Edinburgh, d. Sept. 6, 1831, a. 59.

4. George Archibald, s. of Francis and Ann Turner, d. Sept. 27, 1845, a. 25. Francis Calcraft Turner, artist, his father, d. June 12, 1846, a. 63. Ann, wid. of F. C. Turner, d. June 27, 1854, a. 57.

5. Brother James Smith, of Lancaster Place, surgeon, d. Dec. 15, 1835, a. 36. [*Masonic emblems.*]

6. Mary Hilton, mother of William Hilton, Esq., R.A., d. April 12, 1835, a. 76. Justina, w. of Wm. Hilton, R.A., d. Oct. 8, 1836, a. 34. Wm. Hilton, R.A., Keeper of the Royal Academy, d. Dec. 30, 1839, a. 53. Peter de Wint, Esq., b. Jan. 21, 1784, d. June 30, 1849.

7. Mr. Flather Appleyard, of Duke Street, Adelphi, d. Aug. 26, 1834, a. 56. Mary Appleyard, his sister, d. May 13, 1836, a. 49. William Flather, his s., d. June 27, 1840, a. 35. Sarah, w. of Flather Appleyard, d. Nov. 6, 1843, a. 61.

8. Elizabeth, w. of Samuel Smith, of Fountain Court, Strand, d. Jan., 1847, a. (38).

9. Elizabeth Wright, d. July 10, 1843, a. 42.

10. Mrs. Elizabeth Edmonds, d. Aug. 1, 1810, a. 70. Mary Edmonds, d. April 27, 1824, a. 53. Sarah Edmonds, d. April 4, 1830, a. 51. Two sisters and 10 gr. children. Thomas Edmonds, husb. of the above, who was 44 years S—— of this parish....

11. Emma Martha Spillman, d. Oct. 29, 1830, a. 1 y. 11 m. Ellen Spillman, d. Mar. 12, 1839, a. 4 y. 3 m. Clara Fanny Spillman, d. Oct., 1841, a. 1 y. 9 m. Thomas Spillman, d. Feb. 25, 1849, a. 9 m.

12. Charles Gilbert, Esq., of Kenwyn, Cornwall, d. May 30, 1831, author of Gilbert's 'Historical Survey of the County of Cornwall.'

13. Henry Perlee Parker, d. Aug. 17, 1836, a. 16, eldest s. of H. P. Parker, artist, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

14. Charles Baddeley, d. Nov. 24, 18(3)6, a. 69.

15. ....Mr. George Cross....a. 64.

16. Robert Ashford, of Lyons Inn, d. May 4, 18(4)3, a. 35. Miss Emily March, d. Dec. 18, 184(5).

17. Henry (Emlers)....The remains found in 1878 under this stone in the German Lutheran chapel, formerly in the Savoy, were reinterred in the Great Northern Cemetery at New Southgate, Mx.

18. A German Lutheran, but name entirely one. [*Inscription as in No. 17.*]

19. James Lowe, of Duke Street, Adelphi, d. Nov. 18, 1838, a. 43. Harriet Phillips, sister-in-law of above, d. Aug. 12, 184-, a. 33.

20. Ann Brown, Feb. —, 18—, a. 34. Mrs. [Ha]rriet Brown,....

21. Richard Broughton, d. Mar. 22, 183-, a. 77. Mary, his w., d. Aug. 25, 183-, a. 56. Elizabeth Ellis, d. June 1, 18(4)5, a. 34.

22. Sarah Isabella, only child of Charles and Matilda Crowley, d. April 22, 1846, a. 14 y. 9 m.

23. Mrs. Elizabeth Jaggars, d. Nov. 21, 1833, a. 55. Charl. Matilda, her dau., d. Jan. 28, 1835, a. 17. William, her s., d. Feb. 17, 183(5), a. 21. Mr. John Jaggars, d. Jan. 9, 1837, a. 60.

24. Sarah Charlotte McFarlane, d. Mar. 4, 1817, a. 3 y. Thomas Robert McFarlane, d. Jan. 19, 1818, a. 2 y. 6 m.; children of Thomas and Charlotte McFarlane. William Craig McFarlane, d. July 20, 1819, a. 19 m. Sarah McFarlane, aunt to the above children, d. Nov. 27, 1834, a. (4)5. Also....

25. George Buckmaster, d. June, 1817, a. (8). Diana Buckmaster, his mother, d. Mar. 5, 183(0), a. 58.

26. Mr. Joseph Whitaker, of the Thatched House, Strand, d. June 26, 1833, a. 42.

27. Ann, w. of Lieut. Zachariah Willton, of the 8th Royal Veterans, d. in Guernsey, Aug. 29, 1803, a. 47. Their children: Mary Martha, d. Jan. 21, 1789, a. 3 y. 10 m.; Thomas, d. June 6, 1792, a. 2 y. 2 m.; George, d. Mar. 24, 1793, a. 1 y.; James, d. July 8, 1813, a. 16 y.

28. Collings....

29. Mrs. Sarah Pratt, many years a performer at the Theatres Royal, Drury Lane, Haymarket, and Covent Garden, d. Jan. 16, 1800, a. 57. A good dau., a sensible woman, and a sincere friend. But

To tell her worth tears, words, in vain are spent;
Who knew her lov'd, who lov'd her must lament.

Mrs. Catherine Susanna Pesey, d. Mar. 30, 1800, a. 53. Mrs. Mary Webb, d. April 22, 1808, a. 72.

30. Mr. John Brelleston....Mr. Adam B—....

31. Mr. Francis Wadbrook, d. Feb., 1838, a. 51.

32. Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Finlay, d. Jan. 19, 1833, a. 26. Richard, s. of Richard Lander, the African Traveller, and nephew of the above, d. Jan. 29, 1834, a. 13 m. 4 days. William, s. of William Finlay and the above Mrs. Finlay, d. Feb. 4, 1834, a. 15 m. 4 days.

33. Robert Menzies, d. Feb. 12, 1792, a. 39. Robert Menzies, d. Oct. 16, 1796, a. 9 y.; Henry Menzies, d. June 19, 1799, a. 10 y.; Archibald Menzies, d. Dec. 24, 1802, a. 28; sons of the above Robert. Mr. Thomas Burgess, d. May 19, 1829, a. 63, husb. of Elizabeth, dau. of above. Elizabeth Burgess, d. Feb. 14, 1830, a. 54. Miss Agnes Mary Menzies, dau. of Edward and Mary Menzies, d. Dec. 16, 183(0), a. —.

34. John Wm. Bittlestone, of the Middle Temple, d. May (3)0, 1818, a. 27.

35. Jane, w. of William Eyre, of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, d. Jan. 3, 1847, a. 31.

36. In memory of Anne Eliza and Martha Price, daus. of Thomas Price, Esq., David Price, their uncle, and Martha Price, their mother. Also of Thomas Price, Esq., Donald Mackinnon, Esq., M.D., and Jane, his w., dau. of Thos. Price. *Kyrie Eleison.* [*No dates.*]

37. Mrs. Eleanor Spikin, d., a. 73, Dec. 27, 1835. Placed by her dau., Mary Stilart.

38. John Mitchell, M.D., of this precinct, d. June 17, 1830, a. 50. James, his youngest s., d. Aug. 17, 1830, a. 5 y. 7 m. Eve Mitchell, d. April 14, 1837, a. 15 y. Mrs. Eve Mitchell, d. Aug. 19, 1838, a. 46.

39. Thomas Prosser, of St. James's Street, d. Mar. 25, 1816, a. 68. Thomas William, s. of Charles and Ann Prosser, d. May 20, 1821, a. 10 m. 5 days. William Childs Treadgold, their 2nd son, d. Jan. 1, 1824, a. 1 y. (4) m. Louisa Ann, their youngest dau., d. at Cambridge, Jan. 1(0), 1839, a. 11 y., and was buried in the parish church of St. Giles, Cambridge. Alfred (Albertus) Joseph, gr.s. of the above Thos. Prosser, was drowned in the London Dock on Sunday, Aug. 29, 1840, a. 17.

40. Samuel Newman, d. Nov., 18(11), a. (4)1. Mr. Charles Webb, d. April, 18(1)6, a. —.

41. ....William Banfield Creed, d. April (9), 1827, a. 68. Elizabeth Creed, d. June....

42. James Lees, d. Nov. 21, 1821, a. 88. Anna Maria Lees, his gr.-dau., d. April 17, 1833, a. 3(0). Anna Maria Lees, her mother, d. Aug. 29, 1833, a. 63. William, s. of the above James, d. Feb....

43. Mr. Thomas Alexa[nder], (39) years in this precinct, having served various offices therein....

44. [*On the church wall.*] Thomas Britton, d. Nov. 12, 1839, a. 101.

45. [*A slab.*]....John Cochr(an)....Mrs. Mary Imray, mother-in-law of above, d. June 12, 1829, a. 70. Eliza, w. of John Cochran, b. July 28, 179(6), d. May 4, 1833. John Cochran, husb. of above, b. April, 1792, d. Mar. 6, 1844.

Next South Railing.

46. William West Fenton, d. Aug. 17, 1836, a. 24.

47. William Pettett, Esq., of Lancaster Place b. June 13, 1776, d. April 25, 1841, a. 65.

48. Charles Byrne, Esq., of Lancaster Place, d. Aug. 8, 1833, a. 24.

49. Susannah, relict of Thomas Landifield, Esq., of the Bank of England, d. Feb. 29, 1840, a. 92. Rebekah Samman, sister of T. Landifield, d. March 8, 1841, a. 86.

50. Clarissa Stephens, d. Aug. 13, 1833, a. 15. James S—phens, father of.....Also Sarah —shall, great....Also Ma—, ...

Index of Names.

Alexa[nder], 43
Appleyard, 7
Ashford, 16
Baddeley, 14
Bignell, 2
Bittlestone, 34
Brelleston, 30
Britton, 44
Broughton, 21
Brown, 20
Buckmaster, 25
Burgess, 33
Byrne, 48
Cochran, 45
Collings, 28
Creed, 41
Cross, 15
Crowley, 22
De Wint, 6
Edmonds, 10
Ellis, 21
(Emlers), 17
Eyre, 35
Fenton, 46
Finlay, 32
Gilbert, 12
Hilton, 6
Imray, 45
Jaggars, 23
Lander, 32
Landifield, 49
Lees, 42
Lowe, 19
McFarlane, 3, 24
Mackinnon, 36
March, 16
[Mar]shall, 50
Menzies, 33
Mitchell, 38
Newman, 40
Parker, 13
Pesey, 29
Pettett, 47
Phillips, 19
Pratt, 29
Price, 36
Prosser, 39
Samman, 49
Smith, 5, 8
Spikin, 37
Spillman, 11
Stephens, 50
Stilart, 37
Turner, 4
Wadbrook, 31
Webb, 29, 40
Whitaker, 26
Willoughby, 1
Willton, 27
Wright, 9

INDEX OF PLACES.

Bank of England, 49
Blackheath, 1
Cambridge, 39
Duke Street, 19
Edinburgh, 3
Fountain Court, 8
Guernsey, 27
Great Northern Cemetery, 17, 18
Great Windmill Street, 2
Kenwyn, Cornwall, 12
Lancaster Place, 1, 5, 48
London Dock, 39
Lyons Inn, 16
Middle Temple, 34
Newcastle-on-Tyne, 13
Royal Academy, 6
St. James's Street, 39
St. Martin-in-the-Fields, 35
Serjeants' Inn, 1
Thatched House, 26

G. S. PARRY, Lieut.-Col.

17 Ashley Mansions, S.W.

CYPRUS CAT.—In the 'New English Dictionary,' *s.v.* "Cypress," 3 c., we read: "Dark grey with darker markings; hence *cyprus-cat*, a variety of tabby cat (*local*)." The references are:—

"1857 Wright *Prov. Dict.*, *Cypress-cat*, a tabby-cat, *East.* 1879 Lubbock *Fauna of Norfolk* 7 An immense cat of a cypress colour. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. iv. 289/1 While discussing the merits of a new kitten recently with a lady from Norwich, she described its colour as 'Cyprus'—dark grey, with black stripes and markings."

In John Chamberlayne's 'Present State of Great Britain,' 22nd edition of the South Part call'd England, and 1st of the North Part call'd Scotland, 1708, p. 34, Part I., Book I., chap. iv., is the following: "Cats are here [in England] very curious to the Eye, the Cyprus and Tabby Cats especially." In the index the reference is "Cats, very fine." It may be that the passage quoted appears in some other editions of 'The Present State of Great Britain,' but it does not appear in those of 1710, 1726, 1755, or in Edward Chamberlayne's 'Present State of England,' 1684.

Apparently a Cyprus cat is a cat, as it were, in mourning. It may perhaps be assumed, from the use of the term by John Chamberlayne over two hundred years ago, that it was not then "local." I have seen lately two or three Cyprus cats, as probably they might be called. I think that in the definition "Dark grey" should be "Grey," but of course it is practically impossible to know when "Grey" becomes "Dark grey."

At 7 S. iv. 289 is a query about "Cyprus Cat," with replies p. 432, giving no early quotation. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

HARDY'S 'THE THREE STRANGERS.'—Hardy bibliographers do not seem to have noted that an episode in this story has been set to (orchestral) music by Mr. Balfour Gardiner under the title of 'Shepherd Fennel's Dance.' It is a wonderfully vivid piece of work, bringing out the rustic spirit of the story as few other mediums could do. It is not infrequently done by the Queen's Hall Orchestra, to the programme of which Mrs. Rosa Newmarch contributes an admirable account of it. Literary bibliographers are usually weak on music.

J. M. BULLOCH.

123 Pall Mall, S.W.

WAR JEWELLERY OF IRON.—At 7 S. ix. 30, 254, 337, will be found an account of finely cast Berlin ironwork, often set in gold, the tradition among the curiosity dealers being that the manufacture was begun at least to supplement the jewels given up by the Austrian and German ladies in the great Napoleonic wars.

Thus history repeats itself, for we are told that the German ladies are now invited to give their gold trinkets and receive in exchange an ornament made of iron, corresponding as nearly as possible to the articles from which they have parted.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

MIDSUMMER FIRES AND TWELFTH-DAY FIRES IN ENGLAND.—It may be well to enshrine the following extracts from 'The Manor and Manorial Records,' by Nathaniel J. Hone, in the pages of 'N. & Q.':—

"Many other days owed their observance to pagan origins, such as Mayday and Midsummer, the festivities of which had been consecrated by the Church, in accordance with the advice of St. Gregory. In the time of Henry III. the ploughmen and other officers at East Monkton, between Warminster and Shaftesbury, were allowed a ram for a feast on Midsummer Eve, when it was a practice to carry fire round the lord's corn. This form of the Beltane festival was observed in the North of England well into the eighteenth century, and a similar custom prevailed in Gloucestershire and Herefordshire, fires being lighted at the ends of fields just sown with wheat, on the eve of Twelfth Day."—P. 98

The Glastonbury Custumals, *circa* 1250, afford evidence of a similar practice at Longbridge:—

"And whether the said Geoffrey be ploughman or harrower he ought, together with the rest of the said tenement, to watch with the hayward on St. John's Eve at the extremity of the lord's culture, and participate with the others of a lamb, and he shall have a branch from the lord's wood for fire that night."—P. 235.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century I was present when a Peter-and-Paul's-tide bonfire was lighted in a village not far from the northern coast of Brittany. The parish

priest was the chief functionary on the occasion, preaching an excellent sermon before the unkindled pyre, in which he informed the faithful that the fire was in honour of St. Peter, patron of fishermen. There was no allusion to its heathen origin in connexion with midsummer.

According to my memory, German folklorists have recorded numerous instances of fires being lighted near cornfields, or of burning torches being carried round them, so such observances are not limited to Western Europe. B. L. R. C.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PRINCES KILLED IN THE WAR.—The 'Almanach de Gotha' for 1916 gives the following names of princes who have been killed in battle. For one reason or another, some of those who fell in 1914 are still included. Among these are Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Lippe, Count Ernest of Lippe, Prince Nicolas of Radziwill, Prince Henri XLVI. of Reuss, Prince Friedrich of Saxe-Meiningen, and Count Ottocar of Seyn-et-Wittgenstein.

In 1915 there fell the following; and it is worth noticing how few belonging to the greater houses had been killed up to the time the 'Almanach' was issued, all except one appearing in the second and third sections of the book: Prince Henri Aloyse Marie Joseph of Liechtenstein (at Warsaw, Aug. 16); Prince Louis Godefroi of Auersperg (in Poland, Aug. 6); Count Adolphe of Trauttmansdorff-Weinsberg (at Krasnick, Aug. 14); Count Adolphe Kraft Louis of Erbach-Fürstenau (in Russia, Aug. 13); Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe-Schillingfürst, brother of the reigning prince (at Zywaczo, in Galicia, Mar. 9); Count Georges Marie Joseph of Waldbourg (May 30); and Count Sigwart Bolko Philippe of Eulenberg-Hertefeld (at Jaslo, Galicia, June 2).

These are the names that I have happened to remark, though the list may not be quite exhaustive. A. FRANCIS STEUART.

[See also the list at 11 S. xii. 217.]

MAGIC DRUM.—An old magic drum from Swedish Lapland was recently found in the cellar of a castle in Ostergötland, Sweden. It is a very long time since such a rare ethnographical object was brought before the public. All the genuine drums of this kind hitherto known are kept in museums, where they are safe from the private curiosity-hunter. The drum which has now been found is in the possession of Mr. Math. Lehman of Stockholm. E. B.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

FORRESTER, SIMPSON, DICKSON, AND ANDERSON.—I should be most grateful to any reader who could supply me with genealogical details of the ancestry of:—

1. Nell Forrester. She claimed descent from the Lords Forrester of Corstorphine, who built Corstorphine Church in 1385 A.D. She married about 1774, at Cramond, James Simpson or Simson, who was born *c.* 1746-9, and died April 27, 1819. I understand that either Simpson or his father had been factor, or something of that sort, to Sir William Foulis of Ravelston, Bart.

2. James Simpson or Simson. There is a tradition that Simpson was a descendant of the Simson family, which was noted for the number of its clergymen. He married, as his second wife,

3. Isabella Dickson, at Colinton, Nov. 26, 1790. She was, I believe, either sister or cousin to Samuel Dickson, a builder and contractor. He built a very large portion of the new town of Edinburgh, and died in 1793, aged 44 years. He married Agnes Baillie, a daughter of Thomas Baillie, who, I understand, was connected with the Baillies of Lamington. I should be glad if these connexions could be established.

4. John Anderson, married Helen Simpson, July 23, 1824. She was the second daughter of James Simpson by his wife Isabella Dickson. She was born Sept. 24, 1795, and died at Bantaskine, Falkirk, in 1863. John Anderson was a boot- and shoemaker, and had a shop at 8 or 9 Young Street, Edinburgh. His father, Christian name unknown, was a shepherd in or near Haddington, and lived to be 87 years of age. The latter's father also lived at or near Haddington. He was 90 when he died. It is said that the father or grandfather of John Anderson married, as his second wife, the illegitimate daughter—or the daughter of the illegitimate son, Charles—of George Seton, fifth and last Earl of Winton. If the exact connexion between the Andersons and the Setons could also be established I should be grateful.

I should be glad if your correspondents would communicate with me direct, supposing the replies are not considered of sufficient genealogical importance to warrant publication. JAMES S. ANDERSON.

Jesmond, 18 Culverden Down, Tunbridge Wells.

AUTHOR WANTED.—I shall be much obliged if any of your correspondents can indicate the source of the words: "Who hath seen the flower of a fig?" W. I. F.

STEVENSON = PEIRSON.—Can any reader supply me with particulars of the marriage of William Stevenson and Sophia Peirson, *circa* 1790-1806? LOUIS R. LETTS.
57 Dollis Park, Church End, Finchley, N.

MANORA, MANAREH.—What is the origin of this female name? In the first form it is the name of an actress in a film production of 'The New Clown' I saw recently; in the other, that of a relative.
ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

NAMES OF THE MOON.—In Glasgow the November moon is spoken of as the Hunter's Moon. We all know the Paschal Moon and the Harvest Moon. I should be glad to known of any other such names—especially of any that can be shown to be ancient and are of somewhat restricted local use.
RENIRA.

"FFOLIOTT" AND "FFRENCH."—I should be glad of some information as to the origin of such proper names as "ffoliott" and "ffrench." I recently heard a discussion during which various theories were put forward relative to the peculiar usage of the small initial letter. The fact that this occurs only in the case of names beginning with *ff* was also noticed. S. H. HARPER.

[The substitution of "ff" for an ordinary capital in certain names has been already discussed in our columns (see 5 S. xi. 247, 391; xii. 57, 157, 392, 438; 11 S. x. 276). It was originally no more than the full form of the capital letter, of which the usual F is an attenuation.]

THE GHAZEL.—In James Elroy Flecker's 'Collected Poems' there is a "Ghazel," a Persian form of verse. Do your readers know of any other ghazels in English literature, barring the one by Mangan, called 'The World'? ERIC N. BATTERHAM.
16 Fonthill Road, Finsbury Park, N.

COL. JOHN SUTHER WILLIAMSON, R.A.—I should be glad to ascertain full particulars of his parentage, concerning which the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' lxii. 2, gives no information. Was he ever married? If so, when and to whom? G. F. R. B.

THOMAS WINSTANLEY, CAMDEN PROFESSOR OF HISTORY AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—I should be glad to ascertain when and whom he married. The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' lxii. 209, states that he had four sons, but does not mention his marriage.
G. F. R. B.

BOAT-RACE WON BY OXFORD WITH SEVEN OARS.—I want to know the date of, and the names of the crews in, this race (including that of the Oxford man who could not row). Sir Robert Menzies and his brother Fletcher were two of the Oxford crew, and the race was at Henley. Bishop Browne in his recent reminiscences suggests that the story is a legend founded on the incident of an Oxford crew of seven oars beating a London crew which rowed in a boat called "The Cambridge." But this is inconsistent with the account given formerly by survivors of the race. B.

BATH FORUM.—Is anything ascertainable as to the origin or antiquity of the appellation "Bath Forum," which is at the present day the official name of the hundred in which the City of Bath is locally situate?

In publications relating to the city in question it is accepted as a matter of course that there was no kind of continuity between Roman Bath and Anglo-Saxon Bath, and further, that a long period intervened during which the site lay unoccupied. All this—however possible—seems to rest on no better positive evidence than the discovery, in (I think) the last century, of the egg of a waterfowl in the immediate vicinity of the Roman bath. This egg is assumed—perhaps with justice—to be considerably more than a thousand years old; and on it is based the conclusion that, when it was laid, the place was an uninhabited swamp. But (*a*) waterfowl often lay, if the spot be suitable, quite close to towns; (*b*) waterfowl often lay in captivity; and (*c*) waterfowl's eggs often serve for human food, and are consequently transported to localities remote from the place where they were laid. Therefore I dispute the conclusion.

I am aware that the term "Forum" is not peculiar to Bath. Wherever it occurs in modern England, it would be interesting to know its origin. Recent investigation as to the City of London has—without demonstrating anything—cast such suspicion on the previously current theory that there was no continuity between the London of the Romans and the London of the Anglo-Saxons, that one is tempted to go further afield. "Forum" is so distinctively Roman as a part of place-names (e.g., *Forum Julii* = *Fréjus*) that, prima facie, the onus is on those who, in any particular case, would attribute to it a non-Roman origin. The possible alternative origin—Latin, but not Roman—of "Forum" in the term "Bath Forum" is the language of mediæval clerics

and lawyers. But in the Latin which they knew was "Forum" in use *as a constituent of place-names?* In their mouths would not "Bath Forum" or "Forum de Bath" have merely meant either "the law-court of Bath" or "the public square of Bath"? I ask simply for information.

R. J. WALKER.

EFFECT OF WAR ON A NATION'S PHYSIQUE.—It has been claimed that war improves the physique of a nation. What evidence has been found to bear out the statement? And if it has been shown to be true, how is it to be explained? The contrary seems more likely to be the case, and it has also been stated that the Napoleonic wars lowered the average stature in France by one inch—or, perhaps we had better say, 2·5 cms. Is this a fact?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

SPANISH WOMEN AND SMOKING.—Is it usual for Spanish women of the upper and middle classes to smoke?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

TILLER BOWE: BRANDRETH: RACKENCROOKE: GAVELOCK: MAUBRE.—The above unusual words occur in a document which was shown to me recently by an old friend, and which is entitled:—

"The INVENTORIE of all the goods and chattels w^ch^ were John Sleddall's, late of Skalthwattrigge deceased taken and prized the xiiii^th^ Day of February Anno Dni. 1620, by m^r^ Charles Benson Robert Edmondson Tho^ms^ Doddinge and Thomas Docker."

The headings in which the words occur are as follows:—

It^m^ a Tiller Bowe, vj^d^.
It^m^ girdle, brandreth, rackencrooke, tongs, a spitt and an axe, vij^s^ vj^d^.
It^m^ a gauelock, v^s^.
It^m^ Maubre, xx^s^.

The value of money at the time may be judged by the following items: "one yoake of Oxen v^li^"; "40 olde Sheep xj^li^" (*i.e.*, 5*s.* 6*d.* each); "a table Clothe & a Towell ij^s^,"

I find in 'N.E.D.' that one of the meanings in which tiller bow is used in the sixteenth century is that of a long bow with an attachment to enable it to be used somewhat like a cross-bow. In 1620 this would be antiquated; hence the low value of 6*d.* put upon it would be accounted for.

The "brandreth" was, I think, a trivet or tripod to stand in the ashes and support the griddle used for baking oatcake—the bread of those parts.

A "rackencrooke" was the pot-hanger with step adjustment used over the fire.

The "gavelock" was probably a lever.

"Maubre" puzzles me. Perhaps your readers can help me and throw light on the other words, and the particular use of such articles about a Westmorland farm three hundred years ago. H. W. DICKINSON.

TIMOTHY CONSTABLE. (See 11 S. xi. 150.)—I shall be glad if any reader can give me any information relating to the ancestors of Timothy Constable, who married on Jan. 13, 1736/7, at St. James's Church, Westminster, Elizabeth Hunting, and who was buried at Melford, Suffolk, in March, 1750. The marriage certificate reads as follows:—

"Timothy Constable of Bradfield Combust in ye County of Suffolk and Elizabeth Hunting of this P. L. A. B. C. 1736/7."

CLIFFORD C. WOOLLARD.
68 St. Michael's Road, Aldershot, Hants.

NUMBERING PUBLIC VEHICLES.—In *The London Post* for Feb. 2/5, 1699/1700, it was related that

"On Tuesday [Jan. 30] in the afternoon, a Hackney coach man rid over a man at the corner of Catherin street in the Strand, and gushed him to death, and drove away so fast that he got clear off, No body by having been able to take Notice of the Number of the Coach."

When did the practice begin of placing identifiable numbers on vehicles licensed to ply for hire? A. F. R.

CHAPELS OF EASE: TITHE BARNS.—What books enter thoroughly into usages, connexions, and *curiosa felicitas* appertaining to Chapels of Ease? And what works might be judiciously consulted for general information as to the construction and antiquity of tithe barns?

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

HUNGARY HILL, STOURBRIDGE.—This name is to be found in an official report just issued on the geology of the district. Is anything known about the origin of the name?

L. L. K.

JOHN PRUDDE: "KING'S GLAZIER."—In the year 1440 one John Prudde, glazier (*i.e.* glass painter), was granted for life "the office of Glazier of the Kinge's Works to hold in such fees and wages as Roger Gloucester had," &c. (Patent Rolls).

In the years 1443-4 two of his men were working in the newly erected Fromond's Chantry in Winchester College, probably inserting glass designed by their employer (11 S. xii. 295).

Between 1445 and 1450 Prudde did much work at Eton College, both in the old Chapel and in the Hall (Willis Clark's 'Architectural History of Cambridge').

In 1447 we find him working at Greenwich Palace, both inserting new glass and repairing older work (see Hasted's 'Kent'); and in the same year he undertook "to glase all the windows in the New Chappell in Warwick" (the Beauchamp Chapel), which contract was duly carried out (see Dugdale's 'Antiquities of Warwickshire').

Could any reader give me information concerning other work done by Prudde elsewhere? Also any record of his death, or the appointment of his successor as "King's Glazier"? JOHN D. LE CONTEUR.

Plymouth.

Replies.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(12 S. ii. 3, 43, 75, 84, 122, 129, 151, 163, 191, 204, 229, 243, 272, 282, 311, 324, 353, 364, 391, 402.)

Lieut.-General Churchill's Dragoons (*ante*, p. 123).

Anthony Lameloniere was the junior of four Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters (100*l.*) to the Queen Consort (as Anthony la Meloniere) in 1734, till her Majesty's death Nov. 20, 1737. He appears, as Col. Mellionere, as one of the three Grooms of the Bedchamber (400*l.*) to the Duke of Cumberland in 1741, till 1753 or 1754. He transferred to second lieutenant-colonel 3rd Troop of Horse Guards, Jan. 13, 1741, till it was reduced, Dec. 25, 1746; was wounded at Dettingen, 1743, and Fontenoy, 1745; and was second lieutenant-colonel 1st Troop thereof, April 15, 1748, and first ditto, July 12, 1749 to Aug. 21, 1754.

John Jordan was lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, Jan. 13, 1741, till made colonel 8th Marines, March 15, 1748; colonel 15th Foot, April 15, 1749; and colonel 9th Dragoons, April 2, 1756, till he d. shortly before May 22, 1756. (Was he of the same family as William Jordan of Buckland, Gatewicke, Surrey, M.P. Reigate, March, 1717, till he d. April 7, 1720, and Thomas Jordan, his son, M.P. for the same place, April, 1720, to 1722, as to whom I should like to find further particulars?)

Thomas Jekyll, major of the regiment, Feb. 24, 1741, *vice* Jordan, but committed suicide at Canterbury, Aug. 31, 1744. (Was he a nephew of Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, 1717 to 1738?)

Peter Chaban, major of the regiment, *vice* Jekyll, Aug. 31, 1744, to Jan. 28, 1755.

Charles Hamilton made captain therein, August, 1743.

Robert Walkinshaw bore an unusual name, and it is not too far-fetched to conjecture that he was the son of Robert Walkinshaw, who was made major of the 25th Foot, July 17, 1717.

Edward Goddard, who was next brother to Thomas Goddard (*ante*, pp. 5, 312), was baptized Oct. 16, 1725, and d. unm.; was made captain-lieutenant in the regiment, August, 1743; and in 1770 was on half-pay of captain of Col. Dejean's Additional Companies, reduced 1748, till 1789 or 1790.

John Tempest became lieutenant in the regiment, March 19, 1741. Not one of the Tempests of Sherborn, co. Durham; nor the John Tempest mentioned *ante*, p. 193, who was of a later generation. John Tempest, "a Cornet in General Churchill's Dragoons," was third son of Sir George Tempest, 2nd Bart. of Tong, Yorks, m. before 1741 Eliz., dau. of —— Scrimsticke of Notts (Wotton).

Query if Samuel Gowland was of kin to Ralph Gowland, M.P. Durham, 1761 to 1762, whose parentage I should be glad to find? John Gowland was appointed in 1761 one of the two Apothecaries to the King's Person, with a salary of 320*l.* 5*s.*

Thomas William Mathews of Llandaff Court, Glamorgan, was the only son of the famous Admiral Thomas Mathews, M.P. (see 'D.N.B.'), was b. 1711; captain in Houghton's new Regiment of Foot, Jan. 26, 1741; captain in Fleming's Foot, April 19, 1742; major of Fraser's 2nd Marines, May 14, 1744, but quitted it when his father was dismissed the Navy, 1747. He was on half-pay in 1753. He m. Anne, daughter of Robert Knight of Congresbury, Somerset, and Sutturm, Glamorganshire; and was M.P. for Glamorgan, December, 1756, to 1761 ('Parl. Hist. of Wales,' p. 101). He was the Maj. Matthews, son to the late Admi., who d. June 25, 1768. (*Gent. Mag.*)

Thomas Carver became lieutenant in the regiment, August, 1743.

Lord Mark Kerr's Dragoons (*ante*, p. 124).

Hugh Warburton of Winnington, Cheshire, was the son of Thomas Warburton of Runnington, Cheshire (who was third son of Sir George Warburton, 1st Bart., of Arley and Winnington), by Anne, daughter of Sir

Robert Williams, Bart., of Penrhyn, co. Carnarvon. He was major of Ligonier's Horse (now 7th Dragoon Guards), July, 1731, to 1734; colonel 45th Foot, June 2, 1745, to 1761; of 27th Foot, Sept. 24, 1761, till he d. shortly before Sept. 5, 1771 (when his successor was appointed); major-general, Feb. 25, 1755; lieutenant-general, Jan. 29, 1758; general, April 13, 1770. He was appointed by patent, July 16, 1727, Chancellor and Chamberlain of the counties of Anglesea, Carnarvon, and Merioneth, at an annual fee of 20*l.*, in succession to his father, who had held the office from Oct. 7, 1715, through the Penrhyn influence; and received a fresh patent from George III. on Sept. 3, 1761, retaining it until his death. General Warburton's sister Jane was second wife to John, 2nd Duke of Argyll. The General m. the daughter of Dr. Norris, and his daughter and heiress m. to Richard, Lord Penrhyn ('History of the Great Sessions in Wales, 1542-1830').

Robert Rickart Hepburne became major of the 6th Dragoons, April 25, 1755; and lieutenant-colonel thereof, March 18, 1763, to June 24, 1768, serving in Germany in 1760 to 1763, when it moved to Ireland; brevet lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 1, 1761.

William Gardner was b. at Coleraine, March 24, 1691, and promoted major of the 11th Dragoons, April 23, 1746; and was lieutenant-colonel thereof, June 26, 1754, till he d. Aug. 14, 1762.

William Robert Adair of Ballymenagh, co. Antrim, eldest son of Col. Sir Robert Adair, Knt., of same, who d. Feb. 9, 1745, was described as a captain of Dragoons in Debrett's 'Baronetage,' 1840. He m. Catherine, daughter of —— Smallman of Ludlow, Salop; and d. April 19, 1762. (Query if he was the William Adair, army agent, Pall Mall, agent for the 1st and 3rd Dragoon Guards, Coldstream Guards, and 19th, 23rd, and 33rd Foot, in 1750, and for the 3rd Dragoon Guards, 3rd Dragoons, 5th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 19th, 23rd, 40th, 63rd, and 72nd Foot, and for the Garrisons of Fort Augustus, Fort George, and Landguard Fort in 1760.) His great-grandson, Robert Shafto Adair, was created a Baronet, Aug. 2, 1838, whose son was created Lord Waveney, 1873.

George Whitmore of Apley, Salop, fourth son of William Whitmore of Lower Slaughter, co. Gloucester, and Apley, was b. 1715 or after, and d. *s.p.* 1775; younger brother to Sir Thomas Whitmore, K.B., and Lieut.-Gen. William Whitmore.

Guilford Killigrew was perhaps the "C. Killigrew, Esq.," who was in 1734 the junior of the three Pages of Honour (100*l.* per annum each) to "their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal, the Princess Emilia (Amelia), and the Princess Caroline, &c." ('The True State of England,' 1734). He quitted the post before 1737. I cannot trace him as lieutenant-colonel of Kerr's Dragoons (*ante*, p. 193), and think that must have been a clerical error.

Was Gabriel Bilson related to Leonard Bilson of Mapledurham, Hants, first cousin to the 1st Earl of Dartmouth, who willed his estates, 1754, to the Earl's fourth son, the Right Hon. Henry Legge, M.P., who then took the prefix surname of Bilson (see *ante*, p. 137)?

John Gore, who was a younger son of William Gore, M.P., of Tring, Herts, was promoted to captain of Col. Powlett's Marines, Jan. 27, 1742; captain of Kerr's, May, 1746; captain-lieutenant (with rank of lieutenant-colonel) 3rd Foot Guards, April 1 or April 11, 1750; captain (and lieutenant-colonel) therein, Jan. 29, 1751; second major (and brevet colonel), Oct. 23, 1759; first major, Sept. 1, 1760; lieutenant-colonel of that regiment, Sept. 25, 1761, to 1768; colonel of the 61st Foot, May 9, 1768; of the 6th Foot, Feb. 19, 1773, till he d. Aug. 4, 1773; major-general, July 10, 1762; lieutenant-general, Jan. 26, 1772; M.P. Cricklade, 1747 to 1754.

Lord Robert Kerr, the younger son of William, 3rd Marquis of Lothian, and great-great-nephew of the colonel of the regiment, was killed at Culloden, April 16, 1746, being then a captain. W. R. Williams.

(*To be continued.*)

Ante, pp. 84, 152.

In Army List, 1754, p. 62, 'List of Garrisons': "Capt. Lucy Weston, 19 June, 1752, Jersey." R. J. Fynmore.

MEWS OR MEWYS FAMILY.

(12 S. ii. 26, 93, 331, 419.)

The deeply interesting and carefully compiled communication of Dr. Whitehead has furnished us with some valuable facts. There are, however, one or two minor errors which I wish to be allowed to correct.

The third Oliver St. John referred to died unmarried in 1699, not 1689. It was his father who died in 1689. The second wife of Ellis St. John was the daughter and heiress not of John Goodyer but of Edward Goodyer, lord of the manor of Dogmersfield. Edward,

who was High Sheriff of Hampshire in 1679, had considerable estates in Hampshire and one or two other counties. His will was proved at P.C.C. in 1687. He had four sons and two daughters (John being his eldest son and heir), but all the property ultimately came to Martha St. John, as none of the sons left issue. His other daughter Mary married John Delavall, one of the sons of Sir Ralph Delavall, Bart., and died, aged 23 (before her father), Oct. 19, 1683. There is a tombstone to her memory on the floor of the tower of the old church at Dogmersfield.

Sir Paulet St. John, the 1st Bart., married *three* times. His first wife was the daughter and coheir of Sir James (not John) Rushout, 2nd Bart. His second wife was the daughter and heiress of John Waters of Brecknock, co. Brecon, and widow of Sir Halswell (not Henry) Tynte, 3rd Bart., M.P., of Halswell. There is a pedigree of the Waters family, terminating in this heiress, in *The Herald and Genealogist*, vol. vii. p. 336. Sir Paulet's third wife was Jane, daughter of R. Harris of Silkstead, M.P. for Southampton, and widow of William Pescod, Recorder of Winchester. This lady's daughter by her first husband, Jane Pescod, married Carew Mildmay of Shawford in 1761, so that when in 1786 Sir Henry St. John, 3rd Bart., married the great Mildmay heiress, Lady St. John's step-grandson married her granddaughter.

Dorothea Maria, the wife of Sir Henry St. John, 2nd Bart., was the daughter and coheiress of Abraham Tucker of Betchworth Castle, Surrey, a leading thinker and metaphysician of the eighteenth century, a full account of whom is given in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' The property at Betchworth Castle came to Sir Henry St. John-Mildmay, 3rd Bart., on the death of his aunt, Judith Tucker, in 1794. He shortly afterwards disposed of it, but first of all, if the statement in the 'Victoria County History' is accurate, sold the box on Box Hill for 10,000*l*. I have no reason to doubt the reliability of this statement, which I remember to have seen mentioned elsewhere. Indeed, this sale was referred to some years ago in the daily press. The ruins of the old castle still stand near Dorking, and are now included in the Deepdene estate. There is a fine monument to Abraham Tucker and his wife in Dorking church.

Sir Henry Mildmay of Wanstead married Anne (not Jane, as stated), daughter of William (not Leonard) Halliday, Alderman of London, at St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, April 6, 1619. Her mother was the daughter of Sir John Rowe, Lord Mayor of London, and, after Halliday's death, remarried Robert Rich, 2nd Earl of Warwick, Lord High Admiral of England. Lady Warwick was, however, buried with her first husband in St. Lawrence Jewry, where there is a superb monument showing busts of William Halliday, his wife, and their daughter, Dame Anne Mildmay. A pedigree of the Halliday family is found in a work called 'Burke's Commoners,' published some years ago in four volumes.

William Halliday was Alderman, but not, as stated, Lord Mayor, of London. I believe he was the first chairman of the East India Company. Halliday's daughter brought not only the Twyford estate, but also what is now known as the "Mildmay Park" estate, to the Mildmays.

The old family house is standing to-day, having been divided into two, and is known as 9 and 10 Newington Green, N. It is a home for nurses. Until recently there was in this house a beautifully panelled room, with a most splendid ceiling, and with the Halliday arms carved over the mantelpiece; but a few years ago, I am sorry to say, this was sold for thousands of pounds, and is now, I believe, in the U.S.A.

The Mildmay Park estate was disposed of in 1858, after the death of Dame Jane St. John-Mildmay, the heiress who had married Sir Henry St. John, 3rd Bart., of Dogmersfield. This estate had been settled, on her marriage in 1786, on her younger children. As, after having sixteen children, she lived to be over 90, this property had acquired, before her death in 1857, a value which no one had at all anticipated, and of this the younger children got the advantage. Lady Methuen, Lady Bolingbroke, and the Countess of Radnor were her married daughters. A HAMPSHIRE MAN.

In the fourth volume of Hutchins's 'History of Dorset,' under the article labelled 'Purse Candel,' there occurs :—

"Peter Mew, LL.D., Bishop of Winchester, was a native of this place; son of Elisha Mew, and born March 25. 1618. He was educated at Merchant Taylors School by Dr. Winniffe, his uncle, then Dean of St. Paul's," &c.

After this follows a review of the Bishop's career.

Would DR. J. L. WHITEHEAD kindly animadvert? No doubt "Elisha" is for "Ellis." Ellis may have been rendered into Latin, perhaps, as Elisæus, and this re-translated as Elisha by mistake. But, according to DR. WHITEHEAD, the father of Ellis Mews of Stourton Caundle (who is the

first person mentioned in the Mews pedigree of the 1686 Visitation of Hampshire at the College of Arms) was Peter Mews, who died before 1597. Are we to have it that the Bishop's father and Ellis of Stourton Caundle were brothers, and that the uncle who educated the Bishop was thus really his great-uncle ? M. M.

Paulet St. John (son of Ellis Mews who took the name of St. John) married as his second wife Mary, daughter of John Waters (not Walter) of Brecon, and widow of Sir Halswell (not Henry) Tynte of Halswell, Somerset. This lady retained her title of Lady Tynte during her married life with Mr. St. John, as may be gathered by the following extract from vol. xxviii. of *The Gentleman's Magazine* :—

DEATHS.

1758, Dec. 17. Hon. Lady Tynte, at Farley, near Winton. Her jointure of 2,000*l.* per Ann. comes to Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, Bart.

Mr. Paulet St. John was not created a baronet until nearly fourteen years after her death, viz., Sept. 9, 1772. Lady Tynte's being designated "Hon." is of course a mistake.

Their son Sir Henry Paulet St. John, 2nd Bart., married Dorothea Maria Tucker's (surname omitted by DR. WHITEHEAD), daughter of Abraham Tucker of Betchworth Castle, Surrey, esquire.

CROSS-CROSSLET.

HARDING OF SOMERSET (12 S. ii. 350).—The facts relating to this family, as far as I know them, are as follows :—

Alnod, a thane in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and a landowner in Somerset, Dorset, Wilts, and Devon, bought of Bishop Alwold (1041-56) a lease for life of certain lands of the see of Sherborne, and in King William's time took land in Burstock from a thane who had held it in King Edward's time.

Harding, son of the above Alnod, held in 1066 manors in Somerset, in Meriet, Lopen (the two places adjoin), and four other places mentioned in Domesday. Harding, alleged father of Robert fitz Harding, died Nov. 6, about 1115, and from him descended the present great house of Berkeley.

The Meriets of Meriet.—The Fitznichols of Tickenham and the Baronial De la Warrs are also descended from Alnod. See Greenfield's 'Pedigree of the Meriets of Meriet' and 5 S. xii.

The Domesday entry about Cranmore (Crenemella) indicates that at the date of the Inquisition the king had in hand the whole of East and West Cranmere (or Cranmore). Within the next two years the whole estate was restored to Glastonbury Abbey and to Harding, the abbot's tenant. The estate as held in 1066 and 1086 by Harding under Glastonbury Abbey cannot now be accurately defined. It probably consisted of both the parishes now distinguished as East and West Cranmore. See Eyton's 'Somerset Domesday,' i. p. 161.

It is important to note here that from 1066 to 1086 there was more than one Harding in Somerset. Two Hardings, at any rate, were great thanes, and one held a highly placed position at Court. The Hardings we know of definitely were :—

1. Harding of East and West Cranmore.
2. Harding of Meriet, who held many Somerset manors.
3. Harding or Hardinc, who was on Feb. 28, 1072, attendant upon Queen Edith's Court at Wilton (Wilts).

It is only reasonable to think that these three, living within a limited area, were connected, but I hazard the statement that the precise connexion will not easily be established.

Of the three Hardings named above, the one placed second is the most important. Around Harding of Meriet much has been written, probably because from him has descended the great family of Fitzhardinge. I will give references to various authorities, and be content to quote the latest remarks upon him, which were contributed by Mr. J. H. Round to his Introduction to the chapters upon Domesday in the first volume of 'The Victoria County History of Somerset,' pp. 417-18 :—

"Of the King's theyns, that is the Englishmen who in 1086 were still allowed to hold land, Harding, son of Elnod or Alnod, was clearly the greatest. He has been the subject of much discussion, rather because he was the probable ancestor of the historic race of Berkeley than because he was certainly the founder of the Somerset house of Meriet. In the Geld-roll of Crewkerne Hundred (1084) he is styled Hardinus de Meriet, taking his name from his chief manor, as did his descendants. Mr. Freeman established the identity of this Harding, son of Elnod or Alnod, with the Heardinc or Hierdinge, son of Eadnoth, who is found in Anglo-Saxon documents, and with the Herdingus, son of Ednod, who was alive when William of Malmesbury wrote, and whose father, that historian tells us, fell in repelling the descent on Somerset by Harold's sons in 1068. This identifies the latter with the Eadnoth Stallere of the chronicle, the Eadnothus Haroldi Regis Stallarius of Florence, who commanded, they tell us, William's troops on that occasion. The Domesday holder of Meriet is also clearly the Harding filius Elnodi who acted as justice itinerant for Devon and Cornwall in 1096."

Your correspondent may be glad to have as full a list of references as possible, so I refer him first of all to R. W. Eyton's 'Somerset Domesday,' London, 1880. 2 vols. Eyton stands alone as a county historian, and specially in his various works on Domesday. In 5 S. xii. and 6 S. i. there is a discussion upon Harding, to which R. W. Eyton contributed an important article and Mr. A. S. Ellis a valuable pedigree. Mr. Freeman in his 'Norman Conquest,' vol. iv. p. 164, and in the same volume (a long appendix note), pp. 757-60, gives a mass of facts. Mr. Freeman's long residence in Somerset made him take special interest in local history. John Smyth's 'Lives of the Berkeleys' contains numerous "Harding" references; and in this connexion your correspondent should read the Rev. W. Hunt's biography of Robert Fitzharding in the 'D.N.B.' Mr. Hunt demolishes some legendary stuff which found a place in Seyer's 'History of Bristol,' and in Collinson, too. The long paragraph at the foot of p. 124 of vol. ii. of 'The Complete Peerage' (Vicary Gibbs edition) should be seen by your correspondent.

John Harding, Sheriff of Somerset in 1752, is stated in the official list of sheriffs (P.R.O.) to have been "of Charterhouse Hinton" (near Bath). A. L. HUMPHREYS.
187 Piccadilly, W.

FARMERS' SAYINGS (12 S. ii. 289, 358).—In 'Lean's Collectanea,' 1902, vol. i. p. 437, the late Vincent Stuckey Lean gives "Pigs see the wind, *i.e.*, the coming tempest, which makes them the most restless of animals. —W." W. means "Withals, John, *Dict. in English and Latin*, by W. de Worde [1521], 4to; numerous editions up to 1634."
ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Pigs seeing the wind formed the subject of several communications in 1889-90. See 7 S. viii. 367, 457; ix. 14. JOHN T. PAGE.

WILL OF PRINCE RUPERT (12 S. ii. 201).—May I venture to suggest one or two alterations or amendments in MR. PHILIP NORMAN'S interesting article on the will of Prince Rupert, Duke of Bavaria and Cumberland, who died in 1682 and was buried in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey?

1. MR. NORMAN states (p. 202) that the name of the mother of "Dudley Bart" was Francesca, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Bard, Bart., created Viscount Bellamont by Charles I. In a foot-note to the printed will by the editors, John Gough Nichols and John Bruce, at p. 142 of the selection of 'Wills from Doctors' Commons' published by the Camden Society in 1863, from which MR. NORMAN takes his material, the name is given as Anne.

2. MR. NORMAN gives "August, 1686," as the date when Dudley Bard was killed at the siege of Buda. The above note states that it was "on the 13th July, 1686."

3. This is a very trivial correction. MR. NORMAN gives 4,620*l.* as the sum paid by "Mrs. Ellen Gwynne" for the "Great Pearl Necklace," whereas in a foot-note at p. 144 it is stated as 4,520*l.*

I presume MR. NORMAN made his statement on the authority of the above notes; if not, it is only right that I should call his attention to them. J. S. UDAL.

THE THIRD YELLOW QUILT (12 S. i. 248).—There has so far been no reply to my query about a Yellow Quilt supposed to have been given to a member of the Bloxam family by the Emperor of China, and I thought that possibly some information I have lately gleaned on the subject might be of interest.

In July, 1824, King Tamehameha II. of the Sandwich Islands and his Queen both died of the measles while on a visit to London, and their bodies were conveyed back to Hawaii on board the Blonde frigate (Captain Lord Byron). The Rev. Richard Rowland Bloxam went with the expedition as chaplain, and his brother, the Rev. Andrew Bloxam, as naturalist. After the funeral ceremonies, the Queen's mother, Kahumanu, presented the Rev. Richard Bloxam with a costly feather war-cloak, which was always greatly prized by himself and his family. At his death, most of his collection of antiquities went to the Rugby School Museum, but the war-cloak remained in the family. I have not yet learnt which particular member has it, but I feel pretty certain that the Yellow Quilt tradition must have been founded on this war-cloak. There is an interesting account of the illness and death of King Tamehameha and Queen Tamehamelu in *The London Magazine* for August, 1824. The 'D.N.B.' gives a notice of Andrew Bloxam, but for the information about the war-cloak I am indebted to Mr. Treen, Chairman of the Museum Committee, Rugby.

(Lovers of Lamb may be interested to know that the above-mentioned Richard and Andrew were nephews of Sam Bloxam, schoolfellow and friend of Charles Lamb.)
G. A. ANDERSON.

EDWARD HERBERT, M.P. (12 S. ii. 348).—The parentage of this M.P. has long perplexed me. That he was a member of the great house of Herbert cannot be doubted, but so far as my researches lead me none of the more important lines of that family gives him a place. He was high in favour with Cromwell, by whom in 1656 he was appointed Overseer or Chief Manager of His Highness's lands in Wales. He was returned as one of the three members for Monmouthshire to the Parliament of 1656–8, in the proceedings of which he seems to have taken little or no active part, being named on none of its numerous Committees. The only mention of him in the Commons' Journals is on Jan. 2, 1656/7, when as "Sir" Edward Herbert he received leave of absence, doubtless to attend to his duties in connexion with the Protector's lands in Wales. His prospective knighthood was possibly then "talked about"; there is not the slightest evidence that it was ever conferred. In addition to the information quoted by your correspondent from Mr. Williams's valuable book, it may be mentioned that the M.P. was appointed one of the Commissioners for Monmouthshire in the Commonwealth Scandalous Ministers Act of 1654, and an Assessment Commissioner for the same county in 1656.

After the Restoration he retired to Bristol, where he died about 1667. There can, I think, be no doubt that the Edward Herbert whose will, dated June 27, 1666, was proved in the following year, was the ex-M.P. In it he is described as "late of the co. of Monmouth, but now of the City of Bristol." He held lands in the parish of Redwick in Biston *alias* Bishopstown, and Llanorghrolt(?) &c., all in co. Monmouth. Names his sons Edward, Isaac, William, and Abraham (the last three under age), his daughters Elizabeth and Anne. Executors, Charles Venn, Esq., Henry Rumsey, Samuel Jones, and Thomas Ewens, minister of the gospel in Monmouth. Proved "in the Strand, co. Middx.," Nov. 29, 1667, by Rumsey, Jones, and Ewens. His wife is not mentioned, so probably predeceased him.

His "relative Elizabeth Somerset," who died early in 1655, from whose bequest he received "the Grange and other lands in co. Monmouth," would be the Hon. Elizabeth Somerset, the only daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Somerset, Viscount Somerset of Cashel (died 1651); she died unmarried in 1655 or thereabouts.

The suggestion of T. that the M.P. was descended from Walter Herbert of Christchurch, an illegitimate son of George Herbert of Newport, M.P. for Monmouthshire in 1563, appears to me to be highly probable, only he would, I take it, be the Edward who died in 1667, and not his son of that name, who must have been too young for Parliament in 1656.

W. D. PINK.

Lowton, Newton-le-Willows.

"SEPTEM SINE HORIS" (12 S. ii. 310, 377).—May I support COL. POWLETT's reading of this sundial motto, "Leave the seven (days of the week) to the hours"; that is, "Take care of the hours, and the week will take care of itself"? The order of the words favours this reading, and, as the Romans did not measure time by weeks, *septem*, at any rate on a sundial, will stand for "week" better than any Low Latin word. Besides, sundials are sententious. The figures for the hours of darkness may be lacking, as in the case of MR. CLEMENTS's old Dutch dial; but the motto, while stating that small fact, is intended, like most of its fellows, to preach economy of time.

B. B.

AUTHORS WANTED (12 S. ii. 369).—The quotation

From the heretic girl of my soul shall I fly, &c.,

is from one of Thomas Moore's 'Irish Melodies,' commencing:—

Come send round the wine, and leave points of belief
To simpletons, sages, and reasoning fools.

It is to be found, I believe, in every complete copy of Moore's 'Works.' I have verified the melody in the edition of 1843, 10 vols., printed by Longman, Green & Brown, Longmans, London.

A. GWYTHER.

Windham Club.

If MR. THOMAS WILSON will again turn to the Irish melody entitled 'Come send round the Wine,' he will find the verse sought for at the end of the second stanza. The reference is to the poet's wife Bessy, who was a Protestant, whilst Moore was a Roman Catholic.

EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER.'

[L. A. W. thanked for reply to the same effect.]

CERTAIN GENTLEMEN OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY (12 S. ii. 268, 372).—MR. H. J. B. CLEMENTS and your other correspondents have fallen into a very natural error in identifying "Lord Talbot" as George, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury. Had they had the full account of the funeral in front of them this would not have happened.

It is necessary, for the sake of future readers, to rectify this mistake. George, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, as chief mourner, followed in the procession immediately after the corpse, his train being borne by a gentleman usher. Then followed the Lord Talbot. This was Francis Talbot, the eldest son and heir of George, and Lord Talbot by courtesy. He married in 1563, possibly at a very early age, Ann Herbert, daughter of William, Earl of Pembroke, and, dying without issue in 1582, was buried at Sheffield. His brother Gilbert, who subsequently succeeded to the title, was born in 1553, and consequently only about 7 years old at the time of the funeral, evidently too young to be present, his name not being mentioned.

CHARLES DRURY.

12 Ranmoor Cliffe Road, Sheffield.

'THE MORNING POST' (12 S. ii. 301, 322, 342).—May I, as a student of eighteenth-century history, add a few notes to the interesting sketch by MR. JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS of the origin and earlier years of *The Morning Post*? I think that the Rev. Henry Bate (afterwards Sir Henry Bate-Dudley) became editor of the paper some time before 1775, and that he probably held that position from its foundation in 1772. When he was tried for the libel on the Duke of Richmond in 1781, the printer of *The Morning Post* swore that Bate had been its editor "from its first institution," except for an interval of two or three months. He was sentenced, as MR. FRANCIS says, to twelve months' imprisonment for the libel, but it is not generally known that he only served a portion of this time. Long before it expired the Duke of Richmond sent Dr. Brocklesby to Bate to say that if he would express in writing his desire to be released, the Duke would place the letter before the King. However, he declined to make any conditions, and soon afterwards a messenger arrived at the prison at three o'clock in the morning with an order for his release. Bate's action on this occasion agrees with the estimate of his character given by John Taylor, that he was "wholly incapable of degrading concession or compromising artifice."

No journalist of his time was more fiercely attacked than Bate, and probably in some respects his record was not unassailable. But the attacks seem to have come in many cases from the editors of rival prints whose circulation and advertisements had suffered through his enterprise and journalistic skill. Some of the bitterest of these attacks appeared in *The Morning Post* soon after he had severed his connexion with that journal and founded *The Morning Herald*. Their tone is not surprising in view of the fact that Bate carried with him to the new paper a large proportion of the readers of *The Morning Post*. A month after the foundation of *The Morning Herald* he claimed that its circulation was already larger than that of *The Morning Post* had ever been, and offered to prove it at the Stamp Office. Bate brought an action for libel against *The Morning Post*, whose editor was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of a hundred pounds.

It is curious that none of the histories of newspapers mentions *The New Morning Post*, which has sometimes been confused with *The Morning Herald*. *The New Morning Post*, to oppose which Bate led the procession down Piccadilly which Walpole observed from his window, was founded in 1776 as a rival to the original journal, but its career was short. At this time *The Morning Post* was the property of Bate, Mr. Bell, and that voluminous writer the Rev. Dr. Trusler; but in 1779, when Bate's hold on the paper was becoming precarious, the owners are said to have includeed,

"Mr. Skinner the auctioneer, Mr. Mitchell the grocer, Mr. Bell the bookseller, Mr. Tattersall the horse-jockey, & Mr. James Hargrave of the Rainbow Tavern."

The date of Bate's marriage is wrongly given as 1780 in the 'D.N.B.' He was married in 1773, a few weeks after the famous affray at Vauxhall that gained for him the title of "the fighting parson." *The Morning Post*, in 1777, was the first paper to champion Gainsborough, and most of our knowledge of the great painter's life in London is obtained from Bate's notes written in *The Morning Post* and *The Morning Herald*. To Gainsborough, and to Mrs. Gainsborough after her husband's death, Bate was the most faithful of friends. Some aspects of his life may have been unsatisfactory, but in the memoirs of the time in which he is mentioned (such as those of Angelo and Parke) he is referred to always as a kind-hearted and generous man.

WILLIAM T. WHITLEY.

57 Gwendwr Road, W.

RESTORATION OF OLD DEEDS AND MANUSCRIPTS (12 S. ii. 268, 316).—Fazakerly, bookbinder, of Manchester, and late of Liverpool, did an excellent piece of work in repairing the Churchwardens' Minutes and Accounts of the parish of Childwall. Much of the MS. was in so brittle a state that it had to be dipped in a bath of size before

it could be handled, and it was repaired with transparent vellum. I believe women do this kind of work better and more neatly than msn, Fazakerly also repaired in a marvellous way a piece of the church register which I found, It had been missing for upwards of one hundred years, being folded up inside some other documents, and having got very badly torn and stained.

R. S. B.

RIGHT HON. SIR ANDREW RICHARD SCOBLE, K.C.S.I., K.C. (12 S. ii. 390).—GENERAL HILL will find an interesting account—some four or five pages—in 'Ancient West-Country Families,' vol. i. pp. 214 *et seq.*, and frontispiece, by B. H. Williams, published this year by J. A. D. Bridger, 112 Market Jew Street, Penzance, wherein the death of the above is recorded as occurring on Jan. 17 last, not as stated.

HOWARD H. COTTERELL, F.R.Hist.S.
Foden Road, Walsall.

I regret that I am not able to refer GENERAL HILL to a pedigree of the family of the late Sir Andrew Scoble, but he will find some details of the family in a volume published in 1874, entitled 'Kingsbridge and its Surroundings,' by S. P. Fox. A few references to persons of the name of Scoble will also be found in Vivian's 'Visitations of Devon and Cornwall.' Whilst this information is not exactly what is sought, it may help your correspondent on to a track which will lead him in the right direction. H. TAPLEY-SOPER.
City Library, Exeter.

ST. INAN (12 S. ii. 348).—This saint is a very shadowy personality, whom it is not possible to identify with any degree of certainty. The only authority for his existence is Adam King, a regent in the University of Paris towards the end of the sixteenth century. In 1588 he published a translation of the Catechism of the Jesuit Canisius, and prefixed thereto

"Ane Kallendar perpetuale contining baith the awld and new Kallendar, With dyuers vthers thingis pertining thairto, verie profitable for all sort of men: maid be M. Adame King, professeur of Philosophe and Mathematikis at Paris."

He assigns Aug. 18 to

"S. Inane, confess: at iruine [Irvine] in scotland vnder king kennede y^e^ I [anno] 839."

Needless to say that this is very late and untrustworthy authority, unsupported by any other. If there ever was a Confessor Inan of Irvine, Adam King must have had access to records to which we have none. If there never was such an individual, we are compelled to suspect that King invented him to fill a blank day in his calendar. Bishop Reeves, the erudite editor of 'Vita S. Columbæ,' mentions a St. Enan as holding a place in the Irish Calendar ('Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down,' &c., pp. 285, 377). Intercourse between Ulster and Ayrshire was frequent and close in early times, but the day assigned to the Irish St. Enan was not Aug. 18, but March 25. As for the personal name embalmed in "Tenant's Day" or "Tinnan's Day," it may belong to one of several saints. Personally I should incline to identify it as Wynnin, the name of a saint closely identified with Ayrshire and the eponymus of Kilwinning. For this, see Bishop Forbes's 'Kalendars of Scottish Saints,' pp. 463-6.

In the 'New Statistical Account of Scotland' (Ayr, p. 577) the brief description in King's 'Kallendar' is expanded into a biography of some detail, but the particulars existed only in the writer's imagination.

It may be mentioned that Adam King, who alone is responsible for the personality of St. Inan, became Protestant, returned from Paris to Edinburgh, was admitted advocate, appointed a commissary in 1600, and died in 1620. HERBERT MAXWELL.
Monreith.

Notes on Books.

The True History of the Conquest of New Spain. By Bernal Díaz del Castillo. Edited and published in Mexico by Genaro García. Translated into English, with Introduction and Notes, by Alfred Percival Maudslay. Vol. V. (Hakluyt Society.)

WE have here the concluding volume of Dr. Maudslay's translation of Bernal Díaz del Castillo. All those interested in the subject know that the original is one of the most important documents for the expedition of Cortés into Mexico and the establishment of Spanish dominion there. In Bernal Díaz are combined an extraordinary number of the qualities and advantages which go to make the competent and successful historian of a great adventure. We would place not last among these his persistent, but not overwhelming, ill-luck. A man of quick wits, faultless and dogged courage, great common sense and trustworthiness, for years administrator of the district in which he had been given lands, turned to by Cortés to help him out of straits on the march when other men failed him, he was the close friend of the leaders, and in a position both to observe their doings and to estimate their characters; but he never himself attained to a foremost place, nor yet to settled wealth and ease. In addition to a remarkably strong memory he possessed a sound judgment, which, through his being always in a relatively subordinate position, was not subject to that warping which is apt to

result, in greater or less degree, from responsibility. He is also blessed with what we may perhaps call an excellent pre-literary style.

This volume contains the account of the expedition to Honduras. It is a tragic story, unrelieved by the glamour of gold and conquest. Nothing succeeded, and when, after many months of difficult march, untold hardships, and much wandering out of the way, the expedition arrived at Naco, it was to find that Cristóbal de Olid, the captain for whose chastisement the enterprise had ostensibly been designed, had long since been beheaded. Bernal Díaz, as usual, did good service, especially in tight places, but it is not difficult to perceive that Cortés and most of the Conquistadores who accompanied him had suffered some deterioration both as to stoutness of heart and practical judgment. It was on this expedition that Cortés committed the crime, with which his memory has so often and severely been reproached, of putting to death Guatemoc, the Great Cacique of Mexico, whom he had forced to follow him.

Bernal Díaz was indignant at this; and he gives us a striking picture of the remorse of Cortés—who could not sleep for the thought of it, and, walking restlessly about at night, fell from a platform—in a house where the Indians kept their idols—about twice the height of a man, and badly hurt his head. But, if the expedition was gloomy and ill-fated, it did not altogether lack achievement of which the Spaniards could be proud; and what Díaz himself most admired was the excellent building of the wooden bridges which Cortés caused to be made over the rivers. For their line of march they had to trust much to the interpreter Doña Marina, whose wedding with one of the Spanish captains was celebrated on the march; and it may be that mistakes on her part, or the wilful misleading of her by the natives, account for more than Díaz tells us of the miseries undergone.

Following the account of the expedition, we have a description of the setting up of the Royal Audiencia for the government of New Spain. The first men who constituted this either died, or, being taken from among the settlers, proved unsatisfactory; but a new commission sent out from Spain proved worthy of their task.

Last comes a list of the Conquistadores, drawn up in order to vindicate the honour of the men who could justly claim that proud designation. This is not the least interesting part of the whole work; and it is indeed astonishing how numerous are the details of name, fortune, personal appearance, character, even of health and manner of death, which Díaz is able to recollect. He tells of seven men, good soldiers and rich, who gave up everything and became Franciscan or Dominican friars; and of one who became a hermit. There was Pedro Gallego, "a pleasant man and a poet, who also owned an inn on the direct road from Vera Cruz to Mexico"; there was a soldier named Espinosa, who "was called Espinosa of the Blessing, for he always brought it into his conversation, and his talk was very pleasant, thanks to the good blessing"; there was "the brave and daring soldier named Lerma, who was annoyed because Cortés ordered him to be reprimanded for no fault whatever, went away among the Indians," and was never heard of again. Lively detail, of which these are small examples, is abundant.

Of the great captains, such as his own friend Sandoval, or Cristóbal de Olea—whom he admires most of all, and who gave his life for Cortés—he draws portraits at greater length. To Cortés himself, naturally, many paragraphs are devoted, and they are interesting not only as depicting the great leader, but also as showing the honesty of mind and justice of the writer himself. The conclusion of the book deals with the general results of the conquest in the matter of the benefits conferred by the Spaniards upon the Indians—among which is counted the introduction of bull-fights—and the government of the country.

Cortés—in his fifth letter—sent to Spain a report of the Honduras Expedition, and this is given as an appendix.

In these five volumes of Bernal Díaz's 'Conquest of New Spain' we have, it is hardly necessary to say, one of the most important of the publications of the Hakluyt Society, and one upon which the translator and all concerned are much to be congratulated.

BOOKS OF THE LAST QUARTER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Of the half-score or so of great names which instantly occur to every one with the thought of the eighties and nineties, most are well represented in the long and highly interesting Catalogue (No. 350) which we received a few days ago from Messrs. Maggs. If we turn to the Brownings we find some fifty items, every one good. Of those within our present limits we liked best the first editions of 'Dramatic Idyls' (1879-80), 26*l.*, and the two volumes of Browning's 'Letters to Various Correspondents,' which were privately printed (on vellum), in 1895, under the editorship of Mr. T. J. Wise—only about five copies being done. This book, bound by Ramage in olive levant morocco, is offered for 8*l.* 8*s.* There are ten items connected with Randolph Caldecott. The most important is a copy of Mr. Blackburn's Memoir of the artist, which is unique in that it contains no fewer than fifty autograph letters of Caldecott—all addressed to Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn—illustrated by a number of amusing sketches, many of them the source of the illustrations in the text of the book (1886), 105*l.* Another attractive Caldecott book is a first edition of the 'Washington Irving' with his illustrations ('Old Christmas,' 1876; 'Bracebridge Hall,' 1877), 2 vols., bound by Riviere, 4*l.* 4*s.* The list under Fitzgerald includes a first edition of that writer's 'Agamemnon' (1876), 4*l.* 4*s.*, and a copy of W. Aldis Wright's collected edition of his works, 'Letters and Literary Remains of Edward Fitzgerald' (1889), 2*l.* 5*s.* We were interested to notice that as much as 16*l.* 16*s.* may be asked for the first edition, in four vols., of 'Daniel Deronda.' The Kelmscott Press publications form another pleasant series, and we may mention as examples Ellis's 'Shelley,' printed in 1894-5, 15*l.* 15*s.*, and the 'Godfrey of Boloyne' (1893), 11*l.* 11*s.* A first edition of 'Roderick Hudson' (1876), containing Henry James's autograph, is offered for 3*l.* 3*s.* A considerable prize for the buyer who affects this sort of collecting, and can afford 175*l.*, for it, is the original MS. of 'Jump to Glory Jane.' The Stevenson items include a first edition of 'A Child's Garden of Verses' (1885), 6*l.* 6*s.*, and the rare 'Story of a Lie' (1882), 18*l.* 18*s.* There is a long and entertaining list of presentation

copies from Swinburne's library, and several good things in the way of the poet's own works. An item worth noting is a set of the French 'Court Memoirs,' brought out from 1878 to 1890 by Lady Jackson—fourteen volumes in all—34*l.*

Messrs. Hill send us what they modestly call 'A Rough List' of second-hand books (No. 126). It is a good one, and of varied interest. The following may serve as specimens of the works there described belonging to our period: nine volumes of the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainments' (1882) (Payne's translation), with a volume containing 'Aladdin' (1889), ten volumes in all, printed for the Villon Society, 9*l.* 9*s.*; a complete set, in 16 vols., of A. H. Bullen's edition of 'Old English Dramatists' (1885), 12*l.*; Spencer Walpole's 'History of England,' from 1815, 5 vols. (1879-86), 3*l.* 15*s.*; Kaye's 'A History of the Sepoy War in India' (1880), Malleson's 'History of the Indian Mutiny' (1878), and Pincott's 'Analytical Index' to these two works (1880), 5 vols. in all, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Grosart's edition of the 'Complete Works' of Daniel (1885-96), 4*l.* 4*s.*; Ormerod's 'Cheshire,' in T. Helsby's enlarged edition of 1882, 3*l.* 15*s.*; and Aubrey Beardsley's 'King Arthur'—Malory's text, edited by Prof. Rhys—2 vols., 1893, 4*l.* 15*s.*

In the new Catalogue which Mr. John Grant of Edinburgh has just sent us we noticed the following items which fall within our present purview, and may be of interest to our readers: Wright and McLean's 'Eusebius' (1898), 5*s.*; Swete's 'Theodore of Mopsuestia on the Minor Epistles of St. Paul' (1882), 5*s.*; Searle's 'Anglo-Saxon Bishops, Kings, and Nobles' (1899), 5*s.*; Key's 'Latin-English Dictionary'—"dealing primarily with those words which require novel or special treatment" (1888), 10*s.* 6*d.*; Jessopp and James's 'Life and Miracles of St. William of Norwich,' edited from the unique MS. in the Cambridge University Library (1896), 5*s.*; and O'Hanlon's 'Lives of the Irish Saints,' 5*l.* 5*s.* (Messrs. Hill, by the way, have also a copy of this offered at the same price.)

Mr. C. Richardson of Manchester, in his Catalogue (No. 80), describes between three and four hundred books, among which we noticed a copy of Leo Grindon's 'Lancashire' offered for 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* (1882); a copy of 'Le Livre d'Or de Victor Hugo par l'Élite des Artistes et des Écrivains Contemporains' (1883), offered for 1*l.* 10*s.*; 'The Life and Works of Pope,' as compiled by Croker, and issued 1871-86, with Elwin and Courthope's Introduction and notes, 10 vols., 2*l.* 10*s.*; and Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses,' 4 vols., for 1*l.* 10*s.* (1888).

Mr. Barnard's highly enjoyable Catalogue (No. 111), describing Autographs, Manuscripts, Documents, and Drawings, deals for the most part with things further from us than the last quarter of the nineteenth century; we marked, however, a few items which fall within it. Thus he has a copy of 'The Governor's Guide to Windsor Castle' (1895), bearing inscribed on the fly-leaf, "From 'the Governor' to A. Lang, with affectionate good wishes for the New Year, 1896"—the said Governor being the late Duke of Argyll, 1*l.* 15*s.* A good copy of William Bell Scott's 'Poems, Ballads, Studies from Nature, Sonnets, &c.,' in the original white cloth, published in 1875, costs 1*l.* 10*s.*; and there is Andrew Lang's copy of the 1878 Hibbert Lectures—'On the Origin and Growth of Religion, as illustrated by the Religions of India'—the fly-leaves of which are covered with his notes, 16*s.* This Catalogue contains some interesting illustrations.

Messrs. Sotheran & Co. have sent us Part VI. and last (Catalogue No. 766) of their extensive Bibliotheca Reuteriana. This, "containing modern standard works on the exact sciences," is not perhaps so much in our line as the previous ones, but we have picked out a few works which in one way or another may be considered to be of general interest. Such are Ambronn's 'Handbuch der Astronomischen Instrumentenkunde' (1899), 2*l.*; Dr. Venn's 'Logic of Chance' (1888), offered for 7*s.*; the same author's 'Symbolic Logic,' in the revised edition of 1894, 7*s.*; and Flammarion's edition of Dien's 'Atlas Céleste' (1897), 1*l.* 5*s.*

We may conclude with a mention of the Catalogue of Messrs. Simmons & Waters of Leamington. They have about a score of important extra-illustrated books in good bindings, of which the following belong to the period we are considering: 'A New Calendar of Great Men'—Frederic Harrison's edition of Comte, 1892, one volume extended to two, and bound by Bayntun of Bath, 5*l.* 5*s.*; J. R. Green's 'Short History,' the Illustrated edition of 4 vols., extended to 8 with additional views and portraits (1892-4), 10*l.* This is bound by Bayntun, as is also Lecky's 'History of England in the Eighteenth Century,' extra-illustrated (1878-90), 11*l.* 11*s.* The last we will note is a copy of 'The Inns of Old Southwark,' the work, as our correspondents know, of Messrs. W. and P. Norman, to whom our own columns have frequently been indebted; this, extended from one volume to two, and bound by Birdsall of Northampton, is here to be had for 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

DR. J. B. HURRY.—Many thanks. If the book contains historical or other matter falling within the scope of 'N. & Q.' we shall be glad to see it.

MRS. M. D. BUTLER DANA (New York).—Forwarded.

MRS. ANDERSON.—Many thanks for your bibliographical suggestion. We hope to carry it out.

MR. H. DUGDALE SYKES.—Many thanks for letter.

W. H. C.—"Here lies our good Edmund, whose genius was such," &c. This will be found in Goldsmith's 'Retaliation.'

CORRIGENDA.—*Ante*, p. 362, col. 2, first note, for "pp. 188-9 (1794)" read "p. 188 (1896)."—P. 386, col. 2, ll. 13 and 12 from foot, for "in-situation" read *institution*.—P. 389, col. 1, l. 8 from foot, for "*Prics.*" read *Princ.* (=*Principalis*).

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 49.

NOTES:—Fieldingiana, 441—English Army List of 1740, 443—Bibliography of Histories of Irish Counties and Towns, 445—Sir Thomas Browne: Counterfeit Basilisks—Walter or Walters Family of Pembrokeshire, 446—Addendum to Note on Dr. Robert Uvedale—The Decay of Dialect—The Polish Word for "Resurrection"—Seize-Quartiers, 447.

QUERIES:—Byron's Travels—Bull-baiting in Spain and Portugal, 447—De la Porte Family—Derham of Dolphinholme—Statue of Queen Victoria—William B. Parnell, a London Architect—William Morris: 'Sigurd the Volsung'—The "Old British Dollar," 448—"Saint" Theodora—Major Walter Hawkes—"Public Houses" in London and Westminster in 1701—Samuel Petrie—Payne Family—Sir John Baker, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Henry VIII.—"Talking through one's hat"—Hannafore, a Cornish Place-Name—Thomas Plumson, Watchmaker, 449—Western Grammar School, Brompton—Plate-Marks—Mew or Mews—Mittan, Engraver—Suffix "Kyn"—J. Sheridan Le Fanu's Works, 450.

REPLIES:—Fishing-Rod in the Bible or Talmud, 450—The Motto of William III.—"To give the mitten"—Employment of Wild Beasts in Warfare, 454—National Flags: their Origins, 455—Unidentified M.P.s—Sons of Mrs. Bridget Bendysh—Epitaphs in Old London and Suburban Graveyards—'The Land o' the Leal'—"To weep Irish," 456—"Felon"—Eyes changed in Colour by Fright—Village Pounds—Rev. Richard Rathbone—Hare and Lefevre Families—Bombay Grab: Tavern Sign—Influenza, 457—Eighteenth-Century Lead-Tank Lettering—Portraits in Stained Glass—Welthen—Henry Fauntleroy, Forger, 458—Earl's Court, a London Suburb—'The Cheltenham Guide'—Headstones with Portraits of the Deceased, 459.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'Tokens of the Eighteenth Century connected with Booksellers'—'Greek Manuscripts in the Old Seraglio at Constantinople.'

Notices to Correspondents.

PROPOSED LIST OF CORRESPONDENTS OF 'N. & Q.' ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

We think it could not but be interesting to readers of 'N. & Q.' in years to come to know who among their number have been on active service in the Great War, and in what part of our (or our Allies') forces they served. We therefore propose, if the correspondents concerned approve of the plan and will furnish the requisite information, to print a list of their names, with their regiments (or ships) and rank. Should the idea meet with acceptance, the list will appear on Jan. 1.

Notes.

FIELDINGIANA.

I. In his celebrated 'Essay on Conversation' ('Miscellanies,' 1743) Fielding supports one of his propositions by remarking, "as is sufficiently and admirably proved by my friend the author of 'An Enquiry into Happiness'"; and in advancing a further thesis he avers, "the truth of which is incontestably proved by that excellent author of 'An Enquiry,' &c., I have above cited."

A search for this 'Enquiry' was unsuccessful, no book or pamphlet with a like title from the pen of any contemporary of Fielding being discoverable. On turning to the first edition of the 'Miscellanies,' however, it is found that a foot-note is appended to these references stating that "the treatise here mentioned is not yet public." This observation, omitted from all reprints, affords a clue to the authorship, for in 1744 was published, in one volume, 'Three Treatises,' by James Harris of Salisbury, the third treatise bearing the title 'Concerning Happiness: a Dialogue.' In 1801 James Harris's 'Works' (with a short biography) were edited by his son, the Earl of Malmesbury. On the title-page of the reprint of the 'Treatise on Happiness' there occur, within brackets, the words "Finished 15 December, 1741." This editorial comment (for the words do not appear in the original, or 1744, edition) would seem to solve the difficulty.

The point, though a small one, is of some biographical interest, indicating as it does considerable intimacy between Fielding and Harris in 1742, and enabling us the more easily to appreciate their association in the case of Walton *v.* Collier in 1745 ('Fielding and the Collier Family,' *ante*, p. 104).

II. The 'Essay on Conversation' (*supra*) provides incidental detail upon another matter. The date of birth of Dr. Thomas Brewster, Bathonian physician and translator of Persius, is given in 'D.N.B.' as 1705, but no date of death is there recorded. Similarly Hyamson's 'Dictionary of Universal Biography,' Routledge, 1916, gives no date of death. Brewster was alive in 1742 ('Fieldingiana,' 12 S. i. 483), but Fielding in the above essay, after quoting Persius in the original, adds: "thus excellently rendered by the late ingenious translator of that obscure author," and cites a passage beginning:—

Yet could shrewd Horace, with disportive wit.

An examination of Brewster's translation of Persius shows that the quotation constitutes

ll. 258-63 of the First Satire. Consequently, Brewster died late in 1742 or early in 1743, and was no longer alive when Fielding referred to him in 'Tom Jones' (xviii. 4). It is curious that neither *The Gentleman's Magazine* nor Musgrave has any record of Brewster's death.

III. In a long and most interesting note, '"Jonathan Wild the Great": its Germ' (11 S ii. 261), your correspondent Mr. Alfred F. Robbins sought to establish that Fielding was the anonymous author of two articles published in *Mist's Weekly Journal* for June 12 and 19, 1725, which describe, with an admirably ironic touch, the mental characteristics of this Newgate hero, executed the previous month.

At that date Fielding had recently left Eton, but probably had not yet betaken himself to Lyme Regis. The articles, if by him, would constitute his first literary adventure, and afford some evidence that he was then in London.

The contributions in question are so witty, and exhibit such finished workmanship, that they would add no little even to his reputation. At first blush they seem to be his handiwork: there is a like train of thought, and some similarity of diction, in the *Mist* articles and in his 'Jonathan Wild the Great' of the 'Miscellanies,' as a few comparisons indicate:—

Mist (1725).	'*Jonathan Wild*' (1743).
§ 5.—Yet it will be granted that a person may be a rogue, and yet be a great man.	Book IV. chap. xv.—While a great man and a great rogue are synonymous terms, so long shall Wild stand unrivalled on the pinnacle of greatness.
§ 9.—It is certain he understood no Latin, for he had employ'd his time to greater advantage than in learning words; but ....he consulted me in explaining to him the Annals of Tacitus.	Book I. chap. iii.—But though he would not give himself the pains requisite to acquire a competent sufficiency in the learned languages, yet did he really listen with attention to others, especially when they translated the classical authors to him.
§ 21.—As to religion, he was a little inclined to atheism.	Book IV. chap. xiii.—*Ordinary.* As little as you seem to apprehend it, you may find yourself in hell before you expect it. You will then be ready to give more for a drop of water than you ever gave for a bottle of wine. *Jonathan.* Faith, well minded. What say you to a bottle of wine? *Ordinary.* I will drink no wine with an atheist

Mist (1725).	'*Jonathan Wild*' (1743).
§ 21.—As to party, he was a right modern Whig according to the definition which is expressed in this their motto—Keep what you get, and get what you can.	Book I. chap. viii.—Mr. Wild immediately conveyed the larger share of the ready into his pocket according to an excellent maxim of his—First secure what share you can before you wrangle for the rest.

The fact that the Rev. Arthur Collier of Salisbury occasionally contributed to *Mist's Journal*, and might have introduced Fielding to the proprietor, lent some colour to Mr. Robbins's suggestion, but on the whole the following considerations militate strongly against the *Mist* articles being Fielding's work:—

(*a*) Fielding's use of "hath," "doth," "mayst," "wilt," &c., which abound in his writings from 'The Masquerade' of 1727 to his 'Comment on Lord Bolingbroke's Essays' of 1754, is so characteristic that its entire absence from the *Mist* articles is an almost sure criterion that those articles are not his. A similar conclusion respecting this word-usage is arrived at by Prof. Jensen in his edition of *The Covent Garden Journal*, vol. i. p. 103, Yale University Press, 1915. Fielding, of course, employed the common usages of "has" and "does" as well.

(*b*) Fielding was so ardent a Whig in later life that it is unlikely to find him deriding the party as a whole. Even were his political inclinations less marked in adolescence, he would scarcely have ventured to express his views in print, seeing that his father, a justice of the peace for Dorset, had declared in 1721 that

> "he made very good proof of his strict adherence to the present Government, particularly in punishing all such persons as were brought before him that were in the least suspected to be disaffected to his present Majesty King George."

(*c*) The last two paragraphs but one of the second *Mist* article contain the following criticism:—

> "I think it will not be amiss to inform the world that for some years past he [Wild] employed himself in writing the 'History of his own Times,' which History he was pleased to put into my hands, having first exacted a promise from me not to publish it till seven years after his death....It is, as to style and truth, matter much preferable to another History of the same kind lately published, and is free both from the vanity and rancour which makes up the greatest part of that History."

This refers unquestionably to Bishop Burnet's 'History,' published in the previous year, 1724. Although Fielding possessed a copy at the time of his death, it cannot be supposed a youth just free from school would either travel through so voluminous a

work, or have gained sufficient knowledge of the world to enable him to express an opinion on it. Fielding was not a prig. Yet, admitting that Fielding may, for some special reason, have studied Burnet's 'History of his own Times,' would he have attacked it thus? Assuredly not. The work was edited by the Bishop's son, Thomas Burnet, later a judge, whom Fielding, in his 'Voyage to Lisbon,' calls "my ever-honoured and beloved friend." In his 'Vindication of her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Marlborough,' 1742, Fielding cites Burnet as an authority, and terms him "so impartial an historian." Consider, too, that there was no person for whom, in his younger days, Fielding entertained so sincere a regard as for his cousin Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, whom he addressed in 1728 as "one whose accurate judgment has long been the glory of her own sex, and the wonder of ours." Now Lady Mary had a very decided opinion of William III.'s trusted counsellor :—

"The Bishop of Salisbury (Burnet, I mean), the most indulgent parent, the most generous churchman, and the most zealous assertor of the rights and liberties of his country, was all his life defamed and vilified, and after his death barbarously calumniated, for having had the courage to write a history without flattery. I knew him in my youth, and his condescension in directing a girl in her studies is an obligation I can never forget."—In Paston's 'Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and her Times,' p. 505 (Methuen).

(*d*) Finally, in the preface to the 'Miscellanies' Fielding wrote :—

"I would caution my reader that it is not a very faithful portrait of Jonathan Wild himself.... Roguery, and not a rogue, is my subject....I have not, to my knowledge, ever seen a single paper relating to my hero, save some short memoirs, which about the time of his death were published in certain chronicles called newspapers, the authority of which has been sometimes questioned, and in the Ordinary of Newgate his account, which generally contains a more particular relation of what the heroes are to suffer in the next world than of what they did in this."

Had Fielding in fact been the author of the *Mist* articles in 1725, would he not by writing in this strain in 1743 have been guilty of a *suppressio veri*, a defection, from all we know of him, that strikes one as alien to his nature? Furthermore, he appears to have had some little contempt for Mr. Mist personally (*Covent Garden Journal*, No. 51).

IV. Fielding in his 'Essay on Nothing' in the 'Miscellanies' of 1743 writes (see II.) :—

"The inimitable author of a preface to the posthumous Eclogues of a late ingenious young gentleman says: 'There are men who sit down to write what they think, and others to think what they shall write.' But indeed there is a third, and much more numerous sort, who never think either before they sit down or afterwards; and who, when they produce on paper what was before in their heads, are sure to produce Nothing."

I find that Fielding is here quoting from

"Love Elegies, by Mr. H——nd. Written in the Year 1732. With a Preface by the E. of C——d. London, Printed for G. Hawkins at Milton's Head between the Temple Gates, Fleet St., and sold by T. Cooper at the Globe in Pater Noster Row 1743."

The author was James Hammond, who died in June, 1742—a date which assists in fixing the time at which Fielding composed this essay—and the preface-writer was Lord Chesterfield. In a second edition, which appeared in 1754, both names are given in full.

V. Writing of the first appearance of Fielding's 'Tom Thumb' (10 S. vi. 76), a correspondent, who sets out in full a theatrical announcement from *The Craftsman* of April 29, 1732, with a Miss Robinson playing the title-part, suggests that this actress "must have been the unfortunate Maria Robinson, pupil of Hannah More." As Maria Robinson (Perdita) was not born till 1758, clearly the suggestion cannot be accepted.

J. Paul de Castro.

1 Essex Court, Temple.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See *ante*, pp. 3, 43, 84, 122, 163, 204, 243, 282, 324, 364, 402.)

Brigadier Wentworth's Regiment of Foot (p. 36) was raised in Ireland in 1689, and was later known as "The 24th (or the 2nd Warwickshire) Regiment of Foot." Since 1881 it has been designated "The South Wales Borderers" :—

Brigadier Wentworth's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Brigadier General	Thomas Wentworth, *Colonel* (1)	27 June 1737	*Captain*, 10 Mar. 1704.
Lieutenant Colonel	Theophilus Sandford (2) ..	18 Aug. 1739	*Lieutenant*, 1713.
Major	Hector Hamon	3 Nov. 1735	*Ensign*, 1 April 1707.

(1) Colonel of the 39th Foot, 1732-7, and of the 6th Regiment of Horse (5th Dragoon Guards), 1745-7. He commanded the forces in the expedition against Carthagena (South America) in 1740-41. Died at Turin in November, 1747, then holding a diplomatic appointment there.

(2) Killed before Carthagena, 1741.

Brigadier Wentworth's Regiment of Foot (*continued*).		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Captains	Thomas Pollexfen	20 Mar. 1693-4	*Lieutenant*, 12 Mar. 1688.
	Christopher Garey (3) ..	18 June 1723	*Ensign*, 1 Mar. 1704.
	Henry Berkeley	20 May 1732	*Ensign*, 17 Dec. 1692.
	Robert Maynard	3 Nov. 1735	*Lieutenant*, 23 Jan. 1715.
	Anthony Harman (4) ..	20 Jan. 1735-6	*Ensign*, 29 Sept. 1719.
	William Rufane (5)	27 Sept. 1737	*Ensign*, 8 Feb. 1722.
	Lord Ossulstone (6) ..	1 Sept. 1739	*Ensign*, 30 Oct. 1734.
Captain Lieutenant	John Gore (7)	26 Aug. 1737	*Ensign*, 14 June 1716.
Lieutenants ..	Thomas Boswell	23 Oct. 1724	*Ensign*, 3 April 1716.
	Samuel Lane	30 Mar. 1729	*Lieutenant*, 23 Aug. 1712.
	Anthony Pinsun	10 May 1729	*Ensign*, 11 April 1722.
	William Godfrey (8) ..	7 April 1731	*Ensign*, 15 May 1723.
	Holt Stanley	27 Jan. 1731-2	*Ensign*, 18 June 1723.
	Ralph Lumley (7)	20 May 1732	*Ensign*, 16 April 1724.
	Thomas Jones	20 Nov. 1736	*Ensign*, 10 May 1729.
	Edward Whitwell	26 Aug. 1737	*Ensign*, 13 April 1730.
	Boucher Cole	27 ditto	*Ensign*, 27 Jan. 1731.
	Henry Rufane	27 Sept. 1737	*Ensign*, 17 Nov. 1732.
Ensigns	Robert Pemberton	3 Nov. 1735.	——
	Samuel Parr	23 Jan. 1735-6.	——
	Samuel Speed	12 Nov. 1736.	——
	John Keefe	20 ditto.	——
	James Holt	27 Aug. 1737.	——
	John Wright	27 Sept. 1737.	——
	George Wingfield	ditto.	——
	George Monk	2 June 1739.	——
	John Riggs	4 Feb. 1739-40.	——

(3) Died before Carthagena, 1741. His name was possibly "Geary."

(4) Fifth son of Wentworth Harman of Castle Roe, Co. Carlow. Died 1749.

(5) Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, Feb. 27, 1751. Colonel of the 76th Regiment, 1761-3, when it was disbanded. Colonel of the 6th Regiment, 1765-73. Died 1773, then being Lieutenant-General.

(6) Charles, elder son of Charles, 2nd Earl of Tankerville. He succeeded his father as 3rd Ear in 1753.

(7) Died before Carthagena, 1741.

(8) Major in the regiment, March 4, 1751. Died 1763, then being Major in the 28th Foot.l

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The regiment which next follows (p. 37) was formed in Scotland in 1689, as "The Cameronian Regiment of Foot." Later it was designated "The 26th Regiment of Foot," "Cameronian" having dropped out, although it was again introduced in 1786, and still remains, the present title of the regiment (since 1881) being "The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)" :—

Major General Anstruther's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Major General ..	Philip Anstruther, *Colonel* (1)	31 Mar. 1720.	——
Lieutenant Colonel	William Hooke	15 Dec. 1738	*Ensign*, 1 June 1702.
Major	Robert Anstruther (2) ..	ditto	*Ensign*, 13 Dec. 1715.
Captains	Adam Fergusson	21 Mar. 1718-19	*Ensign*, 20 May 1717.
	Francis Graham	25 Dec. 1730	*Ensign*, 23 April 1705.
	John Blair	17 June 1731	*Ensign*, 24 June 1708.
	Charles Colvill (3)	20 June 1735	*Ensign*, 19 June 1710.
	William Henderson	11 Aug. 1737	*Ensign*, 29 May 1718.
	Richard Foley	27 Dec. 1738	*Lieutenant*, 26 Dec. 1726.
	George Moncrieff (4)	12 July 1739	*Lieutenant*, 18 June 1723.
Captain Lieutenant	Richard Harris	ditto	*Ensign*, 28 Aug. 1711.

(1) Only son of Sir James Anstruther of Airdrie. Died in November, 1760, then being Lieutenant-General.

(2) Colonel of the 58th Foot, 1755. Died in 1767, then being Lieutenant-General.

(3) Younger brother of 6th Baron Colville of Culross. Colonel of the 69th Foot, 1758. Died in Edinburgh, Aug. 29, 1775, aged 85, then being Lieutenant-General.

(4) Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, December, 1755.

Major General Anstruther's Regiment of Foot (*continued*).		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Lieutenants ..	George Anstruther	12 Dec. 1726.	——
	George Browne	25 Dec. 1729	*Ensign*, 22 April 1713.
	John Dyer	25 Dec. 1730	*Ensign*, 13 Dec. 1715.
	Charles Erskine	17 Mar. 1731-2	*Ensign*, 29 April 1729.
	David Erskine	3 Nov. 1733	*Ensign*, 25 Dec. 1726.
	James Thompson	28 June 1735	*Ensign*, 28 Mar. 1727.
	Alexander Michelson	11 Aug. 1737	*Ensign*, 31 Jan. 1728-9.
	David Lindsay	ditto	*Ensign*, 25 Dec. 1729.
	Alexander Aytone	ditto	*Ensign*, 3 Nov. 1733.
	John Gilchrist	12 July 1739	*Ensign*, 20 June 1735.
Ensigns	Robert Arnot (5)	17 June 1731.	——
	William Henry Cranstone ..	20 June 1735.	——
	John Steuart	19 July 1735	——
	Robert Preston	1 Jan. 1735-6.	——
	John Skeys	11 Aug. 1737.	——
	Hon. Alexander Murray (6) ..	ditto.	——
	Philip Skeene	ditto.	——
	Nicholas Kelleway	8 Feb. 1737-8.	——
	Keneth McKenzie	12 July 1739.	——

(5) Of Dalginch, co. Fife, son and heir of Major William Arnot. In Army List of 1760 he is still in the regiment, as Captain, of May 23, 1746, and is described as Sir Robert Arnott, Bart. He died in 1767. The existence of the baronetcy is by no means clear.

(6) Fourth son of Alexander, 4th Baron Elibank. Died in 1777. See 'D.N.B.'

J. H. Leslie, Major, R.A. (Retired List).

(*To be continued.*)

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(See 11 S. xi. 103, 183, 315; xii. 24, 276, 375; 12 S. i. 422; ii. 22, 141, 246, 286, 406.)

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William MacArthur.

79 Talbot Street, Dublin.

(*To be continued.*)

Sir Thomas Browne: Counterfeit Basilisks.—Readers of the 'Vulgar Errors' may remember the reference in Bk. III. chap. vii. to the fact that counterfeit basilisks were frequently contrived out of the skins of "Thornback skaits or maids"; and the following directions for their manufacture from Misson's 'Nouveau Voyage d'Italie,' 1691 (1st ed.), pp. 117–18, may be interesting. Misson is speaking of the collection of rarities in the cabinet of the Comte Mascardo at Verona:—

"Je ne sçay si vous n'avez jamais veû de ces préteudus animaux qu'on appelle des Basilics. Cela a uncertain petit air dragon qui est assez plaisant: l'invention en est jolie, et mille gens y sont trompez. Cependant ce n'est rien autre chose qu'une petite raye: on tourne ce poisson d'une certaine maniere, on luy éléve les nageoires en forme d'ailes: on luy accommode une petite langue en forme de dard; on ajoûte des griffes, des yeux d'émail, avec quelques autres petites piéces adroitement rapportées; et voila la fabrique du Basilic."

Malcolm Letts.

The Walter or Walters Family of Pembrokeshire. — The following extracts are taken from Titus & Eliz. Evans MSS., vols. i. and xxviii., which contain transcripts made by me of the two earliest Church Registers now belonging to St. Mary's, Haverfordwest. The first Register is marked No. 1A (and includes a fragment of two leaves), and the other No. 1B. The fragment and the two registers are ragged and rotten.

Baptisms.

1601. "Secundo Aprilis, Henricus Waters filius Johannis Waters."*
1603. "Jacobus filius Johannis Wa[illegible]." Jan. 12.
1691. Ann Walter, dau. of Thomas Walter. Born Dec. 13, bapt. Dec. 16.
1692. Lydia, dau. of James Walter. Bapt. Oct. 24.
1695. Elizabeth Walter, dau. of Tho. Walter. Bapt. July 17.
1696. A Child of James Walter's. Born Oct. 30.
1696. John Walter, son of Thomas Walter. Bapt. March 3.
1697. William Walter, son of Morgan Walter. Bapt. April 16.
1698. Roger Walter, son of Morgan Walter. Bapt. April 24.
1699. Frances, dau. of Morgan Walter. Bapt. June 22.
1702. Francis, son of Morgan Walter. Bapt. April 26.
1705. Frances, dau. of Thomas (? Walter). Bapt. Jan. 20.
1708. John, son of John Waters.* Bapt. Oct. 2.
1709. Jane, dau. of Thomas Walter. Bapt. Nov. 27.
1712. Henry, son of John Waters.* Bapt. June 21.

Burials.

[1594.] Owen Walter. Dec. 23.
[? 1599.] William Waters.* April 25.
1683. Elizabeth Walter. July 4.
1684. Jane Walter. Buried in ye Chancell, Feb. 27.
1685. William Walter, Gent. Buried "in Jesus Ile," Feb. 15.
1686. Evan Walter. Buried in churchyard, Feb. 20.
1688. Fransis Walter, dau. of Mr. Henry Walter. Buried in ye Chancell, July 23.
1690. William, son of Henry Walter. Buried in ye Chancell, May 16.
1695. Jane Walter. May 5.
1697. Will. son of Morgan Walter. May 11.
1698. Roger Walter, son of Morgan Walter. May 5.
1701. Mrs. Walter. Buried Oct. 3.
1703. Fronces Walter. Buried Nov. 12.

J. T. E., Rector of Stow-on-the-Wold.

Newport Castle, Pem.

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* Possibly a scribal error.

Addendum to Note on Dr. Robert Uvedale.—Since my remarks on p. 405 appeared as to the purchase of the Richardson Correspondence by the Bodleian authorities at Oxford, I have received a letter from Mr. F. Madan, the Librarian of that institution, in which he tells me that the actual purchasers of that MS. collection were the Radcliffe Trustees, who have deposited it in the Bodleian. So that although I am not correct in assuming that the collection is the property of the Bodleian Library, it will be able to be consulted there, together with other Radcliffe collections on deposit there. The library which belongs to these Radcliffe Trustees—who are the owners of "the great Oxford dome known as the Radcliffe Camera," which has, I understand, been lent to the Bodleian—has been moved to the University Museum.

J. S. Udal, F.S.A.

The Decay of Dialect.—Is it not advisable that people who remember how villagers who were born early in the nineteenth century pronounced their native tongue should record the differences to be noted between their inherited dialect and the speech of their descendants as affected by modern schools?

A North Lincolnshire shepherd whose work is disorganized by the scarcity of labourers, caused by the war, said to me recently: —

"I have n't 'ad time to see to th' feet of th sheep, I 've been that busy runnin' about after th' tatie-people an' things."

His grandfather would have said :—

"A hev n't 'ed noä time tĕ see tĕ sheep feet, A 've been that throng wi' runnin' aboot efter taatie-han's, an' things."

It may be noted that the *u* in "runnin' " is still pronounced like the *u* in "bull." When people try to pronounce the letter in the fashionable way it is still apt to become *e*.

R. E.

The Polish Word for "Resurrection."—It may be worth pointing out that the Polish compound noun signifying "Resurrection," viz., *Zmartwych-wstanie*, *i.e.*, literally "from the dead arising," is an expression quite peculiar to the Polish language, without an analogous paraphrase in other Slavonic languages. For in Old or Church Slavonic the proper term for "Resurrection" is *V'skr'seniye*, and, after it, in Russian *Voskreseniye* (being also the Russian common name of Sunday, or Resurrection Day), Bulgarian *V'kr'snuvane*, Serbo-Croatian *Vaskrseniye* or *Uskrs*, and Chekh "Vzkříšeni." The other name of Sunday in Old Slavonic, which is common to all Slavonic languages, including Polish, and may be added here, viz., *nedĕlya*=Pol. *niedziela*, originally meant the day "without work." H. Krebs.

Oxford.

Seize-Quartiers.—I have always understood that the right to "Seize-Quartiers" meant that the claimant of this privilege could show that his sixteen great-great-grandparents were all entitled, in their own right, to bear arms—see 'A Complete Guide to Heraldry,' by A. C. Fox-Davies, chap. xlii. p. 618. Similarly a claimant of "Trente-deux-Quartiers" must be able to prove that his thirty-two great-great-great - grandparents possessed the same qualification. I notice, however, that the author of 'Omniana: the Autobiography of an Irish Octogenarian,' seems to think that it is sufficient to prove *descent* from sixteen or thirty-two *named* ancestors in order to qualify for this right. Surely this is to confuse genealogy with heraldry. T. F. D.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

Byron's Travels.—In 'Beppo,' stanza xlvii., Byron writes :—

"England, with all thy faults I love thee still,"
I said at Calais, and have not forgot it;

and in 'Don Juan,' canto xv. stanza lxxiii. :

The simple olives, best allies of wine,
Must I pass over in my bill of fare?
I must, although a favourite *plat* of mine
In Spain, and Lucca, Athens, everywhere.

Is there any evidence, apart from these lines, of Byron's having visited either Calais or Lucca? I find nothing on the subject in his 'Letters and Journals,' or in any account of his life. W. Strunk, junr.

Ithaca, New York.

Bull-baiting in Spain and Portugal.—I shall feel obliged if any one will kindly refer me to the best accounts of bull-baiting in Spain and Portugal. I am specially anxious to learn if any religious or magical intention can be traced in any part of the performance. A friend tells me that it is essential that one of the horses used should be killed. I shall be glad to learn if this is the case, and if so whether any explanation of it can be suggested. Emeritus.

De la Porte Family.—The following extract relates to the de la Porte family pedigree from La Chenaye des Bois, from 1602 up to 1760 :—

Charles de la Porte, Marquis, puis Duc de la Meilleraye, Pairie et Maréchal de France, b. 1602, d. 8 Feb., 1664. The Seigneury of the Meilleraye was erected into a Duché-Pairie in his favour by King Louis XIV., Dec., 1663. = ...(?)

Amand Charles, second Duc de la Meilleraye, &c., and first Duke of Rethel-Mazarin et Mayence, for himself and his descendants *male and female* in the order of primogeniture, took the additional name of Mazarin on his marriage. = 28 Feb., 1661, Hortense Mancini, niece and heiress of Cardinal Mazarin, b. Rome 6 June, 1646, d. Chelsey (Chelsea) en Angleterre 16 July, 1697.

Paul Julès de la Porte-Mazarin, third and second Duke, b. 1666, d. 1731. = ...(?)

dau.

Guy Paul Jules, fourth and third Duke, last male of his family = (?)

dau.

Charlotte Antoinette, fourth Duchess of Rethel-Mazarin = 1 June, 1733, Emmanuel de Durfort, Duke of Duras.

Louise Jeanne, fifth Duchess = 2 June, 1707, Louis Marie Guy d'Aumont, Marquis of Villequier and sixth Duke of Aumont, and *jure uxoris* Duke of Rethel-Mazarin.

Sixth Duchess Louise, 2 Oct., 1759.

I should be glad to have further particulars both ascending and descending.

Renira.

Derham of Dolphinholme.—In *The Bolton Daily Chronicle* of Nov. 16, 1897, it is said that "Mr. Robert Derham and Mr. James Derham were wool-staplers and brokers in Leeds and in Dolphinholme, near Lancaster." It was Robert Derham who, in 1784, established at Dolphinholme the first wool-spinning mill worked by water-power; in fact, it was to the Derhams that Dolphinholme owed both its name and its existence. What had the site been called before? What is the origin of the word Dolphinholme? And what may be taken to be the Derhams' reason for choosing this name?

B. Hamilton.

Canute House, Old Fishbourne, Chichester.

Statue of Queen Victoria.—I should be glad of particulars of the statue of Queen Victoria in the Medical Examination Hall, Strand.

J. Ardagh.

William B. Parnell, a London Architect.—He designed a number of important buildings in London and the provincial towns, amongst them being the Tyne Theatre at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1867. Believed to have held the position of president in one of the Architectural Associations. Biographical information is desired.

Londoner.

William Morris: 'Sigurd the Volsung.'—In this poem, of over 9820 lines in riming couplets, there is one line lacking its fellow. It is in Book II. (Regin), l. 1365, ending with the words "God alone" (edition Ellis & White, 1880, p. 133). Is this an oversight of the author's, or an accident of the printer's? The former seems to me most unlikely: perhaps some one could restore the missing line from MS. or other source.

H. K. St. J. S.

The "Old British Dollar."—The British agent at Trengganu, one of the Unfederated Malay States, in his recently published Annual Report for 1915, states that the Trengganu Government undertook to redeem all the "old British dollars" brought to the Treasury between May 15 and Aug. 11 last year, on which date the British dollar ceased to be legal tender; and 67,582 such dollars had been redeemed, some at 66 cents, others at 70 cents. These were all shipped to Singapore and disposed of at market rates, in addition to which local traders shipped large quantities of them to Siam and China. Let me explain that there is a dollar currency in Malaya, but the dollar is only worth 2*s.* 4*d.*, hence the "old"

British dollar was redeemed at about 19 to 19.6 British pence. As far as I have been able to ascertain the "old" British dollar is not older than 1863, when Great Britain began to mint dollars—for the trade with China—at Hong-Kong, in imitation of the Spanish piastre. They were known at one time as Hong-Kong dollars. The issue was discontinued in 1868. Am I right? L. L. K.

ST. THEODORA.—Was "Saint" Theodora really a saint? Has she been canonized? If not, how did the title come to be associated with her name?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

[St. Theodora was the wife of the Emperor Theophilus in the ninth century. Gibbon tells the story of the manner in which she was chosen for that high estate. After her husband's death she ruled the Eastern Empire very successfully as regent for her son, but, desiring to retain the government as long as possible, neglected his education. Her last years were spent in a monastery. Her claim to rank as a saint was founded on her energetic and effective opposition to the iconoclastic heresy.]

MAJOR WALTER HAWKES was drowned with his wife on their voyage home from India, Nov. 20, 1808. His memorial tablet, which was formerly in the East Cloister of Westminster Abbey, has lately been removed to the Dark Cloister. I should be glad to obtain the date and particulars of his marriage, and to ascertain in what Indian campaign he was severely wounded.

G. F. R. B.

"PUBLIC HOUSES" IN LONDON AND WESTMINSTER IN 1701.—The minutes of the S.P.C.K., under date June 16, 1701, contain the following entry:—

"Mr. Serjeant Hook reported that the Society for Reformation of Manners had dispersed above thirty thousand printed Papers throughout all the publick Houses in and about London and Westminster, and that these Papers were well received in all these Houses, tho' between six and seaven thousand in number, except in about twenty of them."

Is it possible that in 1701 there could have been between 6,000 and 7,000 public houses in the comparatively small area of London and Westminster? Was the expression "public house" then used in a different sense from that in which it is now employed?

R. B. P.

SAMUEL PETRIE.—This individual was the friend and associate of John Wilkes for many years. He was a merchant of Tokenhouse Yard, and was declared bankrupt in April, 1776. Later he was imprisoned in the Fleet, and afterwards went abroad. I am anxious to discover the date and place of his death. He survived until the year 1805, for in that year he was much annoyed because some letters of his, which appeared in Almon's 'Life of Wilkes,' vol. v. pp. 21-38, had been "incorrectly printed, with omissions, for which there existed no reason whatever." I shall be obliged for any information respecting him.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

PAYNE FAMILY.—James Payne of Bagenalstown and Fenagh, co. Carlow, and Queen's Co., born *c.* 1780-3, married Rachel Lambe, at Dublin, *c.* 1815, and died in Carlow, Dec. 4, 1875, buried at Hackettstown. He had a brother or first cousin George Payne, who married Jane Bell Labat, June 6, 1816, St. Peter's Church, Dublin, and died 1865, in co. Galway; also sisters (1) Jane, married a son of Rev. — MacNamara of Cork (?) (2) Elizabeth, married W. Hope, in 1814, Carlow. (3) Fanny, who married Lieut. Wm. Russell (army or navy officer), in 1814, St. Werburgh's parish, Dublin. The father (Edward or Wm. Payne, wife's name Elizabeth Sibthorpe) of James or George Payne was killed in 1798, near Castlecomer, co. Kilkenny.

I should be grateful for any particulars about any of the above families.

E. C. FINLAY.

1729 Pine Street, San Francisco, California.

SIR JOHN BAKER, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER TO KING HENRY VIII.—About 1760 his portrait in oils was in the possession of the Rev. William Baker, Chancellor of Norwich Cathedral. Can any of your readers kindly give its present position?

C. E. BAKER.

"TALKING THROUGH ONE'S HAT."—Sometimes a person making a statement is said to be "talking through his hat." What is the meaning of this curious phrase?

A. M. S.

HANNAFORE, A CORNISH PLACE-NAME.—The main quay and market-place at Looe in Cornwall is thus known; can any reader make clear the origin of this place-name? Looe was sometimes called *Bian*; and *Hann* occurs as a family name in Cornwall, Dorset, and Somerset. H. W. B. W.

THOMAS PLUMSON, WATCHMAKER, LONDON.—I possess an old verge watch in a green shagreen outer case. The maker's name, engraved within, is Thomas Plumson, London. Can any reader tell me when this watchmaker was in business?

DUN SCOTUS.

Western Grammar School, Brompton.—This building still exists, adjacent to Alexander Square, and near by the Bells and Horns recently demolished. My father, the late F. B. Garnett, C.B., was educated there, before going to King's College (to which this local school was affiliated), and he carried off the Cadogan Prize, consisting of a set of handsomely bound volumes presented by the then Earl of that name to the head boy of this school. Are there any records kept of this school, where so many of the boys of old Brompton were taught their rudiments? F. W. R. Garnett.

The Wellington Club.

Plate-Marks.—I have some very ornate and heavy (3⅛ oz. av.) silver forks. The five marks on them seem to be very unusual. They are: $\frac{\text{SAV}}{\text{ORY}}$; a cross and triangle; $\frac{\text{LON}}{\text{DON}}$; S (black letter); $\frac{\text{P}}{\text{GR}}$.

Can any one fix the date, and say why the usual marks are absent? G. S. Parry.

Mew or Mews.—It was stated in 'N. & Q.' many years ago that this family was of Huguenot origin, but I cannot trace the reference. As it may be under a different heading, I should be obliged if any reader could give particulars.

J. H. Lethbridge Mew.

Barnstaple.

Mittan, Engraver.—I have a portrait by this engraver about the early part of the last century. What was his Christian name? I should be much obliged for the date of his birth and death, and a few biographical details. Israel Solomons.

Suffix "Kyn."—Can any one tell me the period when this suffix first began to be used with surnames?

H. E. Rudkin, Major.

The Wynd, Woking, Surrey.

J. Sheridan Le Fanu's Works.—Can any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' tell me whether there has been any edition of Le Fanu's works since the one published by Downey & Co., 12 York Street, Covent Garden, in 1896? I should be glad to know whether any of his novels have been published separately.

Frederick T. Hibgame.

54 Chapel Field Road, Norwich.

[Cheap editions of several of Le Fanu's novels have appeared in recent years, *e.g.*, 'Uncle Silas' (Macmillan, 6*d.*); 'Wylder's Hand,' 'The Wyvern Mystery,' 'The Dragon Volant,' and 'Green Tea' (Newnes, 6*d.* each); and 'The Cock and Anchor' (Duffy, 1*s.* net).]

Replies.

FISHING-ROD IN THE BIBLE OR TALMUD.

(12 S. ii. 308.)

Without incursion into a wide area of investigation, I fear, no categorical reply can be given to Dr. Lane-Poole's interesting query. What the bias of my own personal views may be will become apparent with the progress of the criticisms I shall endeavour to submit, for and against the point raised.

I will begin with the Talmudic section of the subject, since it throws light and is of perennial interest to scholars universally. Some passages I propose to cite from the Talmud should vivify with increased illumination the miraculous events recorded in John xxi. 1-9; Luke v. 1-7; and Matt. xv. 34-9, as happening by the Sea of Galilee. That inland sea or lake, otherwise known as the Sea of Tiberias, with its *nevvei tannim* (Isa. xxxv. 7*), rendered in R.V. "the habitations of dragons," is surrounded by creeks and caverns and caves (*mechillous*), which are mentioned in Yebamoth, 121a, and form a most interesting feature in its topography. In size and conformation it resembles Windermere, and from its waters the fishermen of the New Testament drew various kinds of perch, gurnard, pike, mackerel, mullet, and salmon. On the south-west of its basin lay anciently Tiberias, a city of renown among the Hebrews, and close by was Minyeh, identified as Capernaum, where the "Minim," an ancient sect of advanced Hebrews—probably the Essenes, the progenitors of the early Christian communities—had their *local* and centre. In the same neighbourhood are the tombs of the prophet Nahum, Hillel Shammai, and Shimmon Ben Yochooee, one of the accredited authors of the Zohar. For the Hebrews, Shimmon Ben Yochooee is a name to conjure with. Hadrian set a big price on his head—the head of him who was one of the last princes of our Church! According to Weiss, who narrates one of the most thrilling episodes in the history of letters, Shimmon, in the dead of the night, met four of his disciples in one of the caves (*mechillous*) on the shore of this inland sea, and conferred upon each of them *Semichah*,

[* The references to the Old Testament are to the divisions used in the Hebrew Scriptures, not to those in the Authorized Version of 1611, which are retained in the Revised Version.]

or the authorizing power to *paskan* (give judgment), and to make new laws in emergency for their brethren, whereby historic continuity from Mosaic times onwards was ecclesiastically secured unto the latest generations.

There are several minor references to fishing tackle in the Talmud, mainly of a ritual tendency. Two must be quoted. One shows the Rabbins in an amiable light, as true sportsmen, willing to give even a fish a fair chance for its life; the other is no less interesting as it corroborates events recorded in Matt. xv. 34, 36; Luke v. 5; and John xxi. 6, regarding the incertitude of the "catches" in the Sea of Galilee. We take the last-mentioned reference first. "Fishing," we read in Baba Kamma, 81b, "is allowed in the Sea of Tiberias provided anchors are not dropped to stay the ship's progress; but fish may be taken in nets and drags." It is founded on an ancient rescript. In former times, the Rabbins say, all the tribes entered into a compact to that effect. The Sea of Tiberias being in Naphtali's territory, the custom arose in accordance with an ancient prophecy (Deut. xxxiv. 23): "The sea and the South is your exclusive inheritance."

The other passage is extracted from Sanhedrin, 81b: "Resh Lokish, taking his text from Psalm xxxiv. 22, 'The wicked are destroyed by their own misdeeds,' said, 'Seeing that no man knows the hour or the manner of his dying, he is in no better case than fishes "caught in a trap" (*bimmetzoodo rongo*).' On his disciples inquiring what that was, he answered, 'I meant to say, "on a hook" (*bechakko*).'" In Keilim, 30a, a list of piscatorial devices is given. The *modof*, *palstur*, *metzoodous*, *hasakrin*, are all species of "hooks," while the *okkun*, *rotoov*, and *kloov* are nets and gins for trapping the finny tribes. Keilim, 36a, and Baba Basra, 75a, give *chayrem* and *kennigia*, as nets only.

We have now to discuss the question of rods or handles. It has been stated that there is no mention of "a fishing-rod" in the Old and New Testaments. If it means that the R.V. does not render any of the numerous passages of Scripture by that set phrase, this cannot be contradicted. Yet there are places, such as Job xl. 31, where the Hebrew words are translated "barbed irons" and "fish spears," and in Job xl. 26, "a thorn." A fishing-rod, in the strict modern sense, no one could reasonably demand, though I opine that in *agmoun* (Isa. lviii. 5), used in that sense in Job. xl. 26, we have the nucleus of one. Now the ancient Hebrews were a practical body of men, and would bring a certain amount of mentality, proportional to their knowledge, to bear on operations by which they obtained their livelihood. And unless I am mistaken, they must have devised some rude instrument of wood, iron, or copper to aid them in casting their hooks from banks into the deeper parts of streams, and the *mechillous* referred to in Yebamoth, 121a, where the bream and jack skulked and sulked. Another general consideration may be advanced, based upon an excellent Rabbinical canon of criticism in favour of circumstantial evidence in literary problems: *Im ein rahyo leddovor, zeicher leddovor.* "When direct evidence is difficult to produce, indirect evidence is not to be ignored." Nevertheless in real life the rule was not allowed to govern "case law" (Yebamoth, 121a), as the following anecdote indicates; it also proves how the Rabbins strove to prevent bigamy, by demanding first-hand evidence of death. Two friends went a-fishing along the banks of the Jordan, and as one of them failed to return home, he was regarded as dead. Next morning at sunrise he found his way out of one of the caves where he had passed the night, and on approaching his homestead he heard loud shrieks and lamentations. Had he gone to sea and stayed away for some years his wife would not have got relief to marry again, whereas had this man been drowned, search parties might have been able to recover the body in a reasonable time.

I do not know how far this psychological trait was common to other ancient nations, but the Hebrews of Scripture and of Talmudic times ignored the means, and concentrated the mind on the end. So *chakko* (hook) necessarily had "a line," not mentioned, though it is inferred, and a handle-bar. One can hardly imagine that in Job xl. 25 the animal was attacked at close quarters with the *chakko*, without a pole of some kind. But in the Hebrew's judgment it was not the pole that did execution, so he did not stop to give it any credit, nor did he deem it worthy of record in the Holy Books. Yet I think I can show indications there of the presence of terms suggesting that a rod was employed.

We find several words which tacitly imply "a rod" in the Old Testament: *konay*, *klee*, and *chayvel*. Ezek. xl. 3, 5 provides us with *knei hammiddo* (measuring rod) and *psil pishtim* (flaxen threads). We have only to add a *chakko*, and we get the rudiments of our modern fishing-rods. Now let us go a step

further. The Hebrew language is economical in the matter of "word-power," making one form and several derivatives do an immense amount of work. I could give dozens of examples in illustration of this fact. But let us confine ourselves to *chayvel* only. In Josh. ii. 15 it means "a rope"; in 2 Sam. viii. 2 "a measuring rod"; also "a net" and a province. *Chovoleem* = "hand-lines" for fishing; *chovile* = mariner; and in Prov. xxiii. 34 it means a long pole or mast, made out of whitethorn, an excellent material for constructing harpoons with copper or iron heads, to attack whales, sharks, and crocodiles (*tannineem*). Such may have been the *tzilzal dogeem* and *sookous* mentioned by the author of Job xl. 31, those made of wood, perhaps, being shot from a bow (*kayshess*), if Isa. xviii. 1, *tzilzal kenofahyim* (flying shafts), permits of the inference we draw from the phrase. A similar weapon was the *choach*, or "thorn," used for spearing fish, such as salmon, sturgeon, and dolphins; but *choach* also means "a hook"; the duality of use should not be overlooked from which the "rod idea" is mentally deleted. Besides these terms, we have *rayshess*, a hand-net; *michmouress*, a drag-net; *chayrem*, a hook which was worked "with line and rod" in the Sea of Tiberias (Baba Kamma, 81b). But the rod might have been called by the Hebrew writers *klee* in conjunction with *gomeh* (cork), Isa. xviii. 2; *klei kayseff* = silver vessels; *klei milchomo* (munitions); *klei sheer* (musical instruments). So that we have only to add *klei metzoodo*, and we get "fishing-rods."

That this or a similar phrase is not found in the Bible is merely an accidental omission like, I believe, that of the name of Jehovah from the Book of Esther. I go further and say this. Supposing that by magic and enchantment I could recall to life Chounay Hahmaggol, the Rip Van Winkle of Talmudic times, and were to ask him to describe all the parts of the vehicle (*angolo*) from which he derived his name, he would describe the sides as *tziddim*, but would have to call the boards composing them *eitz* = wood, and the axle and the shafts *klei hoangolo*—the Hebrew language wanting at that time the analytical faculty of assigning words for every separate part of the article in question. Similarly we might safely apply the word *chayvel*, or *klee*, or *yod* (handle), or *konay*, to the part of the fishing tackle not explicitly mentioned in the Scriptures. Futhermore, in Keilim, 18b, we find the term *knei mouznahyim* to indicate the wooden bar that connects "the weighing scales."

But against Chounay's imaginary replies, I have also to set down here the actual responses sent me by a friend of mine, Mr. William Pyle of Denmark Hill, in answer to my inquiries on that subject. He writes that large fish may be taken with hand-lines only (*i.e.*, without any kind of rod) from the bank or a boat. A pike weighing 10 lb. was caught in this way near St. Ives, with live bait attached to hand-lines. A countryman will attach these lines (reminding us of the *klei gomeh* in Isa. xviii. 2) to large corks, and catch fish in this fashion from a boat (a practice which in Baba Kamma, 81b, it was the object of the Rabbins to prevent, as the reader will remember). Fish weighing 80 lb. have been taken with hand-lines in the sea. The corks prevent the lines drifting with the currents out of the reach of the fisherman. Mr. Pyle has himself seen men working from the shore at Aldeburgh and other places near Saxmundham, with four lines which had been cast with a rod—a thorn stick cut from the hedgerows, about 4 feet in length, which had a V-shaped head for holding the lines during the act of throwing (*lehashlich*) them. Corks are, apparently, discarded in this mode of fishing, but a heavy stone is attached to the end of the line on the shore, to prevent its being dragged into the water when cast, or being carried away by the fish. This is referred to in Shobbos, 18a.

So far as I can see, there is nothing in these observations that directly invalidates the reasonings I have adduced for some rudimentary type of fishing-rod in the Scriptures; and in further confirmation of my theory I would respectfully refer the reader to Isa. xix. 8 and Amos iv. 2 for verbal forms suggestive of throwing, casting, and pulling out by means of a rod, and for another expression for "line-fishing" in *seerous doogo* (Amos iv. 2).

Now with regard to the New Testament, according to our Rabbins (Baba Basra, 73a) the *seerous doogo* were light craft similar to the cobbles used by the fishermen of Bridlington, with and without oars, roped to the bigger vessels sailing the Mediterranean and the Spanish seas, the Yom Aspamia of B. B., 74b. These were known to them as *bitsis*, and were used for line-fishing with rod and hook in the open sea to catch pilot-fish, mackerel, salmon, &c.; to convey their takes to shore, for transportation overland to the markets of Jerusalem, Safed, or Tiberias (*ibid.*, 75a); to bring back fresh water in barrels (*ibid.*, 73a); and to act as tenders for the conveyance of provisions, goods, and passengers

between the larger trading vessels (*ahneeyous*) standing in the roadsteads (Shobbos, 101b), for which purpose they carried ladders (B. B., 73a). It was one of these fishing smacks that conveyed a gleeful party of fishermen to a floating island, on which they lit fires preparatory to frying the freshly caught fish, when, to their consternation, the island turned turtle and flung them all into the sea. It was an aged shark or whale, a huge monster on whose back there had sprung up trees and herbaceous grasses (*ibid.*, 73b).

The episodes related above of Rabbi Hoonah, who was one of the actual sufferers, point conclusively to the swordfish, which is caught by harpoons or in a specially constructed net called the *palamitore*. Swordfishes usually weigh about a hundredweight; and the flesh makes excellent feeding. It is eaten fresh or cured in salt and oil (Moed Kotoun, 11a). Probably this estimable scholar was a master smacksman trawling the Spanish seas for tunnies, or the Mediterranean for pilot-fish, flying-fish, wrasse, sturgeon, halibut, &c., all of which were *tohour* (fit for consumption by the Hebrews). Other kinds were dolphins, porpoise, and trigger-fish, and were known under the generic title of *kavara* (Chulin, 63b). Hundreds of others were declared by the Rabbins not edible, and were rejected as "unfit." Some of the better kinds of fish, such as carp, bream, and salmon, were angled for with rod and line, rather than taken with the *michmouress* or net, because the more beautiful specimens realized high prices and could be guaranteed as *tohour* (edible) by the salesmen (Chulin, 63b), on whose integrity the public were wont to rely, as not all the fishmongers in Jerusalem, &c., were Israelites (Neh. xiii. 16).

The story of the living island, incredible though it may seem, corroborates the statements recorded by Procopius, in 562, of a dreadful monster caught in the Propontis after it had been wrecking vessels for over fifty years in those waters. Extraordinary stories are related (B. B., 73b) of the white shark, and of the file-fish and saw-fish (*Pristis antiquorum*), called by the Rabbins *izza* (B. B., 74a), met with in the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, and a constant source of danger to the pearl-divers (*ibid.*, 74a). The *izza* may also be the squid, the gigantic sea-serpent "with a great horn, spouting streams of water," and described (*ibid.*) as being "300 parasangs in length." The habits of the snake-bird seem pointedly outlined under the name of *tsiffra* in B. B., 73b. Independent research demonstrates the probability of the existence of these cetaceans. One of them is reputed to have gripped a ship in its dorsal fins for 72 hours before finally releasing it (B. B., 73b), and this is a feat of which the swordfish, sturgeon, or trigger-fish was quite capable, especially if the vessel were merely a *bitsis*, or row-boat.

The problem of the *izza* and of the *tsiffra*, "whose head reached to the skies, while its nether limbs lay submerged in the waves" (*ibid.*, 73b), invites some consideration of the remarkable verse in Isa. xxvii. 1 in which leviathan is referred to in the R.V. as "this piercing serpent, even the leviathan that crooked serpent," of which the Hebrew words are these: *Livyoson nachash boreeach, livyoson nachash akkalosoun*. Now the terms in which leviathan is described fit the squid most effectively, with its starlike structure, resembling, so to speak, the crossbars and transverses of a gigantic gate (*bereeach*). In depicting these amphibious or cetaceous monsters of the deep as belonging to two different sēts or schools of mammalia, the R.V. is unconsciously following the line of criticism adopted by Ibn Ezra *in loco*, which, curiously enough, is in alliance with a similar theory advanced (*ibid.*, 74a) by Rav Ashee, that there are two kinds of leviathans, &c., all possessing similar traits and habits, whether they have their haunts and habitations on land or not, included under the order of *tannineem*, or cetacea. Not so, however, Kimchi, who discerns in *livyoson*, &c., some mighty amphibious creature, now roaming over the land, seeking whom it may devour, with extended proportions and terrible circular coils, now floating on the bosom of the sea, a colossal swan, or huge sea-snake with hood erect and eyes shooting fire, filling the horizon with its majestic outlines—perhaps the "ribbon-fish." Whatever the monster was at sea, on land it would assume the twisted interlacing form of the poisonous serpent known as the *Elaps fulvius*, which when coiled up and enfolded suggests a gate (*bereeach*), lifts its head to the skies in the manner of the *tsiffra*, and has beautiful ring-markings which suggest the derivation of *livyoson* from *livyo*, a garland, in Prov. i. 9; and when it is coiled up becomes a *nachash akkalosoun* as well as a *nachash boreeach*. In this connexion Kimchi's own words deserve to be quoted here: "This creature is thus designated because it is capable of expanding its body to indefinite lengths, but the moment it is constrained, it curls itself up into huge spirals," with its frightful hood projecting,

like the rattlesnake or the horrible cobra de capello, which glides along slowly when seeking its prey. "This attitude," observes a distinguished naturalist, "is very striking, and few objects are more calculated to inspire awe than a large cobra when, with his hood erect, hissing loudly, and his eyes glaring, he prepares to strike." The physical correspondence between the *livyoson boreeach veakkalosoun* and the *izza* and *tsiffra* of the Talmud is most extraordinary; and when it is pointed out that its awe-inspiring effects on its hapless beholders form one of the direct causes of its being called by the ancient Hebrews *livyoson*, because it *leiv-yittein*, will "excite" fear in the "hearts of all," we have another remarkable testimony to ther acuteness of observation and powers of pictorial nomenclature when applied to the phenomena of Nature, in which they saw that nothing was superfluous, useless, or redundant (Shobbos, 77b); that all things fulfilled the eternal laws of their being (Chulin, 127a); and that no evil existed without an overriding good, which somewhere, somehow, will sooner or later vanquish and destroy it, just as a gnat destroyed Titus, or an earwig will madden leviathan when Nature so ordains it for the universal good (Shobbos, 77b).

M. L. R. Breslar.

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The Motto of William III.: "Recepit, non rapuit" (12 S. ii. 26, 96, 336).—Hawkins, Franks, and Grueber describe several medals that commemorate the landing of William of Orange at Torbay. See Nos. 61–7 under the reign of James II. Their account of that mentioned at p. 96, *ante*, is as follows:—

"Bust of William III. of Orange, *r.*, hair long, in lace cravat, armour, and scarf across the body; the truncation is marked, 1688. *Leg.* GVILIELMVS. III. D.G. PRIN. AVR. HOL. ET. WES. GVB. Below, G B. F. (George Bower fecit.). *Rev.* The Prince on horseback at the head of his army, drawn up on the beach; his fleet lying near at anchor. In the foreground a warrior is raising the fainting figure of Justice. *Leg.* TERRAS. ASTRÆA. REUISIT. *Edge.* NON. RAPIT. IMPERIUM. UIS. TUA. SED. RECIPIT."

The specimen described is one of bronze in the British Museum. The writers add:—

"Somewhat rare. This medal was struck in England; casts of it, without the inscribed edge, are common. The plates referred to [Rapin, i. 5; Van Loon, iii. 353] represent a crown in the field before the Prince's face, but no such specimen is now known."

The diameter is given as 2 inches. The use of U and V is inconsistent, if the inscriptions are correctly given. George Bower, or Bowers, who is included in the 'D.N.B.,' is said in a biographical notice in vol. ii. of Hawkins, Franks, and Grueber to have worked in London from 1650; to have been appointed in January, 1664, one of the engravers to the Royal Mint and Embosser in Ordinary; and to have died before March, 1689/90.

The plate in Rapin referred to in the above work, and described by Mr. Pierpoint, certainly differs in several respects from the medal in the British Museum. The variations in the inscriptions might be due to the carelessness of a copyist; the reading "is tua recipit, non rapit imperium," is no longer a pentameter. But the real difference is in the presence or absence of the crown. If the engraving in Rapin (and Van Loon) is correct in this particular, could there have been two issues? Edward Bensly.

"To give the mitten" (12 S. ii. 351).—This expression, according to J. S. Farmer, is of French origin, as it was the custom to present *mitaines* to an unsuccessful lover, instead of the hand to which he aspired.

This author, as well as other authorities, says that the euphemism is commonly colloquial throughout the English-speaking portion of North America, and several instances are recorded by them, all from American sources, including the following from Will Carleton's 'Farm Ballads':—

Once, when I was young as you, and not so smart, perhaps,
For me she mittened a lawyer, and several other chaps;
And all of them was flustered, and fairly taken down,
And I for one was counted the luckiest man in town.

Archibald Sparke.

Employment of Wild Beasts in Warfare (11 S. xii. 140, 186, 209, 463; 12 S. i. 74, 94, 311).—

"The *Hottentots* have a sort of Oxen called *Bakkeleyers*, or *Fighting Oxen* (from *Bakkeley*, War), which they use in their Wars, as the *Asiatic* Nations use Elephants, to break and trample down the Enemy. These Oxen are of great Service to them in Managing their Herds, and defending them both against the Attacks of the *Bushi's*, or Robbers, and Wild Beasts. On a Sign given, they will fetch in Stragglers, and bring the Herds within Compass. Every Kraal has at least half a Dozen of them. They know all the Inhabitants of their own Village, to whom they pay the same Respect as the Dog, and will never hurt them; but if a Stranger appear without the Company of a *Hottentot* belonging to the Village, the *Bakkeleyer* presently makes at him, and will demolish him, unless whistled off, or frightened

by firing a Gun. They train them by tying a young Oxen and an old *Bakkeleyer* together by the Horns, using also Blows to make them tractable. What these animals perform is amazing, and does Honour to the Hottentot Genius."—Astley, 'A New General Collection of Voyages and Travels,' vol. iii. p. 362, 1746.

Do such fighting oxen still flourish? Are the Hottentots the only people who have ever raised so remarkable a bovine strain?

KUMAGUSU MINAKATA.

Tanabe, Kii, Japan.

NATIONAL FLAGS: THEIR ORIGINS (12 S. ii. 289, 358).—I am not aware of any special work which treats of the "historical genesis," or origin, of national flags or "colours" of the modern European states, as asked for by G. J.; but I think that he will find some very useful information in the late Dr. Woodward's 'Heraldry: British and Foreign' (1896), vol. ii. pp. 306 *et seq.* But as this work is now out of print and scarce, and may not be easily accessible to your correspondent in Cyprus, perhaps I may be allowed to give what I have gleaned from it on this subject.

1. England: America.—The history of the English national flag is, as G. J. says, sufficiently well known; and so, I think, is that of the "Stars and Stripes" of the United States of America.

2. France.—G. J. states that the French tricolour combines

"the ancient blue standard of the Middle Ages, the white flag of Henri IV., and the red republican symbol (or perhaps the very ancient red 'oriflamme of St. Denis')."

Dr. Woodward says (p. 312) that the royal flag of France was white, *le drapeau blanc*. He says that the origin of the tricolour of France, with its vertical division into blue, white, and red, is found in the union of the *drapeau blanc* with the colours of the city of Paris. In July, 1789, it was determined that a *garde civique* should be raised, to be called the Parisian militia; that its colours should be those of the city, blue and red, to which, on the proposal of La Fayette, the white from *le drapeau blanc* was added. A few days afterwards Louis XVI., returning to Paris, was presented by the Maire with a tri-coloured cockade, and placed it in his hat, as having become, as Bailly said, "the distinguishing symbol of Frenchmen."

With respect to G. J.'s suggestion that the red of the tricolour may have been derived from the "very ancient red oriflamme of St. Denis," this is not confirmed by anything that I can find in Dr. Woodward's book. That author tells us (p. 309) that the celebrated *oriflamme* of France is said to have originated in the *chape de S. Martin*, which became the banner of the Abbey of Marmoutiers. The vulgar tradition was that this was part of the actual blue cloak of the saint, which he divided with the beggar of Amiens, as in the well-known story. Dr. Woodward goes on to say that when the kings of France fixed their residence at Paris their devotion to St. Martin was insensibly transferred to St. Denis, who thus became the patron saint of the realm; and the *chape de S. Martin* ceased to be the *oriflamme* of France. "*L'oriflambe de Saint Denise*" was composed of crimson silk, with green fringe and tassels, and the common idea that it was semé of fleurs-de-lis is entirely erroneous. It would, therefore, seem that the *oriflamme* of St. Denis has nothing to do with the red in the French tricolour.

The Imperial Standard of France was the tricolour semé of golden bees, and bearing in the central compartment, *i.e.*, on the white portion of the flag, the Imperial eagle crowned.

3. Germany.—The description given by G. J. of the German standard as "derived from the white flag, with a black cross, of the Teutonic knights," would seem to apply more to the German naval flag, which is: "Argent, a cross cotised sable, on the centre a round shield bearing the arms of Germany." The national colours are "sable, argent, and gules." The German Imperial Standard is used in a double form—both of yellow silk—one bearing the German single-headed eagle displayed, charged with the arms of Prussia and Hohenzollern; the other being semé of sable eagles displayed, with the Iron Cross on the field, bearing upon its centre the escutcheon of the Empire, as above.

It should be noticed, says Dr. Woodward, that the term Royal (or Imperial) Standard is now applied to the rectangular flag known in mediæval times as a "banner."

4. Greece.—With reference to G. J.'s remarks as to the origin of the blue and white national and commercial flag of Greece in use at the present day, it should be remembered that the national arms are: "Azure, a Greek cross couped argent," with the Danish arms *en surtout*.

5. Russia.—The Russian Imperial Standard is of yellow, bearing the Imperial arms. The naval flag is of white, charged with St. Andrew's cross—St. Andrew being the patron saint of Russia as of Scotland. The mercantile flag has three horizontal stripes, white, blue, and red. The white

and blue colours of these flags presumably bespeak the connexion with St. Andrew, whose cross was "Azure, a saltire argent." Dr. Woodward gives no indication of any Slav origin as suggested by G. J.

6. The Spanish and Italian flags would seem to be derived from their national arms; and so with other nationalities not mentioned by your correspondent, *e.g.*, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

J. S. Udal, F.S.A.

To the list of books given *ante*, p. 358, should be added 'Flags of the World, Past and Present: their Story and Associations,' by W. J. Gordon, illustrated, F. Warne & Co., 1915. This book is a natural successor of Hulme's book. J. H. L.

Unidentified M.P.s (12 S. ii. 251, 297).—John Bladen Taylor, Hythe, 1818-19, second son of John Taylor of Townhead, Lancashire, and Abbott Hall, Kendal, Westmorland, Esq., by Dorothy his wife, only daughter of William Rumbold, Esq., and sister of Sir Thomas Rumbold, first Baronet, Governor of Madras, and widow of Capt. Northall, R.A. Born July 2, 1764, he married Rachel, daughter of Sir William Dunkin, Judge of the Supreme Court, Calcutta. He died at Ambleside, near Kendal, Aug. 20, 1820; his wife died March 31, 1814, leaving an only child and heiress, Eliza Alicia, who married her cousin Hugh Clerk, Esq., of Burford, co. Somerset, J.P.

Leonard C. Price

Essex Lodge, Ewell.

A predecessor of J. Bladen Taylor as M.P. for Hythe was Matthew White. This man's election address was dated June 17, 1802, from Finsbury Square; see *Kentish Gazette* (Canterbury), June 25, 1802; and, in the same journal, Sept. 7, 1802:—

"Lately at his seat at Crouch End, Middlesex, the lady of Matthew White, Esq., M.P. for Hythe, was safely delivered of a son."

Pigot's 'Directory, 1823-4,' has "Matthew White, merchant, 44 Lothbury."

In 'The Barons of the Cinque Ports,' by the late G. Wilks, Town Clerk of Hythe, the election is described as an exciting one, but there is nothing to show who Matthew White was, or why he should have any claim on the electors; he was returned, however, at the top of the poll. At the annual assembly on Feb. 2, 1803, a motion for conferring the freedom of the town on Matthew White and Thomas Godfrey, the two barons in Parliament, was, as the minute expresses it, "Carried in the negative," there being six for the motion and seventeen against it.

At the next election, 1806, White was not returned; Godfrey was, and the freedom of the town given him.

In 1812 White was returned and the freedom conferred. He was finally rejected in 1818, when J. Bladen Taylor and Sir John Perring were elected; the former only sat for one year, accepting the Chiltern Hundreds. R. J. Fynmore.

Sons of Mrs. Bridget Bendysh (12 S. ii. 391).—According to J. Waylen's 'The House of Cromwell' (1897), p. 107:—

"Henry Bendysh of Bedford Row, London, where he died in 1740, married Martha Shute, sister of the first Viscount Barrington, and had (1) Henry of Chingford, and of the Salt-pans at Southtown, died unmarried in 1753, when the name of Bendysh became extinct in this branch of the family; (2) Mary, married to William Berners and had issue; (3) Elizabeth, married, 1756, to John Hagar of Waresley Park, son of Admiral Hagar."

No issue of Thomas, elder brother of Henry, are given. A. R. Bayley.

Epitaphs in Old London and Suburban Graveyards (12 S. ii. 308, 377).—The whole of the churchyard inscriptions in the graveyards within the precincts of the City of London were copied and edited by Mr. Percy C. Rushen, and issued by Messrs. Phillimore & Co., 124 Chancery Lane, W.C., in 1910. The price of the volume is 8*s.* 6*d.* O. E. Markwell.

17 Osborne Road, Brimsdown, Enfield Highway.

'The Land o' the Leal' (12 S. ii. 369).—Contributed anonymously, about 1825, to R. A. Smith's 'Scottish Minstrel,' vol. iii., Lady Nairne's song is described in the table of contents as being set to the tune 'Hey Tutti, Taiti.' In the text the phrase "with tender feeling" is placed at the head of the melody. Its special movement, together with one or two small variations of setting, distinguishes the tune in this application from that which it presents through Burns's vivid and energetic war ode, 'Scots wha hae.' Owing to diversity of deliverance, the melody in each case has distinctive value.

Thomas Bayne.

"To weep Irish": "To war" (12 S. ii. 328).—I never heard the second, but when any one was making a pretence of sorrow I have often heard it described in derision as "crying Irish." "A sham" is spoken of as "Doin' Irish." Thos. Ratcliffe.

"Felon" (12 S. ii. 350).—The masculine of the Welsh adjective for yellow is *melyn*. According to the dictionary the feminine is *melen*, but *felen* (pronounced *velen*) is what I have always heard in the speech of South Wales. I had concluded that there could be no connexion between this word and "felon" before consulting the 'N.E.D.' There it is expressly stated that "the Celtic words often cited" as roots of "felon" "are out of the question.'

David Salmon.

Eyes changed in Colour by Fright (12 S. ii. 350).—Change in the colour of the iris, though rare, is not unknown. Cases of it will be found scattered through medical literature. (Consult Neale's 'Medical Digest' and the standard works on ophthalmology.) The change is probably produced in the same way as the bleaching of the hair through shock, namely, by the action of the sympathetic nerve upon the pigment cells. F.R.C.S.

Village Pounds (12 S. i. 29, 79, 117, 193, 275, 416, 474; ii. 14, 77, 197, 319).—Around here (Talybont) there used to be a pound in every parish, and the little roofless walled enclosures, the size of a small room, still stand, disused, by the side of the highway in the adjacent parishes of Llanfigan, Llanthetty, Llansaintffraed, Llanhamlach, and Llanfihangel-Talyllyn, and, doubtless, in many more. They might be compared to the sheep-pens erected on hill-farms, rather than to the more ambitious village pound in which Charles Dickens placed Mr. Pickwick. They seem to have fallen into disuse after the establishment of County Courts in 1847 (see 'Old Wales,' vol. iii. p. 217).

W. R. W.

Talybont, Brecon.

Rev. Richard Rathbone (12 S. ii. 289).—Foster's 'Alum. Oxon.' gives: Thomas Rathbone, son of Richard, of Conway, co. Carnarvon, cler., matriculated from Jesus College, Oxford, March 26, 1779, aged 19; B.A., 1783 (? died Vicar of Llandebrog, Anglesea, December, 1812). W. R. W.

Hare and Lefevre Families (12 S. ii. 128, 195, 397).—I certainly do not think that Charles Lefevre, who was M.P. for Wareham, 1784-6, was the son of John Lefevre of Old Ford and of Heckfield Place. John left an only daughter and heiress, who married Charles Shaw, Lord of the Manor of Burley, near Ringwood. He took the name and arms of Lefevre by royal licence in 1789 and was for many years M.P. for Reading. This Charles Shaw-Lefevre was the father of the late Viscount Eversley, G.C.B., and the grandfather of the present Lord Eversley.

John Lefevre died in 1790 at Old Ford, and was buried at West Ham. His will, a lengthy one, is at P.C.C. This might throw some light on the question. But I think that I am right. There is no mention in a pedigree I have of any son of John's.

Master of Arts.

Bombay Grab: Tavern Sign (12 S. ii. 349).—There is a story to the effect that the old Bow Brewery obtained the first Government contract for the export of beer to India. The vessel which conveyed the precious cargo bore the name of The Bombay Grab, and this name was adopted for the name of the tavern eventually opened adjacent to the brewery. Concerning the word "grab" the late Col. W. F. Prideaux has written as follows:—

"Ives in his 'Voyage from England to India,' in the year 1754, p. 43, says: 'Our E. I. Company had here (Bombay) one ship of 40 guns, one of 20, one grab of 18 guns, and several other vessels.' This may have been the identical grab after which the tavern was named. Orme, the historian of India, described the grab as having 'rarely more than two masts, though some have three; those of three are about 300 tons burthen; but the others are not more than 150; they are built to draw very little water, being very broad in proportion to their length, narrowing, however, from the middle to the end, while instead of bows they have a prow, projecting like that of a Mediterranean galley.' It appears to have been modelled from an Arab vessel, which was known as a 'ghurāb,' or raven, a name analogous to our own 'corvette.' The name constantly occurs in the naval annals of India, from the arrival of the Portuguese down to the near end of the eighteenth century."

John T. Page.

The query of P. M. (10 S. iv. 107) was well replied to at *ibid.*, 177. As an instance of the uses these boats were put to by the Indian Government I can tell how my grandfather Sir Charles Malet, when in 1785 he was sent from Calcutta by the Government as their minister to the Maharatta Court at Poona, via Bombay, travelled on the Nancy grab, taking two and a half months on the journey.

Harold Malet.

Influenza (12 S. ii. 328).—I have a copy of 'Medical Vulgar Errors,' by John Jones, M.B., London, 1797. At p. 80 we read:—

"That the influenza is a very dangerous distemper, and a new one; never known in this country till a few years ago; at which the College, by their circular letters, cried out for help from all quarters; were themselves greatly alarmed; and spread a general terror."

Having thus enunciated the fallacy, Dr. Jones goes on to show it is a fallacy, stating that "it is neither a new nor a dangerous distemper," and devoting three 8vo pages to the matter. Much of this is to illustrate the practice, even in those days, of calling simple things by high-sounding names, *e.g.*,

"there are no *women* to be had at present; even those at a two-penny puppet-show of a country village, forsooth, are all called *the Ladies*."

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY LEAD-TANK LETTERING (12 S ii. 390).—I cannot explain the phœnix or the crowns; they may be a crest and a trade-mark. But the arrangement of letters is not uncommon at that date, and in the instances which I have been able to test by contemporary documents the upper letter is the initial of the surname, the letter to the left the initial of the husband's Christian name, that to the right of his wife's; they denote the persons for whom the tank was provided, *e.g.*,

E
A E
1715

stood for Eason, Andrew, Elizabeth.

J. HAMLET.

Barrington, Ilminster.

The initials were commonly those of the owner. The S in this case probably stands for Seymour. The crest of the Somersets is—out of a ducal coronet or, a phœnix or in flames proper. SUSANNA CORNER.

Lenton Hall, Nottingham.

PORTRAITS IN STAINED GLASS (12 S. ii. 172, 211, 275, 317, 337, 374).—The church of All Hallows, Allerton, now in Liverpool, contains many stained-glass windows by Burne-Jones and Morris. When asked by the donor to introduce portraits of two deceased children into a stained-glass window intended as a memorial, Burne-Jones declined the commission as bad art, and this window was therefore designed by another hand. See 'History of the Manor of Allerton,' &c. R. S. B.

In the east window of Saintbury Church, Gloucestershire, there is a small figure of an ecclesiastic in the attitude of prayer with the legend "San Nicolas priet pur W. L." Richard Graves, the antiquary, of Mickleton, considered this to be a portrait of William Latimer, the learned Vicar of Saintbury, who died and was buried there in 1545.

In Norton Church, Derbyshire, there has been placed, within the last few years, a window to the memory of the wife of the present vicar, which contains a portrait of the deceased lady. It is a very pleasing window, and the portrait is readily noticed amongst the other faces delineated.

CHARLES DRURY.

12 Ranmoor Cliffe Road, Sheffield.

At Stanton Lacey Church, Salop, there are two figures (copies of those by Sir Joshua Reynolds in the ante-chapel of New College, Oxford) of Hope and Faith; the centre figure is a portrait of the Hon. R. H. Clive, at one time M.P. for Ludlow.

St. Peter is the patron saint of the church, and the late vicar, Dr. Bowles, personates him in another window alongside St. Paul, which is a portrait of Mr. Clement, late M.P. for Shrewsbury. H. T. BARKER.

Ludlow.

A very beautiful window was placed in the church of Brompton, in Northallerton, during my incumbency, in memory of John Kettlewell, the Nonjuror, who was a native and benefactor of the parish. The work was C. E. Kempe's, and, at my request, he introduced a portrait of Kettlewell, taken from the engraving in the folio edition of his works. S. R. C.

The Precincts, Canterbury.

WELTHEN (12 S. ii. 309, 376).—I notice this name occurs twice in Gloucestershire. Harry Ellye of Newland, whose will was proved in the year 1553 at Gloucester P. C., mentions his wife Welthianr; and there is also an entry in the King's Stanley Parish Register: "Symon Awood was married to Welthian Tratman, June 30, 1603."

W. A. S. ELY.

HENRY FAUNTLEROY, FORGER (12 S. ii. 367).—On the assumption that modern as well as contemporary references will be acceptable, I send the following:—

'The Invisible Avenger, or Guilt's Fatal Career,' no date, but catalogued G. Vickers, London, 1851; full narrative of the forgeries at pp. 234-42.

'The Romance of Crime,' published at 148 Fleet Street, about 1865: account of the trial, with portrait of Fauntleroy in the dock.

Serjeant Ballantine's 'Experiences,' 1882; in chap. xxv. it is told how Fauntleroy figures in Bulwer Lytton's 'Disowned': the scheme for escaping from Coldbath Fields Prison.

'Old and New London,' c. 1884, vol. ii. 455: Dickens's anecdote relating to Fauntleroy's famous curaçao; popular rumour that the execution had been evaded.

W. B. H.

In a 'Handbook to Sandgate,' published 1911, p. 6, occurs the following statement: 'At Hatton House, lived Faultneroy [*sic*] the banker, who was the last man hanged for forgery."

Is there any corroboration of this? Probably he took the house only for the summer months; it is a fairly large old-fashioned house. R. J. Fynmore.

Sandgate.

Earl's Court, a London Suburb (12 S. ii. 389).—In connexion with this subject the following extract from an advertisement in Churchill's 'Medical Directory' for 1845 may be of interest:—

"Mrs. Bradbury's Establishment, Earl's Court House, Old Brompton, near London.—Mrs. Bradbury receives a limited number of ladies labouring under nervous complaints. The house is surrounded by extensive gardens and pleasure grounds in which a farm and cows are included, combining all the advantages of rural cheerfulness with quiet and repose. It was long the favoured residence of the celebrated John Hunter, and is considered by the faculty, from the salubrity of its temperature, the excellence of its springs, with many other advantages, to be the Montpelier of the Metropolis.'

S. D. Clippingdale, M.D.

'The Cheltenham Guide' (12 S. ii. 390).—"The Cheltenham Guide; or, Memoirs of the B–N–R–D Family continued. In a Series of Poetical Epistles," 1781, is not included in Anstey's Collected Poetical Works. The article on William Fordyce Mavor in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' includes in his list of works "Poetical Cheltenham Guide, 12mo, 1781," and this is, I think, the guide just mentioned. It is not a guide in the proper sense of the word. The first of the numerous guides to Cheltenham was published also in 1781, and is given by Halkett and Laing as the work of W. Butler, the elder.

Roland Austin.

Gloucester.

The author of this work was Weeden Butler, *the elder*, i.e., "The Cheltenham Guide, or useful companion....to the Cheltenham Spa [By W. Butler, the elder]. London, 1781, 8vo." An account of his life will be found in the 'D.N.B.,' vol. viii., which also contains a list of his works. A copy of the guide might be seen at the British Museum. E. E. Barker.

Headstones with Portraits of the Deceased (12 S. ii. 210, 277, 377).—The headstone of the grave of Hector Berlioz (1803-69), in Montmartre Cemetery, Paris, bears a bronze portrait medallion of the composer. F. H. C.

Notes on Books.

Tokens of the Eighteenth Century connected with Booksellers and Bookmakers (Authors, Printers, Publishers, Engravers, and Paper Makers). By W. Longman. (Longmans & Co., 6s. net.)

Mr. Longman has in this small volume made a valuable contribution to the history of bookselling. This is the first time that a work has been written treating on tokens associated with booksellers and bookmakers, and, curiously enough, no reference to such tokens is to be found in Timperley. The works hitherto published on this subject have usually dealt with it geographically, or else are merely catalogues alphabetically arranged; but, as Mr. Longman points out, Mr. A. W. Waters has in his two works ('Notes respecting the Issuers of the Eighteenth-Century Tokens struck for the County of Middlesex' and 'The Token Coinage of South London') included interesting information concerning the persons who issued those pieces. In addition, Mr. Waters in *The Publishers' Circular* for May 11 and 18, 1901, gave a list of booksellers' tokens, with brief notes, but he had not space to deal with the matter fully.

Tokens are usually divided, Mr. Longman tells us, into three groups: 1. Seventeenth Century, 1648-73; 2. Eighteenth Century, 1787-97; 3. Nineteenth Century, 1807-21. In all these it is the general rule to find the name of the issuer and the town, while many give the issuer's trade and place of residence. No doubt there is information concerning the book trade to be gleaned from each of these three groups; but, as a collector of the second or eighteenth-century series, Mr. Longman deals only with the pieces issued between 1787 and 1801. In 1787 there was a great lack of regal small change; coins of debased metal were in use, many forgeries were in circulation, and the inconveniences were so great that at last traders took the matter in hand, and the result was a most interesting series of tokens. "During the ten years up to 1797," we are told, "many millions of tokens were struck (one firm alone, the Anglesey Mines Company, issued 250 tons of pennies, and 50 tons of halfpennies), most of which were inscribed with the name and address of the issuer as a guarantee of good faith." In 1797 the Government took up the matter, "and a fine series of copper coins was issued through Matthew Boulton, of the Soho Works, Birmingham." The first to be issued was the well-known twopenny piece. To carry many of these must have required strong pockets; we have just weighed one, and it turns the scale at two ounces.

Thus the issue of tokens during the ten years had been enormous, and Mr. Longman, having made a careful estimate, based upon Pye's book issued in 1801, calculates that three million were circulated by the booksellers and allied trades alone, without including the one and a half millions of the Shakespeare halfpennies. It should also be remembered that Pye gives genuine trade tokens only, and "makes no mention of political pieces, pieces struck for collectors, or forgeries, of which there were a large number."

The principal section of the book is devoted to the tokens issued by authors, booksellers, circulating libraries, and others. This opens with an

account of William Clachar, chief proprietor of *The Chelmsford Chronicle*, and the only token issuer of that town, at which over 100,000 pieces were struck. He died in 1813, aged 80, but had retired twenty years previously in favour of his partners, Messrs. Meggy & Chalk. Circulating libraries at fashionable places at the seaside provided, in those days, not only books, but also reading lounges with all the London newspapers, music, and billiard tables. One of the most noted of these was Fisher's, situated on the western side of the old Steyne at Brighton, of which an illustration is given.

William Gye, printer of Bath, issued tokens to further his charitable aims on behalf of the debtors lodged in Ilchester Gaol, whom he visited weekly. He is referred to in *The Printers' Register* of Jan. 6, 1879. The token represents a female seated, instructing a boy with a key to unlock the prison doors, and bears the inscription: "Go forth. Remember the debtors in Ilchester Gaol." It is good to know that the name is still retained, and that the business is carried on by the Dawson family on the same spot in the Market-Place. The illustration given of the shop shows that subscriptions were received for the State lottery.

It is unfortunate that it is not definitely known who were the issuers of the Franklin tokens, but Mr. Longman does not think it "unreasonable to assign the piece to the firm of Watts in Wylde Court, where Benjamin Franklin worked as a journeyman printer."

Among many other notable tokens, that of the famous Lackington must be mentioned. It bears his bust, a figure of Fame blowing a trumpet, and the words: "Halfpenny of J. Lackington & Co., cheapest booksellers in the world. Payable at Lackington & Co.'s, Finsbury Square, London."

Nor must we omit the Miller halfpenny, of which only a few copies were struck. It is very finely engraved, and bears a strong profile likeness of Thomas Miller. His own business was at Bungay, but his son William came to London and became an eminent bookseller in Albemarle Street, and on his retiring in 1812, John Murray, as is well known, became his successor. A fine portrait of Thomas Miller is given.

In the second section of his book Mr. Longman describes tokens which were struck by people not connected with the book trade, but which refer to authors, and frequently bear their likeness; and in the third he enumerates a few miscellaneous tokens of interest from the subjects depicted on them.

Some of the illustrations have already been incidentally named. There are in addition several portraits, a good view of Lackington's Temple of the Muses, and three excellent plates of reproductions of tokens.

The Greek Manuscripts in the Old Seraglio at Constantinople. By Stephen Gaselee. (Cambridge, University Press, 1*s.* net.)

The writer of this lively brochure was at Constantinople in 1909, from Monday, April 13, to the following Saturday, his stay covering a considerable and, for the time being, successful mutiny of the soldiers against the Committee of Union and Progress. These pages give us his notes as they were taken immediately after witnessing the scenes he describes. His experiences were sufficiently stormy, and not without some peril to his own life and limb. His main object in going to Constantinople was the inspection of the collection of Greek MSS. in the Old Seraglio. It was supposed that important treasures would be revealed when the expected Catalogue was published. The likelihood that this publication will now be long delayed has caused Mr. Gaselee to give us his own list of what he found in the library; and though this is very brief, and bare of detail, it is sufficient to show that, except perhaps for the Critobulus, the collection contains nothing belonging to the first rank of its kind.

More than two-thirds of the MSS., which number thirty-three, would seem to be work of the fifteenth century or later. Of the early ones, a twelfth-century lectionary, in a fine Byzantine hand with headings in gold, appears the most attractive. There is a Euclid which Mr. Gaselee also assigns to the twelfth century; an Iliad with scholia and a 'Catena patrum de Veteri Testamento' are assigned by him to the thirteenth century. A great proportion of the works are scientific—as science was understood in the latter Middle Age; and since two or three MSS. seem to have been written out in the sixteenth century, it seems reasonable to connect the collection, as Mr. Gaselee suggests, with some doctor or professional man living in Constantinople in the sixteenth or seventeenth century. It would perhaps form no bad working library for a person who could supplement it by consulting other books not in his own possession. We are grateful to Mr. Gaselee for giving us the particulars of it, and at any rate setting doubts and some unwarranted assumptions at rest.

Bibliography of the War.—Mr. Peddie informs us, with reference to our note to Mr. Ardagh on p. 420, that he contributes only the preface to 'Books on the Great War,' which is being compiled by Mr. F. W. T. Lange and Mr. W. T. Berry, of the St. Bride Foundation Libraries. Vols. I.–III., containing the titles of about 1,500 books, and covering the first year of the War, have been issued by Messrs. Grafton & Co. bound together with a general index, price 7*s.* 6*d.* net. Vol. IV., containing about the same number of titles, will be published in a few days at the same price. It is provided with both Subject and Author Indexes, and includes many foreign works.

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

Prof. Moore Smith.—Forwarded.

Mr. F. T. Hibgame.—'The Tapestried Chamber' is not included in any novel. It was published in 'The Keepsake,' 1828, and will be found with the short stories 'The Two Drovers' and 'My Aunt Margaret's Mirror,' which begin the first series of 'Chronicles of the Canongate.' It is indeed a horrifying story.

Corrigendum.—*Ante*, p. 354, col. 2, l. 2 *sub* 'Henry Vachell,' for "captain" read *baptized*.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 50.

NOTES:—Eighteenth-Century Fires in Cornhill, 461—Peel's Authorship of 'Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany,' 464—William King, LL.D., President of St. Mary Hall, Oxford—Richardson Correspondence—Anachronism in 'The Newcomes,' 467—St. Kilda Colds—Transparent Bee-hives, 468.

QUERIES:—An Artist's Signature: Thackeray and 'Punch'—Dick England—Kanyette 468—Ibsen's 'Ghosts' and the Lord Chamberlain—Rev. James Chelsum—Sir Thomas Andrew Lumisden Strange—Napoleon and Nicholas Girod—Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries—Scotch Universities—A Tartar's Bow, 469—Sargent: Duncan—To Play "Crookern"—Payne Family—Verdigris—Snakes and Music—George Turberville, 470—Authors of Quotations Wanted, 471.

REPLIES:—Mrs. Anne Dutton, 471—An English Army List of 1740, 473—Author and Title Wanted—Lost Poem by Kipling—Marat: Henry Kingsley—Col. J. S. Williamson, 475—Edward Hayes—George IV. and the Prerogative of Mercy—'Some Fruits of Solitude'—Monastic Choir-Stalls, 476—Sheppard Family—'The London Magazine'—Price: Heraldic Query—Author Wanted—Prize at Trinity College, Dublin, 477—Names of the Moon—Bible and Salt—Coloured Book-Wrappers—"Yorker"—Mayoral Trappings, 478.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'Great Victorians: Memories and Personalities'—Reviews and Magazines.

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY FIRES IN CORNHILL.

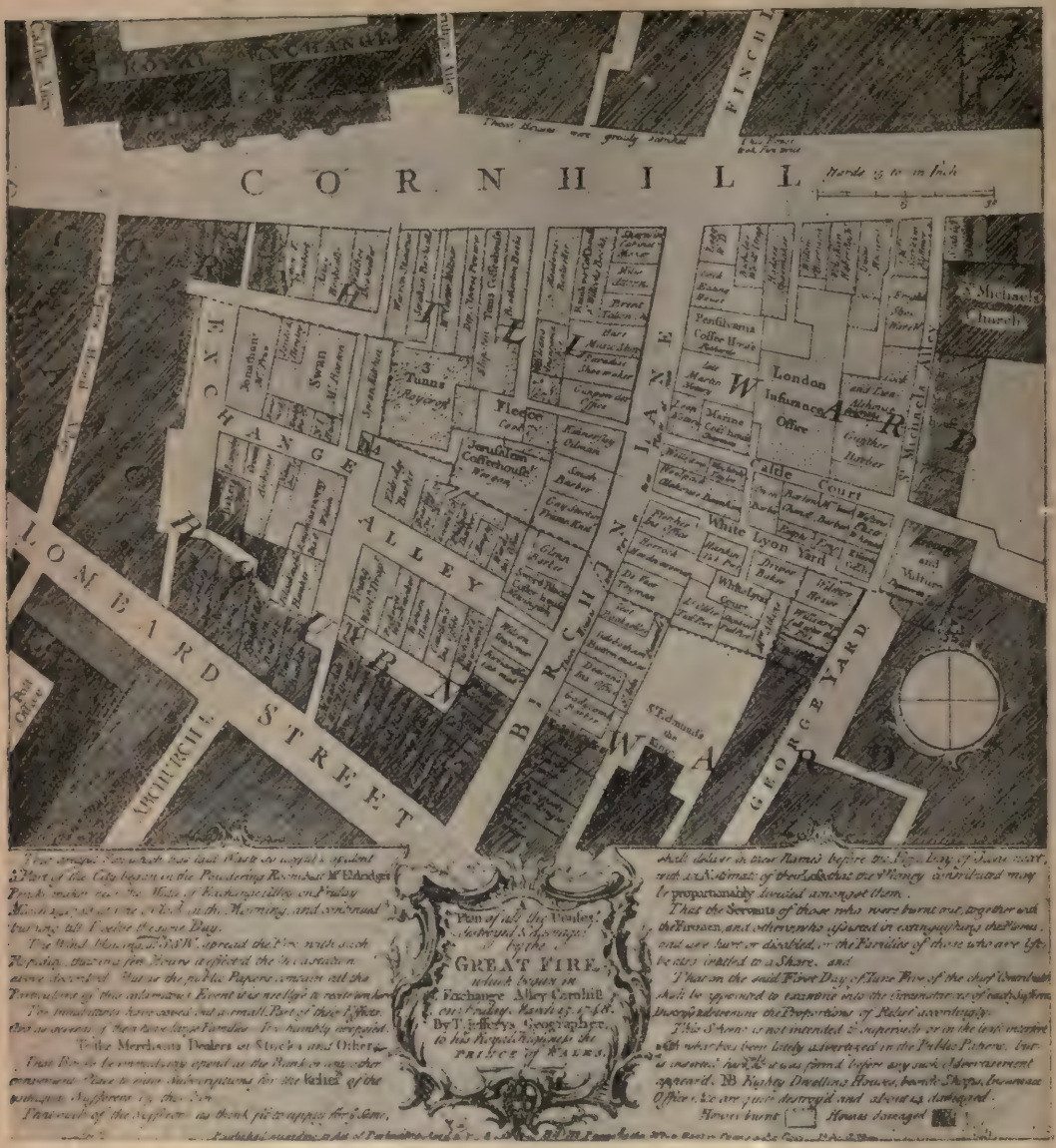
Fitzstephen, who wrote in Henry II.'s reign a eulogy of London, describes as its only pests "immodica (immoderata) stultorum potatio et frequens incendium," and whilst a history of the frequent fires in London must be postponed to more spacious times, some brief notes as to the fires in Cornhill previous to 1800 may be of interest to the readers of 'N. & Q.'

Whether the fire of 1136, which started in the house of one Alewarde, near London Stone, and spread westwards to St. Paul's and eastwards to Aldgate and old London Bridge, damaged Cornhill or not, Stowe does not relate; but there is no doubt as to what befell Cornhill in 1666. On Sept. 5 Pepys walked into the City, and found Fenchurch Street, Gracechurch Street, and Lombard Street all in dust, and nothing left of the Exchange but Sir Thomas Gresham's statue. Evelyn records clambering through Cornhill with extraordinary difficulty over heaps of yet smoking rubbish, and frequently mistaking where he was. His Diary vividly portrays the awfulness of the catastrophe, which he likens to the destruction of Sodom, or the Day of Judgment.

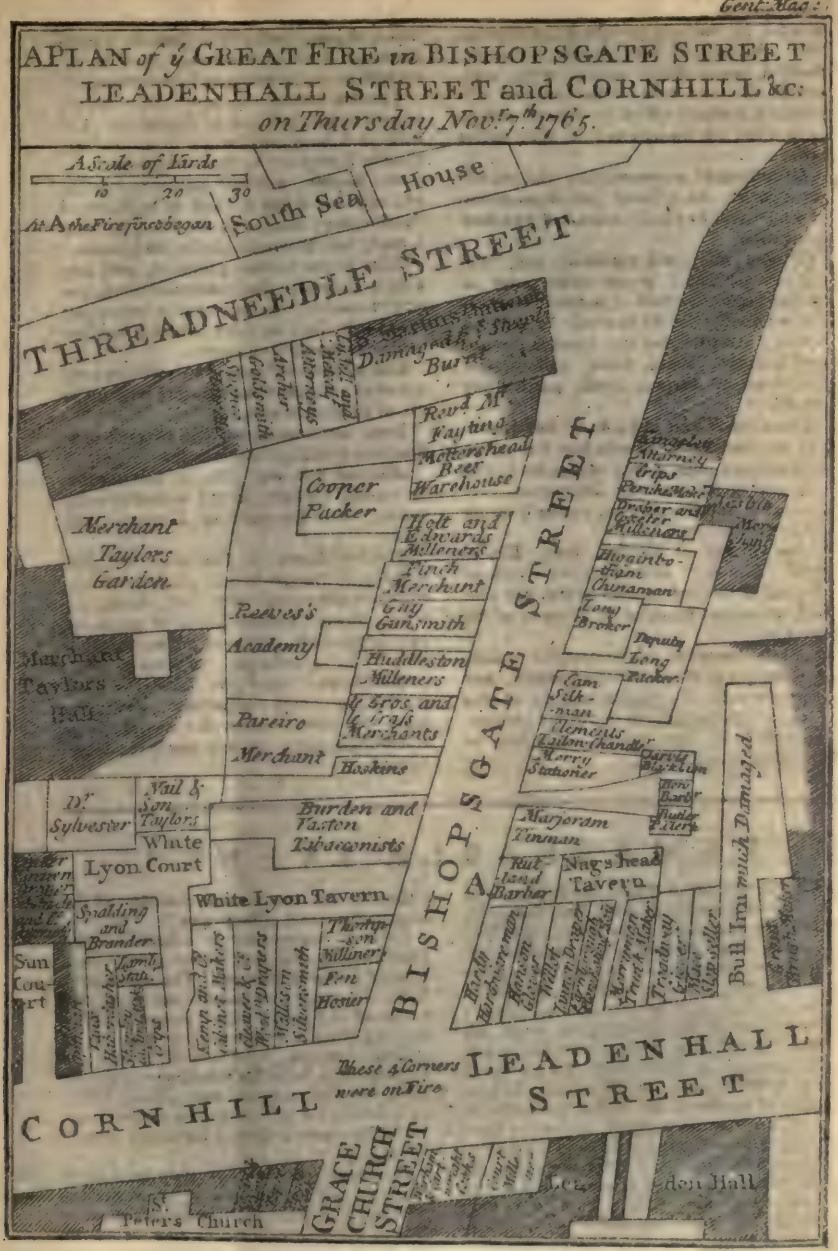
Cornhill rose from its ashes, and seems for some eighty years to have enjoyed comparative immunity from fires. In 1748 1765, and 1788, however, there were three disastrous outbreaks, and it is more especially to these that the present notes refer.

In the eighteenth century Cornhill probably resembled the High and Market Streets which we still find in the smaller boroughs. It consisted almost entirely of shops (whose tenants lived over their premises), taverns, and coffee-houses, whilst the cross lanes were similarly occupied. It has always been one of the most important streets in the City; near the east end of the Royal Exchange was the Conduit—also used as a prison called the Tun—the site of which is marked by the present pump, to the cost of which the Sun, London, Royal Exchange, and Phœnix Fire Offices contributed; and at Cornhill's eastern end stood the famous Standard Conduit.

The fire of March 25, 1748, commenced at Eldridge's, a peruke-maker in Exchange Alley. It destroyed the south side of Cornhill from where the Commercial Union now stands to St. Michael's Alley, and also all the property at rear thereof (Exchange Alley, Birchin Lane, Castle Court, and the west side of St. Michael's Alley and George Yard) to the back of the houses in Lombard Street. Notwithstanding the width of Cornhill, some of the buildings on its other side were badly scorched, and the house on the east side of Finch Lane twice took fire. The offices of the London Assurance in Castle Court were burnt, though most of the records appear to have been saved; and according to the plan three other insurance offices—King's Insurance Office in Change Alley, and Fletcher's and Deacon's Insurance Offices in Birchin Lane—were also burnt, but I can find no reference to these in Mr. Relton's book on 'Fire Insurance Companies' or in Walford's 'Cyclopædia.' Other notable properties destroyed were the Swan, Fleece, and the Three Tuns Taverns, and the following famous coffee-houses—Toms', the Rainbow, Garraway's, Jonathan's, and the Jerusalem. No. 41 Cornhill, now the Union Discount Company's offices, the birthplace and property of the poet Gray, was included in the conflagration. It was insured for 500*l.*, and Gray writes that he received indemnity in full, subject to a then



(FROM AN ORIGINAL IN THE POSSESSION OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.)



(FROM *THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* OF 1765.)

customary discount of 3 per cent, and reinstated it at a cost of 650*l.* At his death the annual rental was 65*l.* Baker's Eating House and the George and Vulture were damaged, and in connexion with the latter it is interesting to note from the plan that at the date of the fire the main premises, at least, of the George and Vulture were on the east side of George Lane and opposite Thomas's and the George and Vulture Chop House.

Eighty houses were burnt and fourteen or fifteen damaged, and the property loss was stated to have been 200,000*l.* A fund for the sufferers was opened, and 5,775*l.* collected; claims on this were lodged for 8,000*l.*, 172 householders not applying, and a committee was appointed to distribute the fund. Losses up to 20*l.* were paid in full, and in the case of those above 20*l.*, 10*s.* in the 1*l.* was paid up to 350*l.* For the benefit of the sufferers 'Othello' was performed at Covent Garden Theatre and Quin came up from Bath to play the title rôle. Cornhill and its taverns must have had melancholy associations for Quin, for at the Pope's Head in 1718 he had been attacked by a jealous actor named Bowen and in his endeavours to disarm his antagonist he mortally wounded him. Quin was tried and honourably acquitted, Bowen, before his death having admitted that he alone was to blame.

The City authorities were empowered to permit as many non-freemen in the building trade as seemed necessary to be employed in the rebuilding of the destroyed premises, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

The fire of Nov. 7, 1765, broke out—also at the house of a peruke-maker—in Bishopsgate Street. It set alight the four corner houses of Cornhill, Bishopsgate, Leadenhall, and Gracechurch Streets, and spread up Bishopsgate Street nearly to the back of Threadneedle Street, damaging St. Mary Outwich (on the site of which the Capital and Counties Bank now stands) and Merchant Taylors' Hall. It extended down the north side of Cornhill nearly to Sun Court, destroying White Lyon Court and the White Lyon Tavern, which had been sold the night before for 3,000*l.* Both sides of Bishopsgate Street were involved, and the Nag's Head Tavern and a block of buildings on the north side of Leadenhall Street.

More than a hundred houses were destroyed, the damage, according to *The Annual Register*, amounting to 100,000*l.*, and more than that of the fire of 1748 (which does not tally with the 200,000*l.* property loss referred to above); the salvage was by the Lord Mayor's orders deposited in the Royal Exchange.

A subscription of 3,000*l.* was raised for the relief of the sufferers, to which the King contributed 1,000*l.*

The Annual Register of 1773 records on June 6 a fire which occurred at one Kent's, a hosier, in Cornhill, which, after destroying the two neighbouring houses, spread to Lombard Street and burnt three houses there. I have not been able to trace the situation of the shop of the unfortunate Kent, but, from the description of the fire, it was probably at the extreme west end of Cornhill.

The last fire to which I propose to refer, that of Dec. 1, 1778, covered to some extent the area of that of 1748. It broke out in Pope's Head Alley, extending almost to Lombard Street, burnt through into Change Alley, and damaged the back parts of the houses in Cornhill. Seymour's and Sam's Coffee-Houses, the Pope's Head Eating House, and several lottery offices were consumed. Baker's Eating House, still, we are thankful to say, with us, was again damaged, but the fire was not of the extent of, nor seems to have caused, as much damage as, those of 1748 and 1765.

Before closing I should like to bear witness to the valuable assistance received from Mr. F. G. Hilton Price's paper on 'Cornhill and its Vicinity,' published in *The Institute of Bankers' Magazine* in 1887, and also to express regret that the very limited spare time at my disposal has not permitted of the researches which I had originally hoped to have been allowed to make in the records of the older insurance companies. Perhaps when peace has been achieved and normal conditions return, some supplemental notes on this subject may be forthcoming.

Louis R. Letts.

Phœnix Fire Office.

PEELE'S AUTHORSHIP OF 'ALPHONSUS, EMPEROR OF GERMANY.'

'The Tragedy of Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany,' was published by Humphrey Moseley in 1654 as Chapman's. It was in the same year that the publisher Richard Marriot fraudulently issued Glapthorne's 'Revenge for Honour' with the same author's name on the title-page. That both these dramas should ever since the date of their publication continue—even though more or less diffidently—to have been

associated with Chapman's name affords a striking illustration of the tendency of critics to cling to the most dubious scrap of external evidence as to the authorship of an Elizabethan play, notwithstanding that the internal evidence is altogether against it. The attribution of a late publisher alone ought never to be accepted in the absence of corroborative internal evidence. And there is particular reason that Moseley's testimony should be regarded with suspicion, for, if not deliberately dishonest, he was at any rate utterly reckless in his attributions. It was he who ascribed Massinger's 'Parliament of Love' to Rowley, and 'The Merry Devil of Edmonton' (to say nothing of the non-extant 'History of King Stephen,' 'Duke Humphrey,' and 'Iphis and Ianthe') to Shakespeare.

Now nothing can be more certain, if internal evidence counts for anything at all, than that Chapman could not possibly have been the author of 'Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany.' In no respect does the play bear the slightest resemblance to any authentic work of his. Just as 'Revenge for Honour' betrays its late date in the abundance of its feminine endings and its clear traces of the influence of the "Beaumont and Fletcher" plays, so the end-stopped lines and archaic phrasing and vocabulary of 'Alphonsus' clearly show that it belongs to a date within a few years of 1590. The construction "for to" with the infinitive, which is to be found four times in this play, and the use of the words "the same" in place of a pronoun—

Julio Lentulus
....Gave me this box of poison,
....And what's the special virtue of the same?
Act I. (Pearson's 'Chapman,' vol. iii. p. 204)*

Come, Princes, let us bear the body hence,
I'll spend a million to embalm the same.
Act IV. p. 260.

—are sure marks of an early date. Then, again, we have a sequence of lines ending on the word "revenge" (Act V. p. 273), as in 'The Spanish Tragedy' and 'Locrine,' and speeches of which the first line echoes the last of the preceding speaker:—

Alphonsus. Thou wilt not scorn my counsel in revenge.
Alexander. My rage admits no counsel but revenge? Act II. p. 222.

Empress. Doubt not the Princes may be reconcil'd.
Alexander. 'Tmay be the Princes will be reconcil'd. Act V. p. 275.

*All subsequent references to 'Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany,' are by the pages of this edition.

These features are characteristic of the pre-Shakespearian drama of Kyd, Marlowe, Greene, and Peele, and are deserving of notice, inasmuch as those who accept Chapman's authorship of 'Alphonsus' invariably assume it to be one of the latest of his works.

'Alphonsus' is a Machiavellian revenge-play clearly showing the influence both of Marlowe and Kyd. The style is neither that of Marlowe nor of Kyd, but the author is obviously one who followed close in their steps. All the internal evidence, as has already been indicated, and will presently appear more fully, points to 1590 or thereabouts as the date at which it was originally composed. And, as it happens, there actually is external evidence, certainly not less trustworthy than Moseley's, that it was written by a dramatist of this very period. Kirkman (1661), Winstanley (1687), and Wood (1691), all state that its author was Peele. The diversity of opinion amongst the early biographers of the English dramatists with regard to the authorship of this play has not received the attention it deserves. Peele's modern editors do not even trouble to record that it has been ascribed to him. It must be admitted that Kirkman is no more trustworthy than Moseley, but his statement is at least valuable as showing that 'Alphonsus' was reputed Peele's, although it had been published as Chapman's only seven years previously. When we turn to Winstanley ('Lives of the Most Famous English Poets') we find that he mentions 'Alphonsus' as one of the "three plays" that Peele "contributed to the Stage," the two others being 'Edward I.' and 'David and Bethsabe.' Next comes Langbaine ('Account of the English Dramatick Poets,' 1691), who, like Winstanley, only mentions 'Edward I.' and 'David and Bethsabe' of the dramas now assigned to Peele, but adds:—

"I am not ignorant that another tragedy, to wit, 'Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany,' is ascribed to him in former Catalogues, which has occasioned Mr. Winstanley's mistake, but I can assure my Readers that that Play was writ by Chapman, *for I have it by me with his Name affixt to it.*"

That Langbaine had a copy of the play with Chapman's name affixed to it is no proof that Chapman wrote it. His copy was doubtless one of Moseley's edition of 1654. However, the editors of the 'Biographia Dramatica' seem to have considered Langbaine's statement conclusive, for they assert that both Winstanley and Wood were "misled by former catalogues." Even supposing the conjecture as to the source of their information to be correct, the

former catalogues are, as Mr. Fleay has observed, a better authority than Moseley. But there is no ground for supposing that either Winstanley or Wood was indebted to former catalogues; and so far as Anthony à Wood is concerned, his own words seem to negative any such supposition. As his is the fullest and most accurate of these early biographical notices of Peele, it will be well to see exactly what he says:—

"....His comedies and tragedies were often acted with great applause, and did endure reading with due commendation many years after their Author's death. *Those that I have seen are only these following,*

The famous Chronicle of K. *Ed. I.* surnamed *Edw. Longshank.* Life of *Llewellin of Wales.* } Lond. 1593. qu.
The sinking of *Q. Elinor* at *Charing-cross*, and of her rising again at *Potters-Hith*, now named *Queen-Hith*, *Lond.* 1593 qu....
The love of K. *David* and fair *Bathsheba*, with the Tragedy of *Absalom* &c. *Lond.* 1599 qu.
Alphonsus Emperor of Germany, Trag.

Besides these Plays he hath several Poems extant, as that entit. *The Honour of the Garter*, vide *Ashmolean*, p. 30.

A farewell to Sir *Joh. Norrys* and Sir *Fr. Drake*, Lond. in qu. and some remnants of Pastoral Poetry in a collection entit. *England's Helicon*; but such I have not seen, nor his book of *Jests* or *Clinches*...."

'Athenæ Oxonienses,' 1721 ed. vol. i. 300.

Here Wood makes the definite statement that 'Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany,' was one of the tragedies of Peele *that he had seen* —presumably, in MS. with the dramatist's name attached, since he does not (as in the case of the other plays seen by him) specify the place and date of publication, nor is there any reason to believe that a printed edition other than Moseley's edition of 1654 (with Chapman's name on the title-page) existed in Wood's time. All the other works enumerated in his list are properly assigned to Peele, and in the absence of some better evidence to the contrary than that of Moseley (clearly not a disinterested witness) we are not justified in assuming that he was mistaken with regard to 'Alphonsus.' That its attribution to Peele was due to mere conjecture on any one's part is most unlikely. Its superficial characteristics are rather those that one would associate with Marlowe or Kyd in preference to Peele. But when its language is examined and compared with Peele's acknowledged works, we shall find conclusive evidence—and that of a kind which cannot be supposed to have attracted the attention of any seventeenth-century writer or compiler of catalogues—that it is his.

Mr. Fleay accepts Peele's authorship of 'Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany,' because it was attributed to him by Wood and Winstanley, and is "palpably" of his period. These circumstances are at least sufficient to warrant us in preferring Peele's title to Chapman's. If, in addition, we find that the author's vocabulary resembles Peele's, and that the text of the play shows numerous connexions of one sort or another with his acknowledged work, there can be no valid reason for doubting his authorship.

Up to the present the only critic who has dealt with the internal indications of Peele's hand in this play is Mr. J. M. Robertson, to whose chapter on 'Peele's Unsigned Work' in 'Did Shakespeare write "Titus Andronicus"?' I here acknowledge my indebtedness for a few of the points noted in the following examination of its text. To take first its vocabulary, Mr. Robertson gives a list of eighteen of Peele's "favourite or special" words met with in 'Alphonsus.' These are: Até, doom, emperess, gratulate, hugy, manly, massacre, policy, progeny, sacred, sacrifice, solemnized, successively, suspect (noun), triúmph and triúmphing, underbear, wreak (noun), and zodiac. Now, without exaggerating the significance of this list, it may without hesitation be stated that it raises a strong presumption of Peele's authorship. It is not that the words are peculiar to Peele. There are a few that are rarely to be met with outside Peele's works—such, for instance, as "wreak" used as a substantive—and are for that reason important, while others are used fairly frequently by some of his contemporaries. But even these less uncommon words may afford equally valuable evidence either from the frequency with which, or the manner in which, they are used. It is not necessary to deal with this list of Mr. Robertson's in detail, but the word "sacred" is deserving of particular notice because it occurs no fewer than ten times in 'Alphonsus.' In one instance the author—in a fashion, it may be remarked, characteristic of Peele—actually uses it twice in the space of four lines. This is in the speech in which Alphonsus simulates grief at the death of the Bishop of Mentz:—

Over thy tomb shall hang a sacred lamp,
Which till the day of doom shall ever burn,
Yea after-ages shall speak of thy renown,
And go a pilgrimage to thy sacred tomb.
Act IV. p. 260.

In Peele's acknowledged works "sacred" appears, according to Mr. Robertson, at least thirty times. At any rate, I have found it five times in 'The Arraignment of

Paris' alone, and ten times in his not very voluminous poems. Twice in 'Alphonsus' the Emperor of Germany is addressed as "sacred emperor," and once as "your sacred majesty." In Peele's 'Speeches to Queen Elizabeth at Theobalds' the queen is addressed as "your sacred majesty," and in 'The Device of the Pageant' she is referred to as "London's sacred sovereign."

Another special word of Peele's found in 'Alphonsus' but not mentioned in Mr. Robertson's list is "scour"=to pass swiftly over, to overrun in search of a thing or person:—

....we both with our light horse
Will scour the coasts and quickly bring him in.
'Alphonsus,' Act V. p. 278.

This occurs twice in 'Edward I.':—

And scour the marches with your Welshmen's hooks. ii. 357.*

....methinks 'twere very good
That some good fellows went and scoured the wood. x. 92.

and in 'The Tale of Troy,' l. 255:—

Now merrily sail these gallant Greeks to Troy
And scour the seas, and keep their compass right.

H. Dugdale Sykes.

Enfield.

(*To be continued.*)

William King, LL.D., President of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. (See 12 S. i. 132.)—At the given reference I mentioned the "striking likeness" of Dr. King in Worlidge's picture of the installation of Lord Westmorland as Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

In 'Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth,' 3rd edition, 1785, p. 320, John Nichols writes concerning "Paul before Felix, designed and scratched in the true Dutch taste":—

"This was the receipt for Pharaoh's daughter, and for the serious Paul and Felix; and is a satire on Dutch pictures. It also contains, in the character of a sergeant tearing his brief, a portrait of Hume Campbell, who was not over-delicate in the language he used at the bar to his adversaries and antagonists. This, however, is said by others to be the portrait of William King, LL.D., Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford."

A foot-note says:—

"Of Dr. King, who was 'a tall, lean, well-looking man,' there is a striking likeness in Worlidge's View of the Installation of Lord Westmoreland [*sic*] as chancellor of Oxford in 1761. Some particulars of his life and writings may be seen in 'Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer,' p. 594."

See also 'Hogarth Illustrated,' by John Ireland, 1791, vol. ii. p. 340, and 'Hogarth's Works,' by John Ireland and John Nichols (new edition, *c.* 1873), second series, p. 75, and third series, p. 306. At this last reference, which is in the 'Chronological List of Works,' Hume Campbell is not mentioned, but the advocate, described by Ireland (*ut supra*) as "Tertullus arrayed in the habit of an English serjeant-at-law," "is said to be designed for Dr. King."

Robert Pierpoint.

Richardson Correspondence. (See *ante*, pp. 405, 447.)—I have no reason to complain of Judge Udal's criticism and supplementing of my work on Robert Uvedale, done mostly, as it was, five-and-twenty years ago. Incidentally he expresses a very natural regret that the twelve volumes of the correspondence of Dr. Richard Richardson recently sold by auction were not acquired by the British Museum. As to this, I would point out, first, that the Museum Trustees did empower an agent to bid up to a considerable amount for these volumes; and, secondly, that their value to the general public is less than might be supposed, because a considerable portion of them has already been printed. All the seventy-five letters from Dr. William Sherard to Richardson are in Nichols's 'Illustrations' (1817), vol. i. pp. 339-403. In 1835 Dawson Turner printed privately 'Extracts from the Correspondence,' containing 174 letters, not a very rare volume. It is true, however, that Dawson Turner admits that the twelve volumes now at Oxford "would, if printed, probably form eight of the same bulk as" his selection.

G. S. Boulger.

12 Lancaster Park, Richmond, Surrey.

Anachronism in 'The Newcomes.'—In chap. xxii. vol. i. of 'The Newcomes,' Arthur Pendennis, writing to Clive Newcome, asks, "Why have we no picture of the sovereign and her august consort from Smee's brush?" (vol. i. p. 258, ed. 1868.) The letter is without date, but the context shows it to be a prompt answer to a letter from Clive dated "May 1, 183—." In chap. viii. p. 89, it is stated that Col. Newcome "has no mufti-coat except one sent him out by Messrs. Stultz to India in the year 1821"; and farther down on the same page it is said that "he had been in the habit of considering it a splendid coat for twelve years past," thus indicating that the action takes place in 1833. Now in that year William IV. was King of England, Victoria succeeding

* For all Peele's works, except where otherwise indicated, I have used Bullen's edition, the Arabic numerals here referring to the numbers of the lines.

to the throne on June 30, 1837. She married Prince Albert Feb. 10, 1840, and in 1833 both she and Albert were but fourteen years of age. Therefore Mr. Smee could not very well paint a portrait of the sovereign and her august consort at any time during the thirties. FREDERICK S. DICKSON.

New York, 215 West 101st Street.

ST. KILDA COLDS: TRISTAN DA CUNHA.—Shortly after coming across a comment (11 S. viii. 126) on 'St. Kilda and Influenza,' I happened to be reading Mrs. Barrow's 'Three Years in Tristan da Cunha.' She writes in her diary, shortly after her arrival:

"It is curious how, whenever a ship is boarded, colds go the round of the settlement. We were talking to Repetto [the most educated inhabitant] about this, and he told us he did not at first believe it, but has seen it proved again and again. The usual thing has happened after the visit of the Surrey, and many are now laid up with colds."

I think this shows that the peculiar susceptibility to "cold" germs is not limited to St. Kilda islanders, but is possessed by the inhabitants of any settlement remote from the outside world. It would be interesting to know whether the same phenomenon has been noticed in Pitcairn Island, to which a mail was dispatched in October last.

I see the same idea is mooted at 10 S. vii 307, where a quotation from Mrs. Edgeworth David decidedly supports the theory.

G. A. ANDERSON.

TRANSPARENT BEE-HIVES. — Glass beehives, in which the bees could be seen at work, were shown at the International Exhibition of 1862, and were then regarded as a novelty, but they are in reality more than two centuries old. In 1679 Moses Rusden, Apothecary, and Bee-Master to Charles II., published a tract entitled 'A further discovery of Bees....with the experiments arising from the keeping them in transparent boxes instead of straw hives.'

I have recently renewed my acquaintance with Charles and Mary Lamb's 'Mrs. Leicester's School,' published originally in 1809, and at p. 44 of an undated edition issued by Swan Sonnenschein & Co. I find the following:—

"Before I came away from grandmamma's, I grew so bold, I let Will Tasker hold me over the glass windows at the top of the hives, to see them make honey in their own home."

The above extract is taken from the account given by "Louisa Manners" (a town child) of a visit to a farmhouse. R. B. P.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

AN ARTIST'S SIGNATURE: THACKERAY AND 'PUNCH.'—About sixty years ago, an able artist contributed drawings to *Punch*, many of them being ingeniously made initial letters. He signed them with a mark somewhat like a trident, or a Greek letter *Psi*. Who was he? He dealt largely in birds and quadrupeds. One of his best things was a picture (July 4, 1857) of two Egyptian fishermen, one of whom has hooked a crocodile, which to its astonishment finds itself in mid-air.

In December, 1856, and January, 1857, there were three papers, 'Set a thief to catch a thief,' written in a mode not very far distant from that of Jeames Yellowplush. Each one has an illustration, the first one signed W. T. in a blurred fashion, the second with the trident-mark already mentioned, while John Leech did the third. I dare not attribute these three papers to Thackeray; but he did contribute much to *Punch* in its earlier days, and all of this has not yet been identified. He took serious offence at Leech's cartoon, 1850, representing Napoleon III. as riding over a precipice to ruin. But I think he supplied material for some years after that. Perhaps it is not too late, even now, to obtain light on this topic.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

DICK ENGLAND (See 4 S. v. 403; 8 S. iv. 429; v. 13).—When and where did "the notorious Dick England" die? The latest mention of him that I have found is in a paragraph in *The Morning Post* on Jan. 10, 1799. HORACE BLEACKLEY.

KANYETE.—A textile frequently mentioned in Fountains Abbey Accounts, among other things which the servants received as wages in kind, and which are named in the accounts with their estimated money value. Thus in 1454 Robert Harope the barber received in one pair of spurs, 6*d.*; in one pair of shoes, 6*d.*; in money, 6*d.*; in three ells of kanyete, 3*s.*; and in one horse, 27*s.* 8*d.*

I have not been able to find kanyete in the 'N.E.D.' nor in any glossary that I have consulted, but should be glad to know what it was, and whether it is mentioned in other accounts or anywhere else. J. T. F.

IBSEN'S 'GHOSTS' AND THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN.—Can any correspondent give the date on which the Lord Chamberlain forbade, or was alleged to have forbidden, the performance by a German company of Ibsen's 'Ghosts.' It was some time during the Boer War. I have a newspaper cutting, not dated, containing the following :—

("From our own correspondent, Paris.")

"Mr. Chamberlain, who, in addition to being Minister of the Colonies, is also censor of plays, has forbidden the performance of Ibsen's *Ghosts* by a German troupe in London.

"In an article headed 'Chamberlain-Macbeth' the *Nineteenth Siècle* says: 'Mr. Chamberlain is not fond of the living, having made so many corpses whose bones whiten at the foot of the kopjes of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. He likes ghosts still less, and will not allow them to approach him. A luckier man than Macbeth, Mr. Chamberlain has the power to prevent the spectre of Banco [*sic*] from seating himself at his side. Mr. Chamberlain is a happy man.'

"The *Echo de Paris* says: 'Chamberlain is becoming terrible. He is declaring a new war. This time against Ibsen.'"

The back of the cutting comments on the 'Dance Macabre,' the prelude to Act III. of 'Lohengrin,' Mr. Percy Pitt's "pretty Air de Ballet," . . . and "The vocal numbers interpreted by Miss Maggie Davies, Miss Jennie Goldsack, and Señor Paoli."

I have a considerable collection of caricatures, &c., mainly French, concerning the Boer War, but this little extract, probably from *The Standard*, lacks its date.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

THE REV. JAMES CHELSUM.—When and whom did he marry? Where and when in 1801 did he die? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' x. 183, does not give the required information.

G. F. R. B.

SIR THOMAS ANDREW LUMISDEN STRANGE.—I should be glad to ascertain the actual dates of his appointment as Chief Justice of Nova Scotia in 1789, and as Recorder of Madras in 1797. When and where did his second marriage take place? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' (lv. 28) does not give the desired information.

G. F. R. B.

NAPOLEON AND NICHOLAS GIROD.—From a Louisiana source I learn that in various memoirs written by Napoleon's attendants at St. Helena, there are indications that the Emperor knew and approved of a plan of rescue which was being organized by Nicholas Girod, a millionaire ex-Mayor of New Orleans. A vessel was to be fitted out and a select crew was to effect a landing at night, and to carry the prisoner away. The expedition was cut short by the news of the Emperor's death, but Girod, in 1821, had already erected the house at New Orleans in which he intended that Napoleon should reside, and it remains to this day one of the show places of that city. Is the story an authentic one, and in whose memoirs is the suggested escape mentioned, or hinted at?

J. LANDFEAR LUCAS.

Glendora, Hindhead, Surrey.

FELLOWS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—I shall be obliged to any reader who can furnish me with information as to the dates of birth and death, and references to the works, of the undermentioned Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries :—

John Chichley, an original Fellow.
William Sheldon, elected 1769.
John Motteux, 1770.
William Cooper Cooper, 1838.
Augustus William Gadesden, 1840.

E. BRABROOK.

Langham House, Wallington, Surrey.

SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES : UNDERGRADUATES. GOWN.—Have the universities of Scotland any gown for their students, and if so, what is the colour? If they have abolished the wearing of the gown what colour used it to be? Dr. Venn in his 'Early Collegiate Life' at Cambridge, says the Scots wore a red gown when they chose to put any on. Was that colour the same for all?

A. G. KEALY.

A TARTAR'S BOW.—Possibly some of your readers may be able to enlighten me on the following :—

In 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' (iii. 2) Puck is made to say :—

Look how I go, swifter than arrow from the Tartar's bow,

meaning that he will do the message of Oberon and be back instantly.

In the 'Advancement of Learning' (Book II.), Bacon observes that :—

"Words, as a Tartar's bow, do shoot back upon the understanding of the wisest, and mightily entangle and pervert the judgment."

And in one of his speeches (on the 'Motion of a Subsidy') says :—

"Sure am I it was like a Tartar's or Parthian's bow which shooteth backwards."

Was a Tartar's bow so constructed as to shoot in such a way that the arrow curved in its flight and returned in the direction of the archer? And what was the source of this information upon which the poet and the philosopher drew the simile?

RODERICK L. EAGLE.

SARGENT: DUNCAN.—Can any one give me any information about two William Sargents who settled in Gloucester, Massachusetts?

The first William received a grant of land in 1649, married Abigail Clark, and died in 1717, aged 90. Sons: John, Andrew, William, Samuel, and others.

The second William received a grant of land in 1677, married Mary Duncan, and died in 1706-7. Sons: FitzWilliam, Andrew, Samuel, FitzJohn, and others. The similarity of the children's names would point to their being of the same descent.

The second William is said to have come from Bristol or Exeter, and his wife was a great grand-daughter of Ignatius Jordan, Mayor of Exeter.

Family tradition tells of the two men being brothers. Was this a case of two sons being given the same name?

Peter Duncan (see Foster's 'Index'), B.A., April 27, 1574; M.A., June 5, 1576; incorporated at Cambridge, 1578; instituted to the rectory of Lidford, Devon, on the presentation of Queen Elizabeth, 1580; vicar of Crediton, 1584; rector of Kenn, 1595. In the register books of Kenn he is spoken of as of Essex. In the same books are recorded his death and that of his wife Margery, and the baptism of their children. Wanted: his parents' names, his birth, and his marriage. M. D. B. DANA.

1 Fifth Avenue, New York.

TO PLAY "CROOKERN."—In a pamphlet by the Rev. W. S. Swayne on 'The History and Antiquities of Stalbridge,' published in 1889, at p. 37, is the account of the following old Dorset custom:—

"There is a custom at Stalbridge for the inhabitants to play 'Crookern' on the Ring on Easter Monday. About four o'clock in the afternoon a body of men and women would congregate on the Ring to the number of about fifty. They first joined hands and played a game called 'Hunting the Buck'; one member of the party was selected as 'Buck,' and others knelt down at intervals to represent obstacles. After a certain period the whole party joined hands and danced a species of country dance down the Stalbridge High Street and on until they reached the Virginia Ash at Henstridge, where every person had a pint of beer, and so homewards."

Hutchins in his 'History of Dorset' is silent as to this custom, nor can I find any other reference to it; but it has an ancient savour about it, and seems to me to bear the nearest resemblance to the Cornish "Furry Dance" that I can find in Dorset. It is noteworthy that in the "Furry Day Song"—the words of which, and also the tune, are given in 'Specimens of Cornish Provincial Dialect,' by Uncle Jan Trenoodle (W. Sandys) published in 1846—the invocation is made "to chase the buck and doe," which would seem to be here personified by the Stalbridge folk in their preliminary game of "Hunting the Buck."

What is the etymology of the word "crookern"? Can it have anything to do with the old town of Crewkerne in Somerset, frequently spelt "Crookhorn" in old maps, on the borders of which county the parish of Stalbridge abuts? Or it may, perhaps, with more probability have something to do with "Crokern Stoke," a hamlet of the parish of Lydlinch, which adjoins Stalbridge.

I shall be glad of any other or further reference to this custom, as I have now reached my chapter on "Local Customs," in my long-contemplated and long-delayed work on 'Dorset Folk-Lore.'

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

PAYNE FAMILY.—Some years prior to 1798, Henry and James Payne of Nottingham [*sic*] went to Ireland, where they owned lands, which they lost during the rebellion of 1798. James Payne died in Ireland, aged 98. Henry Payne returned to Northampton, and died aged 96, leaving issue John, William, Henry, Alfred, and Joseph (born in Northampton, and died in South Africa, in 1911, aged 89), Alice, Hannah, Elizabeth, and Caroline.

Any information about the above will be appreciated. E. C. FINLAY.

1729 Pine Street, San Francisco, California.

VERDIGRIS.—It has been suggested that the formation of verdigris is not entirely a chemical action, but is partly due to the action of bacteria, and hence the practice of shaking up imitation Roman coins with a few genuine ones in order to inoculate the new ones and start the formation of the patina much valued by numismatists. Further information will oblige.

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

SNAKES AND MUSIC.—Is there any definite evidence to show that snakes like music, and that they are "charmed" by it?

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

GEORGE TURBERVILLE.—What was the birthplace of George Turberville? I gather from the 'Dictionary of National Biography' that uncertainty exists as to the dates both of his birth and death. Any further information would be welcomed.

M. CRAIG.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Could any reader tell me from whence are drawn the two following :—

1. .....a privilege to kill,
A strong temptation to do bravely ill.

2. The blackest ink of fate was sure my lot,
And when fate writ my name it made a blot.

The first occurs in Fielding's 'Jonathan Wild' (iv. 15), and the second in his 'Amelia' (ii. 9). J. P. DE C.

Replies.

MRS. ANNE DUTTON.

(12 S. ii. 147, 197, 215, 275, 338.)

THE bibliography of R. H. supplies a list of the thirty-eight volumes mentioned upon Mrs. Dutton's monument. I venture to think that I can extend the list. Nothing would justify me in adding to the ample information already furnished, save that Mrs. Dutton's pamphlets are now very scarce, and obtain prices much above any she could have ever anticipated.

I have retained the numeration of R. H., and affix an asterisk to denote the works once in the James Knight Collection. I am informed that some of these have been lost since they were bequeathed to the Baptist Church at Southport. The dagger indicates a reference in Mrs. Dutton's autobiography.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MRS. ANNE DUTTON.

1. A Narration of the Wonders of Grace in Verse. ....To which is added a poem on the special work of the Spirit in the hearts of the elect. As also, sixty-one hymns composed on several subjects, &c. London, 1734, 8vo. B.M. Cat. 11631 bbb. 12.
Second edition. B.M. Cat. 1162 b. 42. Pp. 143. 1734, 8vo.
Third edition. See 12 S. ii. 338. 1735.*
Fourth edition. Corrected by C. G. London, 1818, 12mo. B.M. Cat. 11644 ee. 33.
New edition. Revised, with a preface by J. A. Jones. London, 1833, 8vo. B.M. Cat. 11633 e. 12.
Another edition. With a recommendatory preface by W. Savory, &c. Brighton, 1831, 12mo. B.M. Cat. 11644 aa. 56.
The work is mentioned by her in her own bibliography. See No. 13.
2. A Discourse on Walking with God, and Joseph's Blessing. Pp. 170. 1*s.* 6*d.*, 1735. Probably published at the request of Whitefield.*†
3. A Discourse concerning God's Act of Adoption, to which is added, A Discourse upon the Inheritance of the Adopted Sons of God. Among anonymous works, B.M. Cat. 4256 bb. 18 ; heading 'Discourse.' 1735.*†
4. A Discourse concerning Justification, 1741. Perhaps dated 1741, but certainly published in October, 1740.†
5. A Discourse concerning the New Birth, to which are added two poems by A. D. B.M. Cat. 4226 aaa. 24. 1740, 12mo.† The pamphlet has "an epistle recommendatory" by J. Rogers.
If the "LXIV. Hymns" of *ante*, p. 338, is not an error, there must have been a second edition in 1740. The work was published under the title given in October. See biography, No. 13.
6. Occasional Letters upon Spiritual Subjects. Many volumes. Various dates. Vol. I., October, 1740 ; Vol. II., Feb. 9, 1742/3 ; Vol. III., 1743 or 1744 ; Vol. IV., 1746 ; Vol. V., 1747 ; Vol. VI., June 6, 1748 ; Vol. VII., 1749. Vol. VI. is B.M. Cat. 4402 bbb. 29. It is entitled 'Letters on spiritual subjects and divers occasions sent to Relatives and Friends By One who has tasted that the Lord is Gracious.' J. Hart, Popping's Court, and J. Lewis, Bartholomew Close, 1748. 2*s.**†
The work is easily to be confused with No. 38. Vol. III. contains various letters to Whitefield.
Reprint of some letters, edited by Jas. Knight, 1884. See 12 S. ii. 197.
7. Letters to an Honourable Gentleman, for the Encouragement of Faith under Various Trials. 3 vols.
Vol. I., *c.* 1743 ; Vol. II., *c.* 1749 ; Vol. III., later.*†
8. A Sight of Christ necessary for all True Christians and Gospel Ministers. 1743.†
9. Thoughts on Faith in Christ. 1743.
The existence of this pamphlet is doubtful. The correct title is probably 'Some Thoughts about Faith in Christ. Whether it be required of all men under the Gospel. To prove that it is.'† This pamphlet was followed by another. See No. 39.
10. Meditations and Observations upon the eleventh and twelfth verses of the sixth Chapter of Solomon's Song. 1743. London, Angus Library, 21 g. 38(a).†
A later pamphlet on the same theme was written in 1748. See No. 14.
11. Brief Hints on God's Fatherly Chastisements, Shewing their Nature, Necessity and Usefulness, and the Saint's Duty to wait upon God for deliverance when under His Fatherly Corrections. 1743.†
12. The Hurt that Sin doth to Believers, &c. First edition, 1733 ; second edition, 1749.*†
13. A Brief Account of the Gracious Dealings of God with a poor, sinful Creature, Relating to the Work of Grace on the Heart in a Saving Conversion to Christ and to some Establishment in Him. Part I., 1743.*†
A Brief Account...sinful Creature. Relating to a train of Special Providence attending Life, by which the Work of Faith was carried on with Power. Part II., 1743.*†
A Brief Account .... sinful Creature. Part III., 1750.*†
Parts I., II., and III. form B.M. Cat. 4902 bb. 33. All are replete with bibliographical details ; and Part III., p. 149, contains a list of pamphlets published prior to 1750.

14. Hints of the Glory of Christ as the Friend and Bridegroom of the Church: From the Seven last Verses of the Fifth Chapter of Solomon's Song, &c. 1748. Pp. 100. 9*d.**† Angus Library, 21 g. 38 d.
15. Thoughts on the Lord's Supper. 1748. London. Angus Library, 21 g. 38 c.†
16. Thoughts on Sandeman's Letters on Hervey's Theron and Aspasio. Pp. 54. 1761.*
17. Letters against Sandemanianism, with a Letter on Reconciliation. Later than 1755.*
18. Letter to all Men on the General Duty of Love amongst Christians. 1741.*†
19. A Letter to the Reverend Mr. John Wesley: In Vindication of the Doctrines of Absolute Election, Particular Redemption, Special Vocation and Final Perseverance. Pp. 88. 1742, 8vo. B.M. Cat. 4139 c. 2 (3).
20. Letters to Mr. Wesley, against Perfection. 1743.†
21. A Letter to the Believing Negroes lately converted to Christ in America. 1742.†
22. A Letter to such of the Servants of Christ who may have any scruple about the lawfulness of printing anything written by a Woman. Pp. 12. 1*d.* 1743.*†
23. A Letter to all those that love Christ in Philadelphia. To excite them to adhere to, and appear for, the Truths of the Gospel.† Published prior to August, 1743.
24. A Letter to Christians at the Tabernacle. This Tabernacle was, no doubt, Whitefield's. In view of the obscurity that surrounds the differences prevalent during Whitefield's voyage to Georgia, a recovery of this tract is most desirable.
25. Letters on the Ordinance of Baptism. 1746. This is probably identical with 'Hints concerning Baptism,' London, 1746. Angus Library, 21 g. 38 p. 'Brief Hints concerning Baptism, 1746,' are mentioned in her autobiography.
26. A Letter to Mr. William Cudworth. In Vindication of the Truth from his Misrepresentations. Being A Reply to his Answer to the Postscript of a Letter lately Published, &c. April 23, 1747.† The Postscript referred to is No. 41 in this list.
27. A Letter on Perseverance against Mr. Wesley.
28. A Discourse on Justification. October, 1740.
29. A Letter on the Application of the Holy Scriptures. 1754. Printed by J. Hart, Popping's Court. Sold by J. Lewis of Paternoster Row.* Seen by J. C. W. at Messrs. Dickinson's, 89 Farringdon Street, E.C.
30. Five Letters of Advice to Parents and Children, the Young and Aged, &c.
31. A Letter on the Saviour's Willingness to Receive and Save all who Come to Him.
32. A Letter on the Dominion of Sin and Grace.
33. Letters on the Divine Eternal Sonship of Jesus Christ and on the Assurance of Faith.
34. Letters on the Chambers of Security for God's People, and on the Duty of Prayer.
35. Five Letters to a New-Married Pair. 1759.*
36. Three Letters on the Marks of a Child of God.
37. A Letter against Sabellianism.
38. Letters on Spiritual Subjects, sent to Relations and Friends. Prepared for the press by the Author before her death. To which are prefixed Memoirs of God's Dealings with her in her last illness. In 8 vols., now publishing. (Only 2 vols. printed.)*
39. Letters on the Being and Working of Sin in a justified Man. c. 1745.†
40. Letter on the Duty and Privilege of a Believer to live by Faith; and to improve his Faith unto Holiness. June 12, 1745.†
41. A Postscript to a Letter on the Duty and Privilege of a Believer to live by Faith, &c. July 7, 1746.† To this pamphlet William Cudworth replied. Mrs. Dutton was much angered with the reply, "a very sophistical performance," and retorted with No. 26. William Cudworth's dialogue, 'Truth defended and cleared from Mistakes, 1746, B.M. Cat. 1355 c. 11, closes the controversy so far as it took the form of pamphleteering.
42. A Caution against Error when it springs up together with the Truth, in a Letter to a Friend. 1746.†
43. Some of the Mistakes of the Moravian Brethren, in a Letter to another Friend. 1746.†
44. Wisdom the first Spring of Action in the Deity. A discourse in which among other things the absurdity of God's being acted upon by natural inclinations of unbounded liberty is shewn, &c. 1734, 8vo. This is ascribed to Anne Dutton by an American bibliographer. The style differs from anything she has elsewhere written. B.M. Cat. 4224 cc. 17.
45. Divine, Moral and Historical Miscellanies, &c. Edited by A. D. 1761, &c., 8vo. B.M. Cat. 4409 h. 15 (1). This is *The Spiritual Magazine* for 1761-3. Whether it is a continuation of 'The Divine Miscellany' published by Withers of Fleet Street in 1745 is worthy of investigation.
46. Salvation Compleated and Secured in Christ as the Covenant of the People, Considered in a Discourse on that Subject. Conjecturally Anne Dutton's. Cong. Lib. B. b. 36. London, 1753.
47. A Discourse on the Nature, Office and Operations of the Spirit of Truth. (No copy known. Reference in advertisement in the above No. 46. Published *c.* 1754.)

J. C. Whitebrook, Lieut.

I have referred to *ante*, p. 197, and find no sepulchral memorial there of Mrs. Dutton. Perhaps Lieut. J. C. Whitebrook intended to refer to p. 216, where I gave an inscription copied by my friend, the late vicar of the parish of Great Gransden, from the memorial erected by Mr. James Knight about 1887, which replaced an earlier one erected there by Mr. Christopher Goulding. I have no reason to doubt its accuracy or truthfulness. If the MS. variant is different, one of them must be wrong. The inscription states that Mrs. Dutton "resided 34 years in this parish." She arrived at Great Gransden in 1732, and died there in 1765. Her husband was away in America from 1743 until his death in 1748. Lieut.

Whitebrook says (p. 275): "I suspect that she attended the Tabernacle ministrations at Moorfields"; and again: "The years of her residence in London under this hypothesis would have nearly coincided with those of the absence of Mr. Benjamin Dutton in America." But her memoir and biographer say she spent all these years at Great Gransden. Even visits to London in those days would be extremely difficult. It was while in this quiet Huntingdonshire village she did an immense amount of literary work. It was amazing to all who personally knew her that her eyes, which were naturally weak, should hold out for so many years at such constant writing!

I was pleased to see the excellent list of her works given by R. H. at p. 338. I have a similar list. It may be a useful contribution to a bibliography. Many of her writings were published anonymously, and so there is difficulty sometimes in identifying them. The title of one, a second edition of R. H.'s No. 1, I subjoin:—

A | Narration | of the | Wonders of Grace In Verse. | Divided into Six Parts....To which is added, | a Poem on the Special Work of the Spirit in the | Hearts of the Elect. | as also, | Sixty One Hymns composed on several Subjects, | with | an Alphabetical Table. The Second Edition. Corrected by the Author, | with additions.

London:

Printed for the Author, and Sold by *John Oswold*, at the | *Rose* and *Crown* in the *Poultry*, near *Stocks-market*, 1734. | (Price Bound 1*s.* 6*d.*).

This, it will be seen, was published anonymously, but the Preface is signed A. D.

A new edition of the work was issued by J. A. Jones in 1833, with xxvii. pp. of Memoir.

Mr. Christopher Goulding, in his Preface to 'Letters on Spiritual Subjects sent to Relations and Friends by the late Mrs. Anne Dutton,' part i., ed. 1823, says, p. v: "I have been twice at Great Gransden in Huntingdonshire, where she lived thirty-four years," and had "information of Mrs. Tibbet, who was personally acquainted with Mrs. Dutton and followed her to her grave."

Herbert E. Norris.

Cirencester.

Of the many works mentioned by R. H. at the last reference, only ten are accessible in well-known libraries. The advertisements of Keith are not exact in their titles.

The library of the Strict Baptist Church at Princess Street, Southport, does not contain any of her works, in print or in MS., except the modern edition by James Knight. There is also a volume of manuscript copies of letters to him appreciative of that edition. The catalogue suggests that there was once an odd volume of her miscellanies, but diligent search fails to bring it to light.

W. T. Whitley.

3 Stanley Terrace, Preston.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(12 S. ii. 3, 43, 75, 84, 122, 129, 151, 163, 191, 204, 229, 243, 272, 282, 311, 324, 353, 364, 391, 402, 431, 443.)

Addenda and Corrigenda.

(*Ante*, p. 130.)

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. B. King, Lincoln, I am now enabled to state that contemporary lists of the field officers of the various regiments are to be found in the pages of *The Gentleman's Magazine* for February, 1745, and January, 1747.

1st Horse Guards (*ante*, pp. 4, 130).

Lord Carpenter succeeded John Blathwayt as first lieutenant-colonel April 15, 1748 (not 1742).

Jonathan Driver was first lieutenant-colonel 4th Horse Guards, May 15, 1742, till reduced, Dec. 25, 1746; then on half-pay till made major 11th Dragoons, Dec. 1, 1747, to June 26, 1754 (and not as stated on p. 130).

Capt. Eaton succeeded Lord Wallingford, deceased, as second major, June, 1740 (*Gent. Mag.*); and was first major, May 15, 1742, to Sept. 1, 1742.

Justin McCarty became guidon and second major of the regiment, October, 1743; first major, October, 1746; lieutenant-colonel in the army, April 9, 1748; went on half-pay, 1749.

John Elwes was cornet and first major, June 5, 1754, to September, 1754.

William Ryder became brigadier and lieutenant, October, 1743.

Peter Shepherd became lieutenant (brigadier), April, 1748 (*Gent. Mag.*).

2nd Horse Guards (*ante*, pp. 4, 131).

Yes, Philip Roberts did succeed Col. Wardour as first lieutenant-colonel, April 1, 1743, till 1749; and Lord Effingham followed him as second lieutenant-colonel, April 11, 1743, and as first lieutenant-colonel, July 24, 1749, to Dec. 2, 1754; and was made brevet colonel, Aug. 20, 1749 (see p. 192).

Arthur Edwards was first major, Jan. 25, 1741, till he d. June 22, 1743; and James

Madan was second major, Jan. 25, 1741, probably till Aug. 31, 1744; and query, first major from then to May 1, 1745? He was perhaps father of James Russell Madan (p. 132).

Mark Anthony Saurin was wounded at Dettingen, 1743, when a captain in the King's Horse; was made Assistant Gentleman Usher to the King (salary 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*), 1715; and in 1727 was the junior of the four Gentlemen Ushers, Daily Waiters to George I. He was one of three similar officials in the Queen Consort's Household (150*l.*) in 1734, probably from 1727 till her Majesty's death, Nov. 20, 1737. He was one of the four Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber (200*l.*) to George II. from 1750 till the King's death, 1760.

Charles Clarke became cornet and second major, Aug. 31, 1744; guidon and eldest major, May 1, 1745; second lieutenant-colonel, July 24, 1749; and first lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 2, 1754, to 1757.

John Brattle became "Chief Exempt," September, 1744 (*Gent. Mag.*).

Francis Desmarette was promoted from brigadier to exempt, May, 1745.

Joseph Scudder is said in *Gent. Mag.* to have been made brigadier and ceased to be adjutant, September, 1744; but as it again says in November, 1748, that Adjutant Scudder then became lieutenant, he may have been made sub-brigadier, September, 1744.

3rd Horse Guards (*ante*, pp. 5, 131).

Christopher Kien was still first lieutenant-colonel 3rd Horse Guards in February, 1745, apparently till it was reduced, Dec. 25, 1746.

Mrs. Jane Kien, or Keen, who was the King's Housekeeper (100*l.*) and also Standing Wardrobe Keeper (100*l.*) at Kensington in 1734 till 1762, may have been in some way related to him.

Francis Otway succeeded John Lloyd as second major in Lord Albemarle's 3rd Troop of (Life or) Horse Guards, October, 1740 (*Gent. Mag.*); and was first major thereof, 1741; and apparently second lieutenant-colonel, March 9, 1745, till reduced, Dec. 25, 1746; then on half-pay till lieutenant-colonel of 3rd Dragoon Guards, March 26, 1748, to 1751. *The Gent. Mag.* on May 20, 1753, gives the marriage of "Col. Otway to Miss Haye," but as there were three officers of this rank and name at the time it is uncertain which it was.

John Johnson was made second major of the regiment, 1741; first major, March 9, 1745, till reduced, 1746; and was wounded at Dettingen, 1743.

Capt. Wills was wounded at Dettingen, and was second major, March 9, 1745, till reduced, 1746.

Capt. Bradshaigh was not an equerry (the statement in Millan's List of Officers, 1751, to that effect being incorrect), but he was in 1748, and until 1760, a Gentleman Usher to the Royal Princesses. Second son of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, 2nd Bart., M.P., of Haigh, Lancashire.

William Peter became second major 4th Horse Guards, February, 1743; first major, Sept. 19, 1743; lieutenant-colonel thereof, May 27, 1745, till it was reduced, Dec. 25, 1746.

Edward Jeffreys, promoted from brigadier to exempt of the regiment (then in Flanders), February, 1743.

Was there any connexion between William Hollingworth, who d. January, 1744 (pp. 5, 76), and William and John Hollingsworth of Battersea (p. 126)? A Fred. Hollingsworth was made lieutenant and captain 3rd Foot Guards, Sept. 2, 1757. A John Hollingworth was in 1761 a captain in Col. Hugh Morgan's (new) 90th Light Infantry from Dec. 10, 1759.

4th Horse Guards (*ante*, pp. 5, 132).

John Stevenson, second lieutenant-colonel 4th Horse Guards, February, 1743, till reduced, December, 1746.

Capt. Hilgrove was wounded at Fontenoy, 1745.

Francis Martin was promoted exempt and captain, Sept. 19, 1743.

Thomas Goddard was cornet and major, February, 1743, to Sept. 19, 1743 (see also p. 312). W. R. Williams.

(*To be continued.*)

Ante, p. 403.

Brigadier-General Thomas Pagett.—He was Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales in 1722, and continued as Groom to him as King in 1727; member of Parliament for Ilchester, 1722; and deputy governor of Minorca, where he died at Port Mahon, April 29, 1741, as I have ascertained from the British Consular Records there. He owned Randalls, near Leatherhead. His wife Mary, daughter and coheiress of Peter Whitcomb of Great Braxted, predeceased her husband, dying Feb. 15, 1741; she was buried at Leatherhead, Feb. 23 (P. R.). Their only child Caroline, appointed maid of honour to Queen Caroline, November, 1732, married Sir Nicholas Bayly, Bart. The

date of this marriage is given in G. M. as April 20, 1737, but, according to the register of St. George's, Hanover Square, it had taken place as early as May 23, 1736.

The eldest son of Sir Nicholas and Lady Bayly succeeded in right of his mother to the barony of Paget on the death of Henry, the second and last Earl of Uxbridge of the creation of 1714—and it is noteworthy that no Peerage appears able to give any reliable data respecting the marriage or deaths of Thomas Paget's parents, although it would seem certain that, before Henry Bayly could have obtained his summons, January, 1770, to the House of Peers as Baron Paget, such evidence would have been indispensable.

Jacob's 'Peerage' (1767) vaguely records the brigadier as son of the Hon. Henry Paget, who "married a daughter of —— Sandford of Sandford in Shropshire," and settled in Ireland. It is also curious that Henry Bayly became seized of Beau Desert and Drayton, in fact of the whole of the great Paget patrimony in 1769, if, as stated in 'D.N.B.,' the Earl of Uxbridge, who died that year, was intestate; for Mr. Bayly was only a second cousin once removed, whilst there were certainly equally near next of kin in the Irby family. H.

(*Ante*, p. 403.)

William Pinfold, lieutenant-colonel:—

"Sir Thomas Pinfold, Kt., LL.D., King's Advocate, Chancellor of Peterborough, Commissary of St. Paul's, and official of London, purchased the manor and estate of Walton, A.D. 1690. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of Ralph Suckley, and d. 1701, leaving issue two sons:

"1. Charles, LL.D., Provost of Eton.
"2. William, col, in the army, who d. unmarried"

Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' 4th ed., p. 1199 (Pinfold of Walton Hall, Bucks).

(*Ante*, p. 404.)

German Pole, see Chandos-Pole of Radborne Hall co. Derby. R. J. Fynmore.

Author and Title Wanted: Boys' Books, *c.* 1860 (12 S. ii. 330, 397).—I would suggest that the book referred to is 'Jack Manby: Adventures by Sea and Land.' In this work a shipwrecked crew are taken prisoners by savages in Africa, and some of them are tied to ropes and then thrown over a precipice. I seem to recollect a woodcut of this, though I cannot remember the other pictures mentioned at the first reference.

Did Clark Russell begin to write his sea stories as early as 1860? T. F. D.

A Lost Poem by Kipling (12 S. ii. 409).—This question was raised in *The Illustrated Century Magazine* of January, 1909, in an open letter from a Mr. Edmond S. Meany of Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., but, so far as I am aware, it elicited no response. The letter seems of sufficient interest to quote textually, especially as it cited two additional lines to those supplied by Mr. Batterham:

"A few years ago I noticed that Professor Frederick Jackson Turner, of the University of Wisconsin, prefaced his well-known essay on the influence of the frontier on history with a beautiful and apt quotation of poetry. It was credited to 'The Foreloper' by Rudyard Kipling, and ran as follows:—

And he shall desire loneliness, and his desire shall bring
Hard on his heels a thousand wheels, a people, and a king;
And he shall come back o'er his own track and by his scarce cool camp;
There he shall meet the roaring street, the derrick, and the stamp,
For he must blaze a nation's ways, with hatchet and with brand,
Till on his last worn wilderness an Empire's bulwarks stand.

"Professor Turner astonished me greatly by declaring that he not only did not know the rest of the poem, but that he had been unable to find the lines in any of the works of Kipling. I wrote to Mr. Kipling at Bateman's, Burwash, Sussex, England, and in due time received this reply from his secretary: 'In answer to your letter of May 6, Mr. Kipling has asked me to say that the lines to which you refer are his, but he cannot remember when or where they were published, or what the rest of the poem is.'"

This is very remarkable, and it will certainly be interesting if any readers of 'N. & Q.' can go one better than the author, and succeed in running it to ground.

Willoughby Maycock.

Marat: Henry Kingsley (12 S. ii. 409).—Henry Kingsley's mention of Marat having resided in the Stour Valley probably rests on no sounder basis than numerous other legendary incidents during his residence in this country, such, for example, as his having been a teacher of French at Warrington Academy; a bookseller at Bristol; and finally his condemnation to a long term of imprisonment for a theft from the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. All these fables were ruthlessly exposed in an able and exhaustive article by Prof. Morse Stephens, which appeared some years ago in *The Pall Mall Magazine*. Willoughby Maycock.

Col. J. S. Williamson (12 S. ii. 429).—It may interest G. F. R. B. to know that Col. Williamson's second Christian name was Sutherland. J H. Leslie.

EDWARD HAYES, DUBLIN, AND HIS SITTERS (12 S. ii. 350, 413).—To supplement COL. MALET'S interesting list of the late Edward Hayes's works, I have a large signed drawing by Hayes of the late Thomas Francis Meagher, signed by him in Richmond Prison "as a member of the Irish Confederation," 1849. In Meagher's handwriting is an inscription dedicating the drawing to his friend, Sir Benjamin Francis Wall. The exact words are :—

"To Sir Benjamin Francis Wall from his ——— and sincere friend Thomas Francis Meagher. Member of the Irish Confederation, Oct. 23, 1848."

On the right hand side "Richmond Prison, Nov. (?) 4, 1849." The drawing is signed "Edwd. Hayes, 1842."

RICHARD J. KELLY.

45 Wellington Road, Dublin.

I should be much obliged to any of your correspondents who could give me information regarding the grandchildren of Edward Hayes, the painter. Now many years ago I knew some members of his family; I met a Mrs. Benham-Hayes at Naples, and remember her son Michael Angelo, named doubtless after his father, and a little girl called Gemina. Later on I lost sight of them, but seeing the name of Edward Hayes recalled their memory and reawakened the interest I took in them. MARIE GOSSELIN.

Bengeo Hall, Hertford.

GEORGE IV. AND THE PREROGATIVE OF MERCY (12 S. ii. 401).—SIR HARRY POLAND has done well to bring forward so many instances "to show how earnest and sincere George IV. was to mitigate the draconian severity of the criminal law." According to statements in the newspapers, he was anxious to save the life of Henry Fauntleroy in November, 1824, in spite of the fact that this incomparable forger, whose frauds ran into many hundreds of thousands, and involved a loss of over a quarter of a million to the Bank of England, was regarded by public sentiment as a very unfit object for the prerogative of mercy.

In a most entertaining volume Mr. Shane Leslie has told us, with reference to Thackeray's 'Four Georges,' that the author "could not be received at Court for describing the nature of their wallowing" ('The End of a Chapter,' p. 72). In spite of the charm of the book many critical readers will agree that the punishment was appropriate to the crime of publishing these unhistorical biographies. For many years George IV. (when Prince of Wales) was "the rising hope" of the Whig party, and the Whig historians never forgave him because, when he became Prince Regent, he did not bring their party into office. Hence the "dusting of his jacket," which has continued to the present day. It was ungrateful of them, at all events, for the lethargy and lack of statesmanship of George IV. in his latter days were responsible for the declension of the power of the Crown from the high level to which George III. had raised it. SIR HARRY POLAND gives an illustration of the King's want of discretion in the case of Peter Comyn, when George IV. acted on his own initiative without reference to his Council or his Secretary of State. The Royal Prerogative of Mercy, however, was untouched by the Revolution Settlement, and if the King had refused to authorize the execution of the convict the minister would have had no alternative but to submit or to resign. Although in these days the Sovereign no longer presides in Council to receive "the Report" of the Recorder he appears still to have the right (since it has been abrogated by no statute) of pardoning a criminal after conviction.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

'SOME FRUITS OF SOLITUDE': 'MORE FRUITS OF SOLITUDE' (12 S. ii. 407).—I am afraid that MR. C. ELKIN MATHEWS has not consulted Joseph Smith's 'Catalogue of Friends' Books,' 2 vols., 1867, and 'Supplement,' 1893. An edition of 'More Fruits,' dated 1702, is recorded in vol. ii. p. 309, and several copies of this are in this Library. The next edition of 'More Fruits' was brought out by the Assigns of J[ane] Sowle in 1718, and another was printed by Luke Hinde, not earlier than 1750 when he took over the business, and erroneously called "Seventh edition."

Another reference to Smith's 'Catalogue' reveals the fact that the "anonymous" editor of Penn's 'Works' was Joseph Besse.

For several years before his death William Penn's condition of mind would preclude his either writing or publishing books.

NORMAN PENNEY.

Friends' Reference Library,
Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, E.C.

MONASTIC CHOIR-STALLS (12 S. ii. 409).—In all churches of monks and canons, cathedral and collegiate churches, &c., stalls were placed in the choir—not necessarily in the architectural choir. These stalls were occupied either by the monks or by the canons and their deputies, and by men singers and choristers; there was also a limited lay use. In the centre, between

the stalls, a considerable space had to be left free, in order to leave room for processions from the High Altar to the lectern and to the ecclesiastics in their stalls; as well as for processions of the whole ecclesiastical establishment on Palm Sunday, Corpus Christi Day, Easter Sunday, and other festivals, and on every Sunday in the year. The lectern also was often of great size, and a gangway had to be left on either side of it. In Lincoln Minster—so styled, from time immemorial, together with York and Southwell, although none of them was a monastic church—the space from one chorister's desk to its *vis-à-vis* is 18 feet; from the back of the northern to the back of the southern stalls is 40½ feet, which is above the average breadth of an English cathedral or monastic choir. The breadth of the choir conditioned the whole of the planning of the church; for as a rule the nave and transepts were naturally given the same breadth as the choir, in order that the central tower should be square.

See Mr. Francis Bond's 'Stalls and Tabernacle Work' (1910).

A. R. Bayley.

Sheppard or Shepherd Family of Blisworth, Northamptonshire (12 S. ii. 391).—Your correspondent would do well to consult the first six volumes of *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, wherein are to be found numerous and voluminous notes on the Sheppard family. John T. Page.

Long Itchington, Warwickshire.

For the pedigree of this family consult George W. Marshall's 'Genealogist's Guide,' 1903, which contains a list of references.

E. E. Barker.

'The London Magazine' (12 S. ii. 149, 198, 378).—The origin of *The London Magazine* is given in much detail in an article by the late W. Roberts on 'The Rivals of *The Gentleman's Magazine*,' in *The Bookworm*, vol. iii. 281-7 (1890). W. B. H.

Price: Heraldic Query (12 S. ii. 349).—All that is known of the baronetcy of Sir Herbert Price may be found in G. E. Cokayne's 'Complete Baronetage' (iii. 18). The dignity does not appear in most authorities because conferred by Charles II. before the Restoration. Sir Herbert was son of Thomas Price of the Priory, Brecknock, by Anne, sister and heir of John Rudhall of Rudhall, and grandson of Sir John Price, Knight, of the Priory, M.P. for Brecknockshire in 1547. He was returned M.P. for Brecknock Town to both the Short and Long Parliaments of 1640, until disabled as a Royalist, May 8, 1643. He was an active officer in the King's army, and held Hereford for Charles I. till its surrender to Sir William Waller, April 25, 1643. He afterwards fought at Naseby as a colonel, and entertained the King at his Priory House, Aug. 6, 1645, when he was knighted. His estates were ordered, before May, 1649, to be sequestered, and although he petitioned to compound, the matter was referred to a sub-committee, and apparently his petition not allowed, his estates being sold by the Treason Trustees in sections in 1654. Later on he joined the King in exile, and from about 1658 is styled baronet. No patent of creation exists, but Mr. Cokayne was of opinion that the honour was conferred about June of that year. He unsuccessfully contested Brecknock at the election to the Convention Parliament, 1660, but was elected as a baronet to the Pensionary Parliament of 1661, retaining his seat till his death. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, Feb. 3, 1677/8. The baronetcy failed on his son's death in 1689. In Burke's 'General Armory' the arms of "Price of the Priory and Fonmon, co. Brecknock," are Sable, a chevron between three spearheads argent, embrued or. W. D. Pink.

Author Wanted (12 S. ii. 369).—The poem required is probably Tom Moore's 'How sweet the Answer Echo makes.' A musical setting will be found in No. 16, Curwen's 'Choruses for Equal Voices,' by H. Engels (2*d.*). The poem is beautifully expressed. I quote the first stanza:—

> How sweet the answer Echo makes
> To Music at night!
> When, roused by lute or horn, she wakes,
> And, far away, o'er lawns and lakes
> Goes answering light.

It is probably included in Moore's published poems. Curio Box.

A Prize at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1789 (12 S. ii. 389).—I have in my possession a much older prize-book of Trinity College, Dublin, than your correspondent's, an edition of the satires of Juvenal and Persius. At the foot of the title page, which is printed alternately in black and red, we find:—

> Dublinii
> Ex officina Georgii Grierson
> 1728

The book, a small one, is handsomely and strongly bound in red leather, and stamped on both sides with the arms of the University seal. It retains a printed *testimonium*

similar to the one set out, but the name of the recipient has been erased. He took a second class. At the foot is the signature "N. Grattan, Prœl^r Princ^s," and the date, "Paschæ, 1741." J. Fox, B.A., T.C.D.

17 Belgrave Crescent, Bath.

Names of the Moon (12 S. ii. 429).—In the Lennox—the district round Loch Lomond—the full moon is, or used to be, known as "Macfarlane's lantern," I presume because it was favourable for raiding. I have never met with the term the Hunter's Moon, except in literature; and the only instance I can remember is in the first stanza of the modern glee, 'All Among the Barley,' which begins:—

Come out, 'tis now September,
The hunter's moon's begun.

Herbert Maxwell.

Monreith.

Bible and Salt (12 S. ii. 390).—The object of taking salt into the kitchen would be to bring luck. It figures as such in the "childs almings" of the northern counties of England. Over thirty years ago I remember seeing a woman, upon taking up the tenancy of a house, go from room to room with a block of salt under one arm and a loaf of bread under the other and sprinkle salt in each corner.

A. E. Oughtred.

Castle Eden.

Coloured Book-Wrappers (12 S. ii. 390).—For a long time collectors and librarians thought nothing of wrappers, but efforts are now made by all bibliophiles to preserve the book as it was issued by the publisher, a handsome binding being considered as a casket made to preserve the gem enclosed in it.

Few keepers of public institutions are really careful in this respect, the librarians of the Bodleian making a laudable exception. At Oxford, since the days of the late E. W. B. Nicholson, all wrappers, covers and advertisements are carefully preserved and bound up in each book.

Continental bibliophiles began to pay proper attention to wrappers and covers about 1872, when they started collecting early editions of nineteenth-century authors. They had the paper covers bound in—not only the front and back covers, but also the labels from the narrow back of the book.

There is a celebrated anecdote about Baron James E. de Rothschild who thought such fastidiousness somewhat childish and, one fine afternoon, showed his admiring friends an uncut and unopened copy of Béranger's 'Chansons,' not bound, but carefully enclosed in a "pull-off" morocco case. What he then considered as an amusing freak, is now a time-honoured custom among bibliophiles; and it is hardly worth reminding readers what high prices have been paid for really fine sets of Dickens's works in parts, with the earliest issue of each wrapper—as much as 400*l.*-500*l.* having been given for absolutely perfect copies of 'Pickwick.'

In the eighteenth century wrappers, when used, were of plain, unlettered marbled paper, although a few instances may be quoted of books published about 1770 with printed labels or printed wrappers.

I believe that a few printed labels have been discovered pasted on the leather bindings of fifteenth-century books.

A history of wrappers and labels would prove an interesting chapter of the annals of book-making. Seymour de Ricci.

"Yorker": a Cricket Term (12 S ii. 209, 276, 376, 416).—St. Swithin says "yerk" and "york" may easily be substituted for each other. In the Isle of Axholme, which is virtually in Yorkshire, the two sounds are sometimes confused. The family name "Torr," for instance, is pronounced as if written "Turr," and "cork" becomes "kurk." I once heard a woman ask a chemist (a newcomer to the neighbourhood) if he sold "kurks." Evidently not understanding what was meant he said "No." "Then," asked the woman, "what do you stop your bottles wi'?" "Oh," was the answer, "you mean *corks*." "Well," said the woman, "didn't I say *kurks*?" I do not think, however, that I ever heard this mispronunciation reversed; I doubt whether "yerker" would ever become "yorker" there. C. C. B.

Mayoral Trappings (12 S. ii. 390).—For the trappings (extra to the usual gown) of the Mayors of Bristol, Great Yarmouth, and Oxford, see the 'Introduction,' p. lxxxvii., to Jewitt and Hope's 'The Corporation Plate and Insignia of Office of the Cities and Towns of England and Wales' (1895). For Wells, p. lxxxviii.; Maidenhead, p. 24; Cardiff, p. 212; Bristol, p. 245; Andover, p. 266; and in vol. ii., Stamford p. 88; Norwich, p. 195; Great Yarmouth, p. 213; Oxford, p. 252; Wells, p. 299; Worthing, p. 281; Worcester (a belt), p. 438; York, p. 476; Hull, p. 535; Southampton, p. 566. The use of most of these appears to be now discontinued.

S. A. Grundy-Newman.

Wallsall.

Notes on Books.

Great Victorians: Memories and Personalities. By T. H. S. Escott. (T. Fisher Unwin, 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Mr. Escott from an early age has had the advantage of knowing most of those who had influence during the Victorian era; and his memory extends back to the days of that very High Churchman Phillpotts of Exeter, who predicted that "Peel's apostasy over Catholic Emancipation would surely be followed by vengeance from on high." Among other early memories we find 'The Duke of Wellington at a School Treat,' and Mr. Escott says that "the feature that impressed me even more than the historic aquiline nose was the beautiful, very round, very large blue eyes, which seemed to take in everything at a glance." Before the party broke up, a clerical voice gave out something between a song and a hymn, with the refrain :—

God bless the squire and all his rich relations,
And keep us poor people in our proper stations.

"By all means," grimly murmured the Duke as a chorus, "if it can be done."

Another boyish reminiscence was his breaking bounds and rushing off to the hustings at Tiverton to hear Palmerston chaff his champion heckler, Rowcliffe, the butcher, who, as some may yet remember, appeared at all Tiverton elections in butcher's costume, "with certain articles of cutlery dangling from his side." Rowcliffe, of course, has been immortalized by *Punch*. "Pam" thoroughly enjoyed the fun; indeed, some playfully accused him of being in conspiracy with Rowcliffe. Years afterwards Mr. Escott visited Palmerston when he was Prime Minister, in Downing Street, and was struck by the arrangement by which the inkpot was placed on a table some three or four yards distant from the writing desk at which he stood. Every fresh dip of the pen thus involved a series of pedestrian exercises. Palmerston told him that he "believed in getting whatever exercise one can; and one can do a mile in one's room as well as in the street."

Mr. Escott records that on a fine afternoon in the summer of 1875, as he was walking in Richmond Park, he "caught sight of a little old gentleman seated on a spacious wicker chair under the veranda of Pembroke Lodge." This turned out to be Earl Russell. Escott was met by Sir Henry Calcraft, who offered to take him in and introduce him, and he found Froude, Lecky, Hooker of Kew Gardens, and Carlyle already there. Russell said to him, "I recollect your uncle," and, pointing to a medal, he said: "There is a memorial of a cause in which I had his co-operation, though in his time nothing came of it." The medal contained the inscription :—

Have we not one Father?
Hath not one God created us?

Before Carlyle left, he led Mr. Escott to a corner of the veranda, and gave him a few words entirely to himself: "You may hear it said of me that I am cross-grained and disagreeable. Dinna believe it. Only let me have my own way exactly in everything, with all about me precisely what I wish, and a sunnier or pleasanter creature does not live. And now," he said, "that I have heard your name, let me tell you I met some one bearing it, maybe your father, on board the steamer by which some time ago I was voyaging to Scotland. It was Sunday; we had a little religious service on deck. He read from the Church of England Prayer Book, delivered a short and sensible discourse, leaving me, like others, with the feeling that the English Establishment is the best thing of its kind out."

Tennyson had been introduced to Mr. Escott by his old friend Henry Sewell Stokes, and while the Laureate was on a visit to Stokes at Truro, he would frequently meet "the great man, then in a remarkable vigorous middle age, conspicuous chiefly for his brilliantly jet-black eyes and dense crop of hair to match." Tennyson's favourite walk was on the banks of the Fal, and he would often stroll up to Mr. Escott, and they would both watch the fishermen repairing their boats. Tennyson on one occasion took out a pocket edition of the 'Odyssey,' and opened it at the description of Ulysses constructing his raft, and turned to the operations then in progress before him. Then, with the Greek classic in one hand, and the other pointing to the details of the boat-tinkering, he mouthed out, in his deep-chested sing-song, the features of their industry common to the Cornish tribes and their Homeric prototypes. Their next meeting was in Sir James Knowles's suburban garden, where the poet was sitting with Browning in a little tent on the lawn. He still retained his picturesque appearance, with all the added impressiveness of years, and wore his old slouch felt hat and capacious cloak.

Another memory is of that "clever and kindly Irishman," W. McCullagh Torrens, "who had long shared the social life of St. Stephen's with Palmerston, and had so caught his phrases that the terse sayings often attributed to Palmerston himself were really those of Torrens." It was Torrens, not Palmerston, who said to Patrick O'Brien, "Eh, Pat, if it weren't for the whisky we'd have you in the Cabinet." Torrens died April 26, 1894, from a hansom cab accident, and not long previous to this he had been our genial companion at the annual Readers' Dinner.

Towards the close of his reminiscences Mr. Escott reminds his readers that next year will witness the centenary of *Blackwood*. This will be in April, when, we feel sure, 'N. & Q.' will wish for it a second centenary. It seems only the other day when, on the 4th of February, 1899, we congratulated *Maga* on its thousandth number.

Mr. Escott has given us a book full of pleasant reading; his descriptions of his friends are so vivid that they are truly word-portraits. Facing the title-page is an excellent likeness of the author.

The December number of *The Fortnightly Review* contains a dozen weighty articles upon as many aspects of war, government, and international relations. The names of Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. R. Crozier Long, Mr. Archibald Hurd, Mr. Sidney Low, Mr. J. D. Whelpley, Mr. J. K. Kennedy, and Mr. Laurence Jerrold are both familiar to readers of this review, and wont to raise expectations justified by previous experience of their counsels. With them are those redoubtable anonymities, Auditor Tantum and Politicus; and between them all they have collected a great store of facts and wisdom, which, however, is not within our scope. Two articles only—and even these not exclusively—deal with

subjects of which the interest is permanent and intrinsic, and not merely relative to the present situation. The first is a description, by Mr. W. F. Bailey and Jean V. Bates, of the Rumanian Danube. We have already enjoyed several of Mr. Bailey's sketches of scenes and peoples of the Near East and admired the combination in them of breadth and "go," with a vivid appreciation of detail and delicacy of choice in the words and phrases with which the pictures are touched in. This Rumanian Danube, save that perhaps it lingers a little, is as well done and charming as any. The second of the two articles is Mr. J. A. R. Marriott's study of 'The Troublesome Reign of King John,' as given us by Shakespeare. This is the second member of a series, which is certainly interesting and suggestive.

Sir Philip Magnus, in the December *Nineteenth Century*, having some suggestions and reflections to make about education, has incorporated them in a study of Emerson's views on that subject. Emerson's limitations are well known and have often been pointed out, but, allowing for these and remembering he is a counsellor for the beginnings rather than the middles and ends of things, we certainly think that those who are engaged in the scheming of reconstruction might do worse than renew their acquaintance with his sane and hopeful individualism. This article has something to say about thinking, and something to say about manners: but Sir Philip does not quote the shrewd saying in which Emerson hits out a connexion between the two: "We are awkward for want of thought." Mr. H. M. Paull's paper on 'The Personal Element in Fiction' seems entirely to ignore the fact that fiction is primarily "story-telling." The intrusions of the writer's personality which he complains of are tantamount to an admission that reading is after all but a *pis aller;* the ideal—unattainable—is actual speech. Miss Constance E. Maud gives a good account of Miss Agnes Weston's work—which would have been yet better if there had been no side-glances of reproach towards the authorities in such matters who have omitted to decorate Miss Weston, as they omitted to decorate Florence Nightingale. Petty Officer H. J. G. Merrin, R.N., gives a most spirited account of the first German raid on England—that on Lowestoft on Nov. 2, 1914. Sir Charles Waldstein contributes a thoughtful and well-informed paper on 'The Social Gulf between England and Germany,' in which he comes near to striking out a good definition—or, perhaps, we might call it sub-definition—of a gentleman as a man "not naturally pre-occupied in his attitude towards his fellow-men." The other articles deal with current problems; we can but say that they are by writers of weight, and deserve, as they will probably receive, careful attention.

No better number of *The Cornhill* than this for December has come into our hands. There is hardly a weak page in the whole of it. It begins with the second part of 'Flyleaves; or, Tales of a Flying Patrol'—a narrative of fighting, a description of scenes, experiences and risks when flying, which is even better than the first part. The account of the last battle, in which the patrol came down in a burning machine only just in time, leaves the reader so breathless that it is only after reflection that he realizes how good it is, merely as a piece of vivid writing. Next in order comes a singular and most charming story, entitled 'Charalampia,' by Mr. John Meade Falkner—a story of the Christian East in the sixth century, which might be a Byzantine jewel. Sir Sidney Lee's paper on the Anzacs in London is not only entertaining, but calculated to set one musing. "What was he beheaded for?" asked one of them about Charles I.; and the question illustrates the Anzac's serene unconsciousness of history, so curiously combined with his pride of patriotism. 'The Children of Egypt' is a delightful study of the Egyptian peasant and minor official, pointed by quotations from letters and by the telling of yarns which, if we had not Mr. Weigall to vouch for them, would, some of them, seem too good to be true. Mr. Boyd Cable sketches for us 'The Old Contemptibles' again—this time 'In Rest.' A short and spirited hunting story—'A Rogue Bison'—is contributed by Mr. Edwin L. Arnold. Mr. Bennet Copplestone has done a good and lively piece of work in 'How the Sydney met the Emden' and it is worth noting that it includes a chart of the running made by the two ships during the action, worked out together by Capt. Glossop and Capt. von Müller. Lieut. E. Hilton Young's poem 'Sunset at Sea' is stately and moving. Again, a good paper—a thrilling subject vigorously handled—is Mr. Lewis R. Freeman's 'The Passing of a Zeppelin.' Finally, we have a somewhat long drawn out but very sympathetic and human character-sketch called 'The White Hart,' from the pen of S. G. Tallentyre. Certainly a collection of good things on which the Editor is to be congratulated.

We have to announce with very great regret the death of our valuable contributor, Mr. William H. Peet. An obituary notice will appear in our next issue.

We learn that our correspondent Mr. A. L. Humphreys is issuing immediately a work embodying material which he has been collecting for many years. This is 'A Handbook to County Bibliography'—a bibliography of bibliographies. Besides well-known books it includes notes of items in the *Transactions* of local Archæological Societies, and in county manuscript collections; particulars concerning local typography and journalism, as well as ballads and chapbooks and the like. We note that a volume on Calendars and Indexes of Wills is promised later on.

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Rev. H. A. Harris, Sir H. A. Pitman, Mr. J. E. Norcross, and Mr. C. J. S. Stocker.—Forwarded.

Corrigenda.—*Ante*, p. 452, col. 1, l. 28, for "*chayrem*, a hook" read *chakko*.—P. 453, col. 1. ll. 14, 15, for "Rabbi Hoonah" read *Rav Hoonah*.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 51.

NOTES :—Danteiana, 481—An English Army List of 1740, 482—Peele's Authorship of 'Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany,' 484—Belleforest, 486—"Taking it out in drink"—Metal-bridge, Dublin—Notes on the Mussel-Duck—"I don't think," 487.

QUERIES :—A Naval Relic of Charles I., 487—Jennings and Finlay Families—"Sheridaniana"—"Carrstipers": "Correll": "Whelping"—Rev. William Churchill—Rev. Michael Ferrebee. 488—An Old Regimental Spirit Decanter—Sarum Missal—The Depository of Royal Wills—Authors Wanted—Govane of Stirlingshire, 489—'The Beggar's Opera'—The Speaker's Perquisites—Odours—Poland in London—Ochiltree Family—G. Snell, Artist, 490.

REPLIES :—Ladies' Spurs, 490—General Boulanger: Bibliography, 491—Boat-Race Won by Oxford with Seven Oars, 492—Binnestead in Essex, 494—Bath Forum—Foreign Graves of British Authors—A Lost Poem by Kipling—Authors Wanted—Officers' "Batmen," 495—The King of Italy's Descent from Charles I.—Americanisms, 496—"Privileges of Parliament"—Substitutes for Pilgrimage, 497—"ffoliott" and "ffrench"—Poe, Margaret Gordon, and 'Old Mortality'—Touch Wood—Inscriptions in Burial-Ground of the Chapel Royal, Savoy—'Sir Gammer Vaus'—Village Pounds, 498.

NOTES ON BOOKS :—The Oxford Dictionary.

OBITUARY :—William Henry Peet.

Notices to Correspondents.

Notes.

DANTEIANA.

1. 'Inf.,' xxii. 14, 15 :—

> Ahi fiera compagnia! ma nella chiesa
> Co' santi, ed in taverna co' ghiottoni.

Textually these lines are almost negligible: Witte has "coi santi" and "coi ghiottoni," and the Bodleian MS. I. (Bat. 488) "in chiesa." As a proverb it is smartly quoted and is simple enough, yet has had its meaning strangely distended and distorted by, in my view, unwarrantably juxtaposing it with an altogether dissimilar English saying. Thus, the late much regretted Rev. H. F. Tozer explains it :—

> "*i.e.*, adapt yourself to your company: the proverb corresponds to the Engl. saying 'When you're in Rome, do as the Romans do.'"

And Dean Plumptre :—

> "The proverb of l. 14, the Italian equivalent of like proverbs in well-nigh all languages ('When at Rome, do as Rome does,' &c.), reads almost like an *apologia* for the absence of all the conventional dignity of poetry."

I submit that to parallel the two proverbs is to distort Dante's meaning. The Italian implies no more surely than an accidental or enforced consorting with company which may be good or ill; the English denotes an inculcated participation in the conduct of either. Where, then, is the alleged correspondence between the two proverbs? I marvel greatly that two such eminent Dante scholars should (by coincidence or connivance?) read the meaning of one proverb into another, one of which is the exact converse of the other. "Birds of a feather flock together" is akin—in speech wholly, in drift partly—to the former, but in no sense to the latter.

To the poet's own countrymen the proverb he cites has no ambiguity. Says Scartazzini :—

> "Questo proverbio popolare vuol dire che la compagnia corrisponde sempre al luogo in cui l'uomo si trova, onde nell' inferno non poteva aspettarsi compagnia migliore."

And Bianchi :—

> "Proverbio, che significa, che l'uomo trova sempre la compagnia conveniente al luogo dove si porta: nell' Inferno non poteva aspettarsi di trovare che gente di quei costumi."

Also Lombardi :—

> "Proverbio a dinotare che secondo il luogo hassi la compagnia: volendo dire che come nella chiesa si hanno compagni gli uomini *santi* cioè dabbene, e nell' osteria i ghiotti, così nell' Inferno i demoni."

No hint here that Dante, by his use of a popular proverb, would have us imply that he and Virgil when in hell did as hell does, still less that "they went to their own company" (the ἦλθον πρὸς τοὺς ἰδίους of Acts iv. 23), but that being in hell accidentally they found themselves surrounded by a *fiera compagnia* of beings—*dieci dimoni*—whom they expected to find there, as one expects to find saints in a church and gluttons in an inn. Just this and nothing more.

As to Dean Plumptre's discovering in the proverb "an *apologia* for the absence of all the conventional dignity of poetry," I presume he refers, to quote his comment on l. 36, to "the grotesque element" which "becomes less and less restrained." I am not so sure of a lurking apology therein as I am that there is no violation by the "grotesque element" of "the conventional dignity of poetry." If there be such, then a similar apology was due to the world of letters from the illustrious author of 'The Dream of Gerontius'—and others.

2. 'Inf.,' xxiii. 4, 6 :—

> Vólto era in su la favola d'Isopo....
> Dov' ei parlò della rana e del topo.

Dante here voices an ignorance common to his time which attributed this fable to Æsop. But modern knowledge is divided as to its source and facts. The matter is, perhaps, of minor importance, yet is instructive as an instance, if not of the "Quarrels of Authors," at least of their differences. No two (at least of those I quote in behoof of students whose time and libraries are limited) are agreed on either the narrative itself or its origin. To take Mr. Tozer first :—

"The story of the Frog and the Mouse which is here referred to is not one of Æsop's Fables, but is found in some of the various collections of tales which passed current under that name in the Middle Ages. It appears in somewhat different forms, but as the point of Dante's comparison is that a person who was conspiring against another (Alichino against Ciampolo) brought disaster upon himself, the following seems to be the nearest of the versions which have come down to us to that which Dante had in his mind. A mouse and a frog came together to a river which they had to cross, and as the mouse could not swim, the frog proposed to convey her across by tying her to his leg. During their passage the frog tried to drown the mouse, but at this moment a kite swooped down and carried off the frog, setting the mouse at liberty. This is found in the collection translated by Marie de France in the twelfth century. See Toynbee, 'Dict.,' p. 219."

Scartazzini's version is a decided variant of the tale :—

"La favola non è di Esopo, ma passava per tale in quei tempi. *Buti e Benv.* affirmano che si leggeva 'in un libello che si legge ai fanciulli che imparano Grammatica.' Una rana promette ad un topo di passarlo di là da un fosso, se lo lega al piede con un filo, e nel fosso lo annega. Scende un nibbio, afferra il topo *ed anche la rana* che se lo ha legato al piede."

Bianchi's narrative is still more divergent :—

"Raccontasi che una rana *avendo in animo di annegare un topo, se lo recò sul dorso*, dicendogli di volerlo portare di là da un fosso; ma mentre andavano per l'acqua, un nibbio calatosi ratto sopra di loro li ghermì e se gli mangiò. Dante dice questa favola di Esopo, forse perchè ai suoi tempi passava per tale; ma ell' è d'autore incerto, e trovasi riportata nella 'Mythol. Æsopica.'"

Lombardi tells the tale similarly, but boldly follows his master in his mediæval simplicity as to its source: "*Ei*, Isopo, il quale, tra l'altre favole, racconta che," &c. Even our own Cary can only remark that "it is not among those Greek fables which go under the name of Æsop"; whilst Tomlinson says nothing thereon. Most satisfactory of all is Dean Plumptre's note :—

"The fable is not found in those commonly ascribed to Æsop, but appears in the life of that writer by Maximus Planudes, a monk of Constantinople, in the fourteenth century (d. after 1340), and is now commonly included in the appendix to *Phædrus* as Fable VI. It runs thus: 'A mouse invited a frog to supper *in a rich man's larder*. After the feast the frog gave a return invitation, and as the mouse couldn't swim, proposed to take him in tow, tied by a string, to his home in the water. The mouse, as he was drowning, foretold that an avenger would appear before long. *An eagle*, seeing the body floating on the water, swooped down and devoured them both.' The fable had probably found its way into a Latin reading-book of the thirteenth century."

The italics in the quotations are mine to emphasize the variant details of the fable.

J. B. McGovern.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See *ante*, pp. 3, 43, 84, 122, 163, 204, 243, 282, 324, 364, 402, 443.)

"The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers," as the regiment is now called, was formed in Ireland in 1689. From 1751 to 1881 it was designated "The 27th (or Inniskilling) Regiment of Foot," and from 1881 has been known by its present title :—

Colonel Blakeney's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel	William Blakeney (1)	.. 27 Jan. 1737	*Ensign*, 14 Sept. 1695.
Lieutenant Colonel	Francis Leighton (2) ..	.. 6 July 1737	*Captain*, 16 June 1716.
Major	William Stamer ..	.. 1 Dec. 1739	*Captain*, 5 Mar. 1706-7.
Captains	Lewis Gwin	.. 12 July 1718	*Ensign*, 9 Sept. 1710.
	Solomon Blosset (3) ..	.. 28 Oct. 1726	*Ensign*, 17 July 1722.
	Robert Forster ..	.. 3 April 1733	*Ensign*, 28 July 1708.
	John Caulfield	.. 9 Jan. 1735-6	*Ensign*, 1705.
	Thomas Smith ..	.. 14 Jan. 1737-8	*Ensign*, 20 May 1711.
	Edward Todd	.. 12 Jan. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 2 Aug. 1705.
	William Rutherfoord ..	.. 8 Mar. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 10 July 1717.
Captain Lieutenant	Richard Kellet ..	.. 8 Mar. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 30 Aug. 1710.

(1) See 'D.N.B.'

(2) Fourth son of Sir Edward Leighton, Bart., M.P. for Hereford. Colonel of the 32nd Foot, 1747-73. Died in 1773, having been promoted to the rank of General in May, 1772.

(3) Died in 1749.

Colonel Blakeney's Regiment of Foot (*continued*).		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Lieutenants ..	Richard Knight	30 Mar. 1709	*Ensign*, 6 May 1700.
	William Hall	1 Feb. 1721	*Lieutenant*, 1 May 1703.
	John Corneille	12 Feb. 1733	*Ensign*, 6 May 1708.
	William Grinfield (4)	5 July 1735	*Ensign*, 13 Mar. 1718.
	William Hendrick	1 Oct. 1736	*Ensign*, 17 Nov. 1721.
	Thomas Griffith	27 Aug. 1737	*Ensign*, 27 April 1722.
	Edward Johnson	14 Aug. 1738	*Ensign*, 20 May 1732.
	Robert Dalrymple	26 Dec. 1739.	——
	Frederick Hamilton	12 Jan. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 30 April 1733.
	John Boucher	8 Mar. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 27 Aug. 1737.
Ensigns	Whitwronge Whitlewrong (5)	1 Oct. 1736.	——
	William Bainbridge	28 Oct. 1737.	——
	Claudius Alexand. Carnac ..	14 Jan. 1737-8.	——
	William Edmondstoun ..	14 Aug. 1738.	——
	Edward Creed	20 June 1739.	——
	John Dalrymple	12 Jan. 1739-40.	——
	Edmund Fielding	22 Mar. 1739-40	*Ensign*, 27 Nov. 1733.

(4) More probably "Greenfield."

(5) The name was usually spelt "Wittewrong," but in any case the Christian name appears to be incorrect. He was out of the regiment in 1742. There was a "Wittewrong" baronetcy which became extinct in 1771.

The next regiment (p. 39) was raised in 1694 and disbanded in 1698, the officers being placed upon half-pay. When, in 1702, it was reformed the officers were brought back to full pay. Later it was known as "The 29th Regiment of Foot," and in 1782 received the territorial title "Worcestershire," a title which it retains at the present time—"The Worcestershire Regiment":—

Colonel Fullar's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel	Francis Fullar (1)	14 Nov. 1739	*Captain*, 19 July 1719.
Lieutenant Colonel	William Kennedy	9 Dec. 1717	*Captain*, 6 Mar. 1707.
Major	Charles Crosbie	14 July 1737	*Ensign*, 1703.
Captains	*Lord* George Forbes (2) ..	25 April 1729	*Ensign*, 6 Oct. 1726.
	James Kerr	10 Jan. 1729-30	*Capt. Lieut.* 30 Nov. 1715.
	Daniel Calland	8 May 1730	*Lieutenant*, 18 Sept. 1721.
	Hugh Scott	16 Sept. 1731	*Ensign*, 24 Dec. 1720.
	Henry Symes	5 July 1735	*Lieutenant*, 21 Dec. 1708.
	Nicholas Budiani	21 Jan. 1737-8	*Lieutenant*, 1 Jan. 1705-6.
	Edward Bradshaw	9 July 1739	*Ensign*, 10 Sept. 1719.
Captain Lieutenant	James Dezieres	ditto	*Lieutenant*, 9 June 1710.
Lieutenants ..	William Kerr	27 Dec. 1727	*Ensign*, 12 Aug. 1722.
	William Clenaham	25 Dec. 1728	*Ensign*, 5 June 1711.
	Archibald Cunningham ..	8 May 1730	*Ensign*, 6 May 1728.
	George Chalmers	25 June 1731	*Lieutenant*, 5 Dec. 1709.
	James Douglass	10 May 1732	*Lieutenant*, 15 Jan. 1711-2.
	John Lewis Duponcet ..	14 June 1734	*Ensign*, 9 May 1723.
	Maurice Weyms	25 ditto	*Ensign*, 1 Feb. 1711.
	Andrew Nesbitt	21 Jan. 1737-8	*Ensign*, 9 April 1724.
	James Hill	7 Feb. 1737-8	*Ensign*, 1716.
	Bartholomew Blake	9 July 1739	*Ensign*, 27 Dec. 1727.
Ensigns	William Skinner	8 May 1730.	——
	John Symes	22 May 1733.	——
	James Lockart	14 June 1734.	——
	Boyle Tisdale	5 July 1735.	——
	Edmund Bond	20 Sept. 1735.	——
	Robert Steuart	17 July 1739.	——
	John Corrance	ditto.	——
	Francis Throgmorton	ditto.	——
	Thomas Mallone	ditto.	——

(1) Died 10 June, 1748, at Cape Breton, whilst on active service.

(2) Elder son of George, 3rd Earl of Granard, whom he succeeded as 4th Earl on Oct. 29, 1765. He was Colonel of the 29th Foot from 1761 to 1769, in which year he died, then being Lieutenant-General.

J. H. Leslie, Major, R.A. (Retired List).

(To be continued.)

PEELE'S AUTHORSHIP OF 'ALPHONSUS, EMPEROR OF GERMANY.'

(See *ante*, p. 464.)

Peele is notably diffuse in his style, often using two or three almost synonymous verbs or adjectives in conjunction, and obviously employing words or phrases merely for the purpose of filling up a line. As an illustration of this we may note the addition of the superfluous words "in the (this, that) cause" at the end of a line :—

Then may I speak my conscience in the cause.
'Battle of Alcazar,' II. ii. 22.

Your wisdoms would be silent in that cause.
'Edward I.,' xxv. 61.

Other examples might be quoted from 'The Arraignment of Paris.' I cannot find that this trick is characteristic of any of Peele's contemporaries. But we have two lines of this sort in 'Alphonsus' :—

Now speak, and speak to purpose in the cause.
Act I. p. 202.

We do admire your wisdoms in this cause.
Act II. p. 213.

Such a small point as this may seem hardly worthy of notice, but trifling peculiarities of style are often quite as useful in determining a question of authorship as striking parallelisms of phrase, such as that between the following line of 'Alphonsus' :—

And fill'd thy beating veins with stealing joy.
Act III. p. 245.

and 'The Arraignment of Paris,' II. i. 176 :—

To ravish all thy beating veins with joy.

So obvious a resemblance is as consistent with a supposition of plagiarism as with identity of authorship, and it is necessary therefore to examine the play carefully as a whole with a particular eye to such correspondences of phrase or peculiarities of style as cannot reasonably be supposed to be due to plagiarism.

A phrase several times repeated in 'Alphonsus' is "kill my heart" :—

O me, the name of Father kills my heart.
P. 212.

But grief thereof hath almost kill'd my heart.
P. 226.

The sound whereof did kill his dastard heart.
P. 281.

Once the word "slay" is used :—

My body lives although my heart be slain.
P. 252.

When we find this expression four times in this one play, we should naturally expect it to be used elsewhere by Peele, if the play is his. Nevertheless, we should not be justified in drawing any inference from the circumstance that it nowhere occurred in his acknowledged plays; for though we often find that a dramatist of this period will use some pet phrase in one after another of his plays, it is by no means unusual to find that he will repeat a phrase over and over again in the course of a single play, and yet never once use it elsewhere. If 'Edward I.' had not survived we should not have known that such an expression as "kill my heart" or "slay my heart" was ever used by Peele. But twice in that play we have "slay my heart" :—

How this proud humour slays my heart with grief!
x. 196.

....this wonder needs must wound thy breast,
For it hath well-nigh slain my wretched heart.
xxv. 165–6.

In Act V. of 'Alphonsus' the Emperor alludes to the Empress as

That venomous serpent nurst within my breast
To *suck the vital blood* out of my veins. P. 269

"Vital blood" occurs twice in Peele's 'David and Bethsabe' :—

And to our swords thy vital blood shall cleave.
ii. 45.

Her beauty, having seiz'd upon my heart,
. . . . . .
Sets now such guard about his vital blood.
iii. 14.

It is so unusual that its occurrence in 'Titus Andronicus' (V. i. 39) has been noted as a probable indication of Peele's hand in that play. It is important to notice that the words used in 'Alphonsus' are "suck the vital blood," for it is again in 'David and Bethsabe' alone of Peele's acknowledged works that the expression "to suck one's blood" is used, and here it occurs three times :—

To suffer pale and grisly abstinence
To....suck away the blood that cheers his looks.
iii. 6-8.

Thou art the cause these torments suck my blood.
viii. 4.

Now sit thy sorrows sucking of my blood.
xv. 192.

A few other less important correspondences may be grouped together :—

1. In Act II. of 'Alphonsus' the Bishop of Mentz addresses Prince Edward as

Brave Earl, wonder of princely patience.

In 'The Battle of Alcazar' (II. iv. 93) Stukeley calls King Sebastian

Courageous King, the wonder of my thoughts.

2. In Act II. of 'Alphonsus' (Palsgrave's final speech) we find :—

....the better to dive into the depth
Of this most devilish murderous complot.

In 'Anglorum Feriæ,' ll. 275-6 :—

....nor shall it me become
To dive into the depth of his device.

3. 'Alphonsus,' Act III. p. 245 :—

The king of Bohem....
Hath from my knife's point suck'd his deadly bane.

'Edward I.,' xxv. 112 :—

The wanton baits that made me suck my bane.

4. 'Alphonsus,' Act V. p. 268 :—

....we will perform our oaths
With just effusion of their guilty bloods.

'Edward I.,' v. 156 :—

T'avoid the fusion of our guilty blood.

5. 'Alphonsus,' Act V. p. 278 :—

Hath Alexander done this damnèd deed ?

'Edward I.,' xxv. 130 :—

If once I dream'd upon this damnèd deed.

These parallels are at least valuable as showing that the phraseology of the author of 'Alphonsus' is just such as we find in Peele's acknowledged works.

In Act IV. of 'Alphonsus' there is a line for which a parallel of a different kind may be cited. The Emperor here speaks of the poison which he pretends has been administered to him as a "mineral not to be digested,"

Which burning eats, and eating burns my heart.
P. 257.

A line of similar structure will be found in 'The Battle of Alcazar,' IV. ii. 8 :—

We come to fight, and fighting vow to die.

In Act I. the Empress Isabella, appealing to the electors to make peace between her husband and her brother, Prince Richard, begs them to excuse her tears :—

Bear with my interrupted speeches, lords,
Tears stop my voice. P. 207

In just such a fashion does the Queen-Mother in 'Edward I.' ask indulgence for her inability to restrain her emotion at the return of Edward and his soldiers from their expedition to the Holy Land :—

Bear with your mother, whose abundant love
With tears of joy salutes your sweet return.
i. 50–51.

In Act III., immediately after the murder of the Palatine, Alphonsus, addressing the electors, exclaims :—

....suddenly a griping at my heart
Forbids my tongue his wonted course of speech.
P. 248.

We have just noted "Tears stop my voice" in an earlier part of the play, and later on (p. 260) we have "Grief stops my voice." In like manner, in the last scene of 'Edward I.,' Queen Elinor exclaims :—

Shame and remorse doth stop my course of speech.
xxv. 56.

I have so far confined myself to the comparison of passages drawn from this play and from the plays and poems of which Peele's authorship is acknowledged. But there are several other plays in which there are strong reasons to suspect that he was concerned, amongst them the three parts of 'Henry VI.,' 'Titus Andronicus,' 'Locrine,' and 'Selimus.' In regard to all these the most probable supposition is that Peele was associated with one or more collaborators, or that his work has been revised by others.

There are, however, two dramatic pieces never yet published among Peele's works, of which I am convinced that he was sole author. These are 'The Troublesome Reign of King John'—a chronicle-play in two parts, first printed in 1591, upon which Shakespeare founded his 'King John'—and 'The Life and Death of Jack Straw,' published two years later. There are clear marks of the presence of the same hand in both parts of 'The Troublesome Reign,' and the uniformity of style points to their being the work of a single author. It should be mentioned that Peele's claim to 'Jack Straw' has already been strongly supported by Mr. J. M. Robertson, and more particularly by the late Mr. H. C. Hart in his introduction to the "Arden" edition of 'King Henry VI.,' Part II. I hope on some future occasion to deal fully with the evidence with regard to both these plays, but for the present must content myself with noting certain connexions between them and 'Alphonsus.'

At the close of Act I. of 'Alphonsus,' Alexander de Toledo, the Emperor's page, thus laments the death of his father :—

Dead, ay me dead, ay me my life is dead,
Strangely this night bereft of breath and sense,
And I, poor I, am comforted in nothing,
But that the Emperor laments with me.

Note the "I, poor I," which we meet with again in Peele's 'Arraignment of Paris' (Œnone's lament at the faithlessness of Paris, Act III. sc. i.) :—

....would these eyes of mine had never seen
His 'ticing curled hair, his front of ivory,
Then had not I, poor I, been unhappy.

and in 'The Troublesome Reign,' Part II. :—

Grief upon grief, yet none so great a grief
To end this life, and thereby rid my grief.
Was ever so infortunate
The right idea of a cursed man,
As I, poor I, a triumph for despight ?
'Six Old Plays,' 1779, vol. ii. p. 304.

It will be observed that the triple repetition of "grief" in the first line of this passage is paralleled by the triple repetition of "dead" in that quoted from 'Alphonsus.'

Twice the author of 'Alphonsus' uses the expression "half dead":—

Thus will I vex their souls with sight of death,
Loudly exclaiming in their half dead ears.
Act V. p. 269.

[lest]
....after wound received from fainting hand
Thou fall half dead among thine enemies.
Act V. p. 275.

Its appearance twice in this play at once struck my attention, as I could not recall any instance of its use by Peele, and it is just such an expression as this, apparently insignificant in itself, that often affords a valuable clue to a writer's identity. But although it is not in any signed work of Peele's, it crops up again in 'Jack Straw':—

If then at instant of the dying hour
Your grace's honourable pardon come
To men half dead, who lie killed in conceit.
Hazlitt, 'Dodsley,' v. p. 208.

and as Peele is usually credited with a share in the First Part of 'Henry VI.' it is interesting to note its reappearance here (III. ii. 55):—

And twit with cowardice a man half dead.

Note again the explanatory "I mean" in the following passages:—

....conspiring all your deaths,
I mean your deaths, that are not dead already.
'Alphonsus,' Act III. p. 249.

But ah the sweet remembrance of that night,
That night, I mean, of sweetness and of stealth.
Act IV. p. 261.

Mr. H. C. Hart has drawn attention to this as a "weak unpoetical trick of Peele's." It will be found three times in 'Jack Straw':—

....so good a gentleman
As is that knight, Sir John Morton I mean.
Hazlitt, 'Dodsley,' v. p. 389.

I mean against your manor of Greenwich town.
P. 392.

Excepting namely those his foremost men,
I mean the priest and him they call Wat Tyler.
P. 410.

It occurs also in 'King Henry VI.,' Part I. (V. v. 20):—

She is content to be at your command,
Command, I mean, of virtuous chaste intents;

and in 'Titus Andronicus,' II. iii. 269, a strong case in favour of Peele's part-authorship of which has been made out by Mr. Robertson.

Another mark that points to Peele is the use of the words "short tale to make" (equivalent to the popular modern phrase "To make a long story short") in Alexander's account of the circumstances surrounding the death of Alphonsus:—

Short tale to make, I bound him cunningly,
Told him of his deceit, triumphing over him,
And lastly with my rapier slew him dead.
Act V. p. 281.

which will be found again in Peele's 'Tale of Troy,' l. 474:—

Short tale to make, when thus the town of Troy,
&c.

and twice in Part II. of 'The Troublesome Reign':—

Short tale to make, the see apostolick
Hath offered dispensation for the fault.
'Six Old Plays,' vol. ii. p. 292.

Short tale to make, myself amongst the rest
Was fain to fly before the eager foe.
Ibid., p. 303.

Note that the phrase always takes the same position at the beginning of a line.

Another phrase common to 'The Troublesome Reign' and 'Alphonsus' is "heir indubitate." In 'Alphonsus,' Act IV. p. 263:—

For good thou hast an heir indubitate;

and in 'The Troublesome Reign,' Part I. (p. 221):—

If first-born son be heir indubitate.

In Act I. of 'Alphonsus,' p. 209, we find the line:—

But private cause must yield to public good;

and again, a few lines before the close of the play:—

Let private sorrow yield to public fame.

The appearance of two lines so closely akin disposes us to expect something similar elsewhere in Peele, and, sure enough, in 'The Tale of Troy' (l. 219) we find:—

But private cause must common cause obey;

and in 'Jack Straw' (p. 392):—

I hope, my lord, this message so will prove
That public hate will turn to private love.

H. Dugdale Sykes.

Enfield.

(To be continued.)

Belleforest.—Recently I purchased a set of seven volumes of Belleforest's tales. On looking through the sixth volume, dated 1583, I discovered that the book was identical in subject-matter with the fifth, dated 1572. Obviously the error was a printer's one. Luckily an odd volume, the genuine sixth, was already in my possession.

At 12 S. i. 126 I solicited information regarding a substituted tale which appeared in the first English version of the 'Decamerone,' the original tale being omitted. Although Mr. Lee, the author of 'Sources of the Decamerone,' replied to my note (*ibid.*,

p. 196), he was unable to enlighten me on the subject. Fortunately, I can now supply the information myself. The substituted tale will be found in the fourth volume of Belleforest, numbered 75, the original story being taken from the Latin of Saxo Grammaticus.

MAURICE JONAS.

"TAKING IT OUT IN DRINK."—The 'N.E.D.,' *s.v.* "Take," p. 46/3, cites Heywood, 1631, "What they want in meate, let them take out in drinke." Skelton, in his 'Ware the Hauke,' ll. 151, &c., complains that the Scribes and Pharisees of his day, taking bribes, would not redress injuries, and in particular ignored the desecration of his church at Diss by a sacrilegious parson, "as now nameles":—

> And of the spiritual law
> They made but a gewgaw,
> And toke it out in drynke,
> And this the cause doth shrynke:
> The church is thus abused,
> Reproched, and pollutyd.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

METAL-BRIDGE, DUBLIN.—The lease of this bridge (formerly the Wellington or cast-iron bridge), a footbridge of a single span of 140 feet with steep gradients, over the Liffey expired on Sept. 29, and it is believed the halfpenny toll will now cease. The bridge was built in 1816, and leased by the Corporation to Mr. Wm. Walsh at a yearly rent of 329*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* Some years ago it was proposed to build an art gallery on its site (*Dublin Evening Mail*, April 2, 1913). The curious jumble of advertisements on the east side of the bridge formed a subject for a *Punch* drawing some years ago. The lease of the city ferries also expired on Sept. 29.

J. ARDAGH.

NOTE ON THE MUSSEL-DUCK.—Fishermen at Overstrand in Norfolk impute habits to this bird that will be of interest to students of folk-lore. They say it lays its egg in air, dives after it, catches it before fall, and hatches it, after many days, under its wing; and this accounts for its ungainly flight.

J. C. W.

"I DON'T THINK."—In the thirty-sixth chapter of Henry Kingsley's novel, 'Ravenshoe,' this phrase is used as it would be used now. Lieut. Hornby, of the 140th Hussars, when receiving good advice from Charles Ravenshoe replies, laughing: "You are a pretty dutiful sort of a groom, I don't think. What the dickens do you mean cross-questioning me like that?"

The earliest edition of 'Ravenshoe' of which I know anything is that of 1862, but I have not a copy at hand, to see whether it was the first published.

M. P.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

A NAVAL RELIC OF CHARLES I.

IT is with pardonable pride that we treasure any relics of our navy in the past, and doubtless it would be of interest to the public in general, and to naval students in particular, to learn what has become of an old naval gun, dated 1638, which formerly stood at the north-west corner of the Horse Guards Parade.

As far as can be ascertained, it was placed there during the latter part of the seventeenth century, when St. James's Park and its vicinity was a fashionable promenade for the gallants of the day. It therefore occupied a prominent position, and must have been one of the sights of that part of the metropolis. The Latin inscription that it bore: "Carolus Edgari sceptrum stabilivit aquarum" (The sceptre of Edgar was established on the waters by Charles), may have puzzled many, to whom its history was probably never known and never troubled about. Nevertheless, our forefathers regarded the relic with veneration, and owing possibly to the fact that there was no counter attraction on the Parade, it was always proudly and emphatically referred to as "the gun." As such, it was known during the eighteenth century, when it attracted the attention of a patriotic Briton, who, under the pen-name of "Patina Antiquarior," made it the subject of a curious and laudatory communication to *The London Chronicle* in 1764.

> "Oh that this cannon [he pleaded] were crowned with garlands on the anniversary of our King, and placed on the terrace of his Palace, amidst the shoutings of our sailors and soldiers, brethren gallant above all other, to announce forth his praises for ever!"

In spite of the pious wish of the writer, however, its glory was soon to be eclipsed. Less than half a century afterwards "the gun" was unceremoniously removed, and on the spot which it formerly occupied, another, but less historic piece, was placed in 1803. This was the Turkish gun captured at Alexandria in 1801, which may be still seen on

the Parade, though not in the position it originally occupied.

As to the origin of "the gun," there is every reason to believe that it belonged to the Sovereign of the Seas, the famous three-decker launched in 1637. In the Public Record Office there is still to be seen an estimate, dated April 16, 1638, of the charge for engraving 102 pieces of brass ordnance for the Sovereign of the Seas, with the rose and crown; the sceptre and *tridens*; and the anchor and cable. Under the crown there was a compartment with the inscription "Carolus Edgari sceptrum stabilivit aquarum," identical to that on "the gun," the reference being to the ship-money fleets established by Charles I.

'The Sovereign of the Seas,' a full account of the vessel, by Thomas Heywood, was published in 1637. In 1652 she was cut down a deck lower, and became one of the best men-of-war in the world. She was then, as a contemporary records, "so formidable to her enemies, that none of the most daring among them would willingly lie by her side." She took part in almost all the naval engagements between England and Holland, and on account of her elaborately gilded stern, and her fine fighting qualities, she was nicknamed by the Dutch the "Golden Devil." In 1696 she was accidentally burned at Chatham while undergoing repairs.

If the gun of this famous warship is still in existence, the discovery of its present whereabouts, and restoration to one of our naval museums, would meet with universal approval. Besides being a valuable addition to the naval relics of the country, it would help to remind us of the maritime enterprise of that unfortunate, and much abused monarch, Charles I.

G. E. Manwaring.

Jennings and Finlay Families.—Charles Jennings (son of Charles Jennings), born at Southampton, Long Island, U.S.A., Dec. 22, 1774, married Dorothy Meeker, died in 1831. He had a brother David and sisters Elizabeth and Sarah. Charles Jennings was a direct descendant of John Jennings of Colchester, England, who sojourned for a time at Leyden, Holland, and emigrated to America, 1623-43; settled at Plymouth and Southampton, Long Island; said to be related to Paul Jennings of Acton Place, England. Charles Jennings, born 1774, had a cousin Mary Finlay. Elizabeth Jennings, born *c.* 1782, married Charles Finlay, Aug. 6, 1809, St. Bride's parish, Dublin, Ireland; and died in 1825 in Dublin. I should be glad to have any further particulars as to the identity and connexion of the several persons mentioned above. E. C. Finlay.

1729 Pine Street, San Francisco.

"Sheridaniana: or Anecdotes of the life of Richard Brinsley Sheridan: his table talk, and bon mots. London, 1826, 8vo," published by Colburn of New Burlington Street.

In 1825 had been issued 'Memoirs of the Life of Sheridan,' by Thomas Moore, and 'Sheridaniana' was started by the author to be published to supply omissions from those 'Memoirs.' 'Sheridaniana' is, I believe, very scarce. It is certainly a most amusing book, and I want to know who is the author of it? (See 5 S. ix. 257.) Walter Sichel in his 'Sheridan,' vol. i., p. 329, refers to "the partly mythical 'Sheridaniana.'"

Harry B. Poland.

Inner Temple.

"Carrstipers": "Correll": "Whelping."—Above words occur in the Household Account Book of Sarah Fell of Swarthmoor Hall, in Furness, 1673-9:—

July 2, 1674. by m° p^d for 3: Rakes & 2 p^r of *Carrstipers* 000 00 05
Mar. 7, 1677. by m° p^d for bringing mee a lette^r & 2: *corrells* from Tho: Curwen..... y^t went to London to mend ... 000 00 04
Apr. 27, 1678. by m° p^d sist^r Lower y^t I owed her, y^t left from 1: stone of Woole price of 7^s for mending 2: *corrells* for^r her at London 000 00 02
Dece. 23, 1673. by m° p^d for 3: dayes in lattinge & *whelpinge* petty kill [kiln] ... 000 01 02
July 30, 1678. for^r latting & *whelping* the kill at Petties.....9 dayes 000 04 06

What is the meaning of these words? I have searched several dialect dictionaries without result. Norman Penney.

Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, E.C.

The Rev. William Churchill, Vicar of Orton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire.—According to the short obituary notice in the *Gent. Mag.* for 1804, part ii. p. 692, he died some time in June, 1804, and was a brother of Charles Churchill the poet. I should be glad to obtain further information about his career. G. F. R. B.

The Rev. Michael Ferrebee domestic chaplain to John, fifth Earl of Cork.—When and whom did he marry? It would appear from the 'Orrery Papers' that his wife died early in 1739. Did he hold any livings in Ireland or elsewhere? When and where did he die? G. F. R. B.

An Old Regimental Spirit Decanter.—When I was at Foochow in 1914 I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. John Fowler, the Consul for the United States of America at that port. He there showed me a bottle, which I photographed. It is about 16 in. in height, about 7 in. in diameter at the widest part, and shaped like a wine decanter. It is divided into four parts inside, with four necks in one, and four stoppers. The four portions have engraved on them respectively: "Brandy," "Gin," "Rhum," "Wiskey."

Mr. Fowler told me that that bottle is one of a pair, which have been in the family for about 135 years. The two bottles were found at the Black Horse Tavern, South Woburn, now called Winchester, and in Colonial days called Charleston, a district of Boston. Mr. Fowler's family have lived in Boston and Winchester since the days of the Revolution. These bottles, he says, must have been left behind by some British regiment after the fight at Bunker's Hill, and he is quite prepared to give up his bottle to the regiment which can prove a claim to it.

I sent these facts to *The United Service Journal* for August, 1914, but every one was too busy, and no notice was taken of the letter. I wonder if any military historian can throw a light on the subject. Perhaps it may be claimed by some unit of the Royal Artillery, of which regiment I am a member.

Though there is no crest or other indication to give a clue, the place where it was found may help. Roy Garart.

Sarum Missal: Morin, Rouen: Copy Sought.—I have a Sarum Missal issued from the press of Martin Morin, Rouen, 1514, small 4to. My book has neither title-page nor colophon leaf, otherwise it is a perfect and clean copy. There is an indifferent copy with a title-page in the British Museum, but I am wishful to secure a facsimile of the colophon leaf, and I wondered if any reader of your journal could tell me where it is possible to see another copy of this particular edition?

I have searched the libraries of the United Kingdom and can learn nothing; also on the Continent. So it resolves itself into meeting with a copy in a private collection. Amaxecon.

The Depository of Royal Wills.—May I inquire if any of the companionship of 'N. & Q.' know where Royal wills are deposited? Every one knows that they are not placed in the P.P.R. at Somerset House. Is any record of them kept? Is there a private registry for them? If so, where? I wanted to find the will of the Duchess of York some time ago, but utterly failed, although *The Times* reported some details after her death. I inquired of several firms of solicitors who are known to act or to have acted, for members of the Royal family, but failed to obtain any satisfactory result. I may add that my inquiry was purely literary. William Bull.

House of Commons.

Authors Wanted.—In his recently published volume of reminiscences, 'Forty Years at the Bar,' Mr. Balfour Browne, in his account of Sir Edmond Beckett, afterwards Lord Grimthorpe, compares him to Achilles, as described by Horace:—

> Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer,

a line which, he says, has been "excellently translated into Scotch by Allan Ramsay:—

> A fiery ettercap, a fractious chiel,
> As het as ginger, and as stieve as steel."
> Chap. iv, p. 54.

In 'Waverley' the Baron of Bradwardine applies the same description to Fergus MacIvor, adding "which has been thus rendered (vernacularly) by Straan Robertson" (see vol. ii. chap. xxxv.). Which is right as to the name of the translator—Sir Walter or the K.C.? T. F. D.

Where do the following lines occur?—

> There shall be no more snow
> No weary noontide heat,
> So we lift our trusting eyes
> From the hills our Fathers trod:
> To the quiet of the skies:
> To the Sabbath of our God.

Uniqua.

[At 10 S. iv. 96 Mr. Thomas Bayne, replying to a similar query, said that these lines are from Mrs. Hemans's 'Evening Song of the Tyrolese Peasants.']

There is a saying to the effect that "a lie travels round the world while Truth is putting on her boots," and it has been stated that it appears somewhere or other in Bacon. I have not come across it in the course of my reading of his works and should be glad to know where it can be found. F. R. Cave.

Govane of Stirlingshire.—Could any reader of 'N. & Q.' let me have particulars regarding this family of Western Stirlingshire? One of them (Catherine) is mentioned as the mother of the first Graham Moir, Laird of Leckie (died 1819). They were a prominent family in the district from about 1600 onwards. Is their pedigree to be found in any book? C. G. C.

'The Beggar's Opera.'—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' inform me whence Gay took the following airs in 'The Beggar's Opera'?—

Act I., Air 15. Pray, fair one, be kind.
Act I., Air 17. Gin thou wert mine own thing.
Act II., Air 1. Fill ev'ry glass.
Act II., Air 6. When once I lay.
Act III., Air 2. South Sea Ballad.
Act III., Air 8. Now, Roger, I'll tell thee.
Act III., Air 10. Would Fate to me Belinda give.
Act III., Air 17. Happy Groves.

A. E. H. Swaen.

Amsterdam.

The Speaker's Perquisites.—Has the Speaker of the House of Commons any perquisites by virtue of his office, and if so, what are they, and what was their origin?

Alfred S. E. Ackermann.

Odours.—Can any reader give examples of odours which, though not disagreeable, are nevertheless injurious to health?

Alfred S. E. Ackermann.

Poland in London.—1. How did Poland Street, Oxford Street, acquire that name? 2. When Stanislaus, the last king of Poland, came to London where did he reside?

C. Tyndall Wulcko.

Ochiltree Family.—Can any reader give me information as to the origin of the name "Ochiltree" as a surname? A family of the name formerly in the north of Ireland claim to be descended from the Royal Stuarts of Scotland, through the Lords of Ochiltree. But, if so, why did they retain the name Ochiltree, when the lands ceased to be theirs? Is there any other origin for the name?

Fodhla.

G. Snell, Artist.—I shall be very grateful for any information concerning this artist. In my collection of early water-colours is an exquisite drawing by him—'The Town Hall of Louvain,' signed "G. Snell" (9¾ by 6⅞ in.). All that I have been able to discover about him is that he exhibited a drawing of St. Pierre, Caen, at the Royal Academy in 1844, and that he lived at 1 Belgrave Road, Pimlico. My example of his work is so admirable that, in the matter of finish and refinement, he may be regarded as on a level with such masters of his time as Mackenzie and Frederick Nash, and would hold his own even with earlier giants of the standing of Hearne, Malton, and Rooker. It seems strange that so delicate and learned a draughtsman could be forgotten. He must have produced other works, and in all probability they were engraved; but I have never come across an engraving after him.

F. P. Barnard.

Replies.

LADIES' SPURS.

(12 S. ii. 190, 255, 335.)

Whether Greek and Roman ladies used spurs is a question impossible to decide, though it finds a ready answer in modern dictionaries, all copying or abridging Saglio's article 'Calcar' in 'Dict. des Antiq.' The ever-recurring documents are but three in number; I propose to show that they are all worthless.

(1) A red-figured amphora of late style (*Bull. Acad. Bruxelles*, xi. p. 76=Roulez, *Mélanges*, v., with a plate). An Amazon is fighting *on foot* against two Greek warriors; she wears the Scythian costume and trousers. A little over her left ankle, the drawing shows a kind of horizontal leaf (that part of the painting reproduced in Saglio, fig. 1006), which can be anything, even a spot or a mere accident, but is certainly *not* a spur. Roulez, in the description of that vase, which seems to have disappeared, does not even allude to that detail, which he would have certainly commented upon if he had thought it was of some interest.

(2) The left foot of the Mattei Amazon in the Vatican (Clarac, 811, 2031) is adorned with a broad strap which has been considered, since Visconti, as a spur-holder (German *Sporn-halter*). Visconti ('Mus. Pio Clem.,' ii. p. 262, pl. 38, of the 8th ed.) describes it thus:—

"Une bandelette avec sa boucle, destinée à soutenir un seul éperon, κέντρον, selon la coutume qu'avaient, peut-être, anciennement les cavaliers."

Here he refers to Virgil, 'Æn.' xi. 714, where, however, *ferratâ calce* in the singular does not prove that the rider had only one spur, as is occasionally the case with Arabs in Northern Africa and elsewhere (see Olshausen, 'Verh. Berl. Ges. für Ethnologie,' 1890, p. 201). Amelung, with whom I had communicated on that subject, declared in his catalogue of the Vatican sculptures (1908, vol. ii. p. 457) that there is not the slightest trace of a spur on the strap, neither in the Mattei statue nor in the Amazon of the Capitol. The latter's foot has been described as follows: "Round the ankle is fastened by a buckle a spur, though the actual point is omitted" (H. Stuart Jones and others, 'Capitoline Museum,' 1912, p. 342). In fact, the buckle is there, but the spur is not. Amelung added, referring

to my paper *Revue Archéol.*, 1895, i. p. 191: first, that a single spur, on the left foot, could only be justified if the Amazons rode sideways, which they *never* do in ancient art; second, that, even if they had done so, the spur would have been attached to the right foot, as female riders in ancient art almost always sit to their right. Now, Amelung found it impossible to account for the buckle and strap on the left foot only; but similar examples have been collected by myself ('Bronzes figurés,' p. 65), and later also by Amelung (*Pontif. Accad. Romana di Archeologia*, 1905, p. 123 foll.). Both texts and works of art bring cases of men and women with one foot bare and the other more or less covered (see, for instance, Macrobius, 'Saturnalia,' v. 18, who takes great trouble to explain it). Some odd superstition may be involved, as appears from Virgil's *unum exuta pedem* ('Æn.' iv. 518) and Ovid's *nuda pedem* ('Metam.' vii. 183).

(3) An epigram in the 'Greek Anthology' (v. 203) by the poet Asclepiades. A female called Lysidice dedicates to Aphrodite a spur, "golden sting affixed to a beautiful foot," which she says she has often used when riding; but what she adds about herself as being ἀκεντητός (ungoaded) is enough to show that the epigram should never have been quoted as evidence upon the question before us. The learned reader may be referred to Juvenal, vi. 311.

Female riders, other than Amazons, are by no means a scarcity in ancient art; but not a single one could be quoted wearing a spur.

In the gallery at Oldenburg, No. 310, there is a painting by W. Tischbein, Amazons riding out for the chase or the war. The leading lady, seated astride, has a spur fixed by a buckle and strap to her right foot —a contrivance imitated (with the addition of the spur) from the Amazon in the Vatican, but devoid of any foundation in ancient art.

Early paintings and miniatures, as far as I know, yield no evidence. The two oldest documents which can be relied upon are dated 1408 and 1468 (Gay, 'Glossaire Archéologique'):—

"1408. Un éperon de femme doré, à courroie de soie vermeille.—1468. Sept éperons, l'un pour le service de Madame (la duchesse d'Orléans) quand elle va à cheval, et les autres six pour les six demoiselles d'honneur de ladite dame."

Here we have the single spur for side-saddle riding. Perhaps some earlier mention could be discovered in English or Italian documents of which I am ignorant.

S. Reinach.

Boulogne-sur-Seine.

GENERAL BOULANGER: BIBLIOGRAPHY.

(12 S. ii. 261.)

The following forty-eight titles—not included in the list given by Mr. F. H. Cheetham at the above reference—may prove useful towards the bibliography he is compiling:—

J. Ermerius. Een laaste woord. Gravenhage (no date), in 8o. Pièce.

Haute Cour de Justice. Affaire Boulanger, Dillon, Rochefort. Procédure. Dépositions des témoins. Annexes. Réquisitoire lu par M. le Procureur-Général (Quesnay de Beaurepaire) à la Chambre d'accusation. Note sur la compétence. Paris (no date, but probably 1889), in 4o.

Léon Kirn. Essai sur l'organisation de l'instruction militaire préparatoire prévue par la loi organique déposée le 25 mai, 1886, par M. le général Boulanger, ministre de la guerre. Paris, 1886, gr. in 8o. Pièce.

A. Laisant. A mes Électeurs. Pourquoi et comment je suis boulangiste. Paris, 1887, in 16. Pièce.

Pierre Monfalcone et André Castelin. La Première Bataille franco-allemande. Le 18 Août, 18.. Réponse à la brochure 'Die erste Schlacht im Zukunftskriege' par le Général ***. Commentaires sur la prochaine guerre. Théories tactiques du général Boulanger. Paris, 1887, in 8o.

de Grammont. M. Rouvier et le général Boulanger devant le pays. Publication d'actualité. Paris, 1887, in 8o.

Fernand de Jupilles. Le général Boulanger Histoire populaire complète. Paris, 1887, in 8o.

Anonyme. Le dossier du général Boulanger. Paris, 1887, in 18.

Henry Buguet. Au général Boulanger. Revues et Revuistes. Paris, 1887, in 18.

Saint-Ernan. L'Exilé, poésie dédiée au général Boulanger. Paris, Juillet, 1887, in 16. Pièce.

Anonyme. Der Skandal Caffarel. Boulanger, Wilson, und die Corruption in Frankreich. Berlin, 1887, in 8o.

Anonyme. République et Boulangisme. Toulouse, 1888, in 8o. Pièce.

Yves Guyot. Le Boulangisme. Paris, 1888, in 16. Pièce.

Veritas. Bassesse! ou la vérité sur l'affaire Boulanger. Paris, 1888, in 8o.

Victor von Rosny. Boulanger der Held des Tages und seine Politik. Wien, 1888, in 16. Pièce.

Anonyme. La Rénovation Française. Programme avant-garde, précédé d'une lettre au général Boulanger. Paris, 1888, in 8o. Pièce.

A. L. A. Pourquoi nous aurions le général Boulanger. Tours, Août, 1888, in 16. Pièce.

Louis Maury. M. Boulanger devant l'opinion publique. Poitiers, 1888, in 8o.

John Labusquière. Le général Boulanger. Paris, 1888, in 12. Pièce.

Louis de Jonquières. Le général Boulanger, député du Nord, chef du Parti National. Paris, 1888, in fol. Pièce.

H. C. P. B. Le général Boulanger (actes et paroles). Paris et Limoges, 1888, in 16.

Louis Bernard. Le général Boulanger devant l'opinion. Toulouse, 1888, in 8o. Pièce.

Robert d'Arcysse. Le Roy est mort. La monarchie moderne. Le roi citoyen. Le général Boulanger. Paris, 1888, in 18. Pièce.

Constantin von Boste. Der Boulanger-Schwindel und die Patrioten-Liga. Wiesbaden, 1889, in 8o.

A. Bué. Le main du général Boulanger, sa prédestination, avec portrait, figures kabbalistiques, et tableau symbolique de l'horoscope. Préface de Théodore Cahu (Théo Critt). Paris, 1889, in 18.

Albert Miché. Conférence sur la République Nationale....Bordeaux, 1889, in 8o. Pièce. (Dédié au général Boulanger.)

Charles Chincholle. Le général Boulanger. Paris, 1889, in 18.

Charles du Hemme.* Le général Boulanger et le parti républicain. Préface de M. le Hérissé. Paris, 1889. Pièce.

Haute Cour de Justice. Affaire Boulanger, Dillon et Rochefort. Compte rendu in extenso. Audiences des 12 Avril, 8, 9, 10 et 14 Août, 1889. Paris, 1889, in fol.

L. de Lucé. Lettre d'un rural aux agriculteurs normands. Boulanger, le Catilina français. Caen, 1889, in 8o. Pièce.

Michel Morphy. Histoire complète du général Boulanger, 1837-1889. Paris, 1889, in 16.

Quesnay de Beaurepaire. Haute Cour de Justice. Affaire Boulanger, Dillon, Rochefort. Audiences des 8, 9, 10 et 14 Août, 1889. Réquisitoire du Procureur-Général Quesnay de Beaurepaire. Arrêt. Bordeaux, 1889, in 8o.

Joseph Reinach. Les petits Catilinaires. Le Cheval noir. Deuxième série. Paris, 1889, in 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Villot. Le général Boulanger et le plébiscite. Poitiers, 1889, in 8o. Pièce.

Anonyme. Will General Boulanger be the French Cæsar who is to form the Ten Kingdoms Confederacy by 1892 (as predicted in Daniel vii. 24) which will be the eighth wonder of the world? London, 1889, in 8o.

P. Cordier. Boulangisme et Bonapartisme, ou la Réaction masquée. Paris, 1889, in 8o.

Théodule Pécheux. Les élections générales de 1889. République, boulangisme, empire, royauté. ....Paris, 1889, in 8o.

G. Veran, A. de Guny, H. Marchand, Comte L. de Blavette. Le Boulangisme devant la légitimité, réponse à M. le Comte d'Andigné. Paris, 1889, in 8o.

Anonyme. La vérité sur le Boulangisme par un ancien diplomate. Le boulangisme, son origine, sa forme, ce qu'il sera, ce qu'il ne peut être. Paris, Septembre, 1889, in 8o.

Paul Gilbert. Au Dictateur raté. Montreuil, 1890, 4o. Pièce.

Paul Émile Laviron. Causes de la décadence du Boulangisme. Paris, 1890, in 8o. Pièce.

Anonyme. La Philosophie du Boulangisme, par un démocrate. Paris, 1890, in 8o. Pièce.

Anonyme. Comment on devient Boulangiste. Le dossier de M. Aimelafille, député boulangiste de la Gironde, sa démission forcée, les accusations et les preuves, la condamnation de M. Aimelafille. Paris et Bordeaux, 1890, in 8o.

Anonyme. Histoire du général Boulanger. Paris, 1890-91, 3 vols. gr. in 8o.

Paul Copin-Albancelli. Le Boulangisme du peuple. Paris, 1891, in 18. Pièce.

Jorge Lagarrigue. Lettre à M. Georges Thiébaud sur l'avenir du parti boulangiste. Paris, 1891, in 16. Pièce.

Anonyme. Le général Boulanger. Réflexions et pensées extraites de ses papiers et de sa correspondance intime. Paris, 1891, in 18.

Le Journal de la Belle meunière. Le général Boulanger et son amie, souvenirs vécus (Mai. 1895). Paris (1895), in 18. La préface est signée "Marie Quinton."

HENRI VIARD.

22 Rue de Belleville, Paris.

BOAT-RACE WON BY OXFORD WITH SEVEN OARS (12 S. ii. 429).—There is no doubt about this race having taken place. It was rowed at the Henley Regatta in 1843. The names of the crews are :—

OXFORD.

2. Sir R. Menzies, Bart. University.
3. E. Royds, Brasenose.
4. W. B. Brewster, St. John's.
5. G. D. Bourne, Oriel.
6. J. C. Cox, Trinity.
7. R. Lowndes, Christ Church.

Stroke.—G. E. Hughes, Oriel.
Cox.—A. T. W. Shadwell, Balliol.

The original stroke, Fletcher N. Menzies, University, fainted as he was preparing to take his seat; and a rule having been made in the previous year that only those men whose names were entered could row, a proposal to substitute H. E. Chetwynd-Stapylton of University could not be accepted. Lowndes was the original bow, and Hughes the original 7.

CAMBRIDGE.

1. W. H. Yatman, Caius.
2. A. H. Shadwell, Lady Margaret (St. John's).
3. G. Mann, Caius.
4. J. M. Ridley, Jesus.
5. R. H. Cobbold, Peterhouse.
6. W. M. Jones, Caius.
7. Hon. L. W. Denman, Magdalene.

Stroke.—C. M. Vialls, 3rd Trinity.
Cox.—T. S. Egan, Caius.

It was not strictly a University race, as, though the Oxford boat represented the University Boat Club, the Cambridge boat was put on by the Cambridge Subscription Rooms, a London rowing-club confined to Cambridge men. The University Boat Club had, however, withdrawn their entrance that their crew might be used to strengthen that of the Cambridge Rooms, who, if they had won the race for the third time, would become the possessors of the Challenge Cup. Full details of the race are to be found in C. M. Pitman's 'Record of the University Boat Race,' London, 1909, pp. 43-6; and in W. E. Sherwood's 'Oxford Rowing,' Oxford and London, 1900, pp. 71-4.

I have myself seen Bourne and Cox of the winning crew. A chair, the back of which

is made of a section of the boat cut from about the coxswain's seat, is now the official chair of the President of the Oxford University Boat Club; and there are other souvenirs of the race preserved in Oxford.

JOHN R. MAGRATH.

Queen's College, Oxford.

The race was for the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley in 1843. The names of the Oxford crew that actually rowed, and won by two lengths, were :—

	st.	lbs.
— No bow.		
2. Sir R. Menzies, University	11	3
3. E. Royds, B. N. C.	12	0
4. W. B. Brewster, St. John's	13	0
5. G. D. Bourne, Oriel	13	12
6. J. C. Cox, Trinity	11	12
7. R. Lowndes, Christ Church	11	2
Stroke.—G. E. Hughes, Oriel... ...	11	11
Cox.—A. T. W. Shadwell, Balliol ...	10	8

In the original crew Lowndes was bow and G. E. Hughes 7, F. N. Menzies rowing stroke. Menzies being unable to row from illness at the last moment, in the final heat, and the stewards forbidden, under their rules, to allow a substitute, the crew of seven men was rearranged as above. A full account of the race will be found in Sherwood's 'Oxford Rowing,' p. 71. The Cambridge crew was :—

	st.	lbs.
1. W. H. Yatman, Caius	10	12
2. A. H. Shadwell, Lady Margaret ...	11	0
3. G. Mann, Caius	12	0
4. J. M. Ridley, Jesus	12	6
5. R. H. Cobbold, Peterhouse ...	12	5
6. W. M. Jones, Caius	11	12
7. Hon. L. W. Denman	10	11
Stroke.—C. M. Viales, Third Trinity	11	13
Cox.—T. S. Egan, Caius	9	6

Surely Bishop Browne cannot have suggested such an utter repudiation of history as B. attributes to him.

S. R. C.

Canterbury.

A full account of the 'Septem contra Camum,' 1843, will be found in George G. T. Treherne's 'Record of the University Boat Race' (1884), pp. 33-7. The "seven-oar" won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley in 1843 by beating the holders, the Cambridge Subscription Rooms' eight-oar. The Oxford stroke, F. N. Menzies of University College, was too ill to row. In 1867 Alderman Randall of Oxford, who had purchased the winning boat, presented to the O.U.B.C. a chair, the back of which is composed of that part of her which contained the coxswain's seat. The yoke-lines are still (1884) religiously preserved in the coxswain's house.

The following inscription is engraved in parallel columns upon a silver plate let into the chair :—

Left.]

Hanc quam spectas
sedem ipsam gubernatoris
in sellam transformatam
Carinæ
in quâ apud Henlegam Tamesianam
anno MDCCCXLIII
septem Remorum
victoria reportata est;
quibus honoribus
In Scholis, in Senatu, in Foro, in Ecclesiâ,
Artibus, Armis,
Ludis campestribus vel aquaticis,
ubique alumni potiti sunt,
horum care et jucunde memor,
Gratiarum haud oblitus,
Academiæ Oxoniensis Remigum Consortio
Civitatis non ignobilis
Oxoniæ civis
D.D.
Thomas Randall
MDCCCLXVII.

Right.]

Septem.
I. .....
II. Robertus Menzies, e coll. Univ.
III. Edvardus Royds, e coll. Æn. Nas.
IV. Gulielmus B. Brewster, e coll. D. Jo. Bapt.
V. Georgius D. Bourne, e coll. Oriel.
VI. Joannes Carolus Cox, e coll. Trin.
VII. Ricardus Lowndes, ex æde Christi, olim I.
VIII. Georgius Edvardus Hughes, e coll. Oriel, olim VII.
vice Fletcher Norton Menzies, e coll. univ. qui inter sodales remigii facile princeps, febri furenti ipsâ horâ certaminis, parumper succubuerat.
Arturus Thomas W. Shadwell e coll., Ball. Gubernator.
Eneas Gulielmus Mackintosh e coll. Univ. Magister
January 29, 1868.

The five survivors of the "seven-oar" crew were all present at the Commemoration Dinner of 1867 given by Alderman Randall. Col. Brewster, after good service as captain and adjutant of the Rifle Brigade, became the first colonel of the Inns of Court Volunteers, and subsequently died of cholera. George Hughes is the subject of 'Memoir of a Brother,' by Tom Hughes, the author of 'Tom Brown's School Days.'

A. R. BAYLEY.

I take the following sentences from the account of this race—rather too long for full quotation—which is given in the Rev. W. Tuckwell's 'Reminiscences of Oxford' :—

"It was, I think, in 1842 that a new oar, Fletcher Menzies, of University, arose, under whose training the Oxford style was changed and pace improved, with prospect of beating Cambridge, which had for several years been victor; and the '43 race at Henley between the two picked crews of Oxford University and the Cambridge Subscription Rooms was anxiously expected as a test. In the last week Menzies, the stroke, fell ill, and the 'Rooms' refused to allow a substitute. The contest seemed

at an end, when someone—Royds of Brasenose, it was said—proposed that the Oxford Seven should pull against the Cambridge Eight. The audacious gallantry of the idea took hold; George Hughes, of Oriel, brother to Tom Hughes, was moved from seven to stroke, and his place taken by the bow, Lowndes, of Christchurch."

Then comes a description of the race and of the subsequent rejoicings, not very orderly, of the winners and their friends. In an appendix, Mr. Tuckwell says that the Septem Contra Camum were [*ut supra*]. Mr. Tuckwell, whose book was published in 1900, adds that "one of the seven, John Cox, of Trinity, who pulled six, is still alive." The boat itself was long preserved, and from such of its timbers as remained sound in 1867 a chair was made for the use of the President of the Boat Club, and was placed on the University barge. B. B.

The details of the celebrated seven-oar race are given by Tom Hughes in his 'Memoir of a Brother' (pp. 68-71, 5th ed., 1873). The event took place in 1843, and the opposing eight were a crew from a club styled "The Cambridge Rooms," a London body composed of oarsmen who had left, and of the best oars still at, the University.

George Hughes stroked the seven-oared (Oxford) boat, and, writing an account of the race, says:—

"Anyone who cares about it will find the names of the Rooms' crew at p. 100 of Mr. MacMichael's book, and by consulting the index will be able to form a judgment as to the quality of our opponents. We had a very great respect for them. I never attempted to exaggerate the importance of the 'seven-oars' race,' and certainly never claimed to have beaten a Cambridge University crew on that occasion."

It would seem from the above that if B. can now trace "Mr. MacMichael's book" he will obtain the information he is seeking.

H. Maxwell Prideaux.

[C. F. R. B., Col. Fynmore, and Mr. A. G. Kealy thanked for replies.]

Binnestead in Essex (12 S. ii. 391).—The parish referred to is Steeple Bumpstead in Essex, where the Bendishes settled in 1432, and continued in occupation of Bower Hall until the death of Sir Henry Bendish in 1717. Bower Hall is figured in the second volume of the 'History of Essex,' by a "Gentleman," wherein an account is given of the monuments of various members of the family, with the inscriptions on the monuments, which are still in the church, and also "some anecdotes respecting the Bendish family." Pedigrees of the Bendish family will be found in 'The Visitations of Essex,' published by the Harleian Society, vol. i. pp. 316 and 346. The sister referred to was Sarah, who married John Pike of Baythorn House in Birdbrook, an adjoining parish.

Stephen J. Barns.

Frating, Woodside Road, Woodford Wells.

See Fuller's 'Worthies' (ed. 1811), vol. i. p. 361, 'Essex,' 'Observations': "Thomas Bendysh, Ar.—Bomsted in this County was, and is, the habitation of his Family."

Bower Hall is in the parish of Steeple Bumpstead, in the hundred of Hinckford, Essex, about three miles south of the Suffolk town of Haverhill.

One would like to think that this place gave its name to the family of that most delightful of curates and good fellows, the Rev. John Bumpstead.

Edward Bensly.

This is no doubt a misprint for "Bumestead," or, as it is now usually called, Steeple-Bumpstead (formerly Bumsted-ad-Turrim), in which parish the manor of Bowers Hall lies. See Morant's 'Essex,' vol. ii. p. 348, and for the Pyke family, *ib.*, pp. 345 and 401. Canon Thomas Whitehead, rector for many years of the neighbouring parish of Birdbrook, left a small sum for the poor of Bumsted-ad-Turrim in 1548. If F. comes across any particulars as to him not already in print, I shall be much obliged if he will let me know. He (Canon Whitehead) at one time held land at Bumsted. Benjamin Whitehead.

Temple.

Undoubtedly a printer's error. Bower Hall, the old seat of the Bendysh family, was situated close to the village of Steeple Bumpstead, also known in former times as Bumpstead-ad-Turrim, and sometimes written simply Bumpstead. Pike is an Essex family name, and Pile is probably a misprint.

E. Haviland Hillman, F.S.G.

4 Somers Place, Hyde Park, W.

Binnestead=Bumpsted, known *circa* 1768 as Bumpsted-Steple, now as Steeple Bumpstead. It lies three miles south of Haverhill. Bowers Hall lies therein, and was, according to Morant, the county historian, "undoubtedly so named from some noted Bower, or arbour thereto belonging. This Manor is ancient, or at least the house was so, for it went by that name in the year 1323." The Hall seems to have become vested in the Bendish family in 1432, when the next heir to Robert Cooke, the owner and Rector of Little Shelford, released all claim in and

to the same to Thomas Bendish; this family "enjoyed it for many generations, making it their seat and residence. It has, or had, a Park round it, and stands a little way south from the Church."

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

This place is certainly Steeple Bumpstead' near the northern boundary of the county' with memories of the Bendish family and their seat at Bower Hall.

EDWARD SMITH.

[A. E. S. thanked for reply.]

BATH FORUM (12 S. ii. 429).—Forum is derived by a scribal error from the contracted form of *forinseca*, or foreign. The word was always contracted to *fo*§ in documents (§ being intended to represent in type the peculiar *r* with a crossed tail which generally stood for *-rum*, but occasionally represented other *r*- terminations), and the reader, whose knowledge of Latin was often superficial, extended it as forum, on the analogy of such words as *bono*§ (*bonorum*). A similar process has given the word Sarum for Saresberia. Bath Foreign is the hundred outside the city jurisdiction. A. E. S.

FOREIGN GRAVES OF BRITISH AUTHORS, &c.: CHURCHILL AND CAMPBELL (12 S. ii. 172, 254, 292, 395).—It is stated that Charles Churchill's friends placed a stone over his grave in the churchyard of St. Martin's, Dover, containing the line:—

Life to the last enjoyed, here Churchill lies.

It will be recalled that Hogarth made use of this line as an epitaph for his dog Pompey, buried at Chiswick.

Does any memorial to Churchill now exist at Dover?

With respect to the Boulogne memorial to Thomas Campbell, see 9 S. iv. 304.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Thomas Lovell Beddoes died at Bâle, Jan. 26, 1849, and was buried in the cemetery of the hospital there.

SUSANNA CORNER.

Lenton Hall, Nottingham.

Philip Thicknesse was buried at Boulogne, where he died 1792. See 9 S. ii. 341.

R. J. FYNMORE.

A LOST POEM BY KIPLING (12 S. ii. 409, 475).—In *The Century* for January, 1909, is a full account of the circumstances relating to the lost poem.

W. Arthur Young's 'A Dictionary of the Characters and Scenes in the Stories and Poems of R. Kipling, 1886-1911' (Routledge, n.d., but without doubt 1911), says the verses were published in *The Daily Telegraph* of Jan. 1, 1909. These were quoted, according to that newspaper, by Prof. F. Jackson Turner in an essay on 'The Influence of the Frontier on History,' and they go on to give the same account of reference to Kipling as given in *The Century*.

THOMAS JESSON.

31 Parkside, Cambridge.

AUTHORS WANTED (12 S. ii. 348).—1. The text of the quotation asked for by Tertium Q., with other entertaining matter, is to be found in Lecture I. Book II. of 'The Pleader's Guide,' which appears as an Appendix to my copy of 'The Comic Blackstone.' JOHN E. NORCROSS.

Brooklyn, U.S.

OFFICERS' "BATMEN" (12 S. ii. 409).—In J. H. Stocqueler's 'Military Encyclopædia,' 1853, I find:

"Bat, a pack saddle; Bat-horse, a baggage horse, which bears the *bât* or pack; Bat-man, a servant in charge of the bat-horses. At present it usually means a soldier from the ranks allowed to act as servant to an officer."

The Rev. H. Percy Smith in his 'Glossary of Terms and Phrases,' 1883, gives:—

"Bat-man [Fr. bât, *pack-saddle*, L. bastum.] Soldier-servant of a non-commissioned officer; also one who attends an officer's horse, or the bat-horses provided with pack-saddles for carrying the tents and light luggage of the troops."

"Bastum" for *Clitellæ* is among the Greek-Latin, Barbarous, &c., words in the second volume of Bailey's 'Facciolati's Lexicon.'

Napoléon Landais in his 'Grand Dictionnaire,' 14th edition, 1862, derives the French *Bât* from the Greek βάκτρον, which he interprets as a staff with which one carries burdens. The meaning which he gives to *bât* is a sort of wooden saddle which is placed on asses, mules, and horses, for the fitting of the panniers on it.

I doubt the derivation from βάκτρον, although I remember the staff, which used to be carried by pedlars, a hook at one end and a flattened part to lie on the shoulder.

In Italian and Spanish *basto* means a "pack-saddle," and *bastone* and *baston* respectively a "staff" or "stick."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"Bâtman," pronounced "borman," is the name in our army for an officer's servant provided from the ranks; one for valeting and a second for the stable in cavalry. A *bât* animal carries your equipment.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

The King of Italy's Descent from Charles I. (12 S. ii. 267, 358).—Through the kindness of Mr. A. Francis Steuart I have now been supplied with the missing links in the pedigree. I accordingly subjoin the completed table showing the descent, which may perhaps interest some readers of 'N. & Q.' :—

Table showing the Descent of the King of Italy from Charles I. of England.

Charles I. of England = Henrietta Maria, d. of Henry IV. of France.

Henrietta of England = Philip, Duke of Orleans.

Anna Maria = Victor Amadeus II., Duke of Savoy and King of Sardinia.

Mary Adelaide = Louis, Duke of Burgundy, Grandson of Louis XIV.

Louis XV. of France = Marie Leszczynska.

Marie Louise = Philip, Duke of Parma.

Ferdinand, Duke of Parma = Amelia, d. of Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria.

Caroline of Parma = Maximilian, son of Fredk. Christian, King of Saxony.

John, King of Saxony = Amalia, d. of Maximilian I., King of Bavaria.

Elizabeth = Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa, brother of Victor Emmanuel II., King of Italy.

Margherita = Humbert I., King of Italy.

Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy.

T. F. D.

Americanisms (12 S. ii. 287, 334, 414).—It seems odd that any one acquainted with English literature should have been first reconciled to the term "autumn" by a writer of these latter days. Shakespeare's "childing autumn" ('Midsummer Night's Dream,' II. i. 112) is a standard proverbial phrase, and there are two or three more in other plays that readily recur to the memory. Then Milton's "autumnal leaves that strew the brooks," &c., furnishes an illustrative reference that must have been used by countless writers and speakers. The opening line of Thomson's 'Autumn' :—

Crowned with the sickle and the wheaten sheaf,

is only one of many finely pictorial touches with which the poet enriches his stimulating theme, and the poem with its due place as an integral member of 'The Seasons' has been before the public for nearly two hundred years. Were it but for these three great poets alone, the name associated with the third division of the year should have been long familiar, but, as has been already said, it receives due recognition from many others.

As to "the Fall," it is in use in provincial Scotland at the present day in the characteristically contracted form "the fa' o' the year." Along with "the back end" it has held its place from early days to the present time. Thomas Smibert (1810-54) very effectively uses "the fa' o' the year" as refrain in his touching poem, 'The Widow's Lament,' which consists of eight melodious stanzas, of which this is the first :—

Afore the Lammas tide
Had dun'd the birken tree
In a' our water-side
Nae wife was bless'd like me.
A kind gudeman, and twa
Sweet bairns were 'round me here,
But they're a' ta'en awa
Sin' the fa' o' the year.

Thomas Bayne.

When a word or a phrase is found in an American book or paper at an earlier date than that of any known English example of the same sense, this is presumptive evidence of its being an Americanism. But the converse, namely, that an earlier English use proves the word or phrase not to be an Americanism, will not hold. The reason is, that many expressions which are obsolete in England, or which survive only in village dialects, are very much alive in the U.S., and, it may be added, in Canada also, for the Canadians within the last thirty years have learned to "talk American."

By the way, I cannot agree with Mr. Dibdin (p. 414) that "English of the most anæmic kind is current" in the metropolis, but let that pass.

Sir John Harrington, who died 1613, wrote thus :—

There [in England] we complaine of one reare rosted chicke;
Heere [in Ireland] viler meat, worse cookt, ne're makes me sicke. 'Epigrams,' IV. 6 (1618).

Moufet and Bennet, 1655, write of "a rare Egg"; and Dryden in 1717 gives us :—

New-laid eggs, which Baucis' busy care
Turned by a gentle fire, and roasted rare.

No English poet within living memory would have written, as Lowell did in his 'Indian-Summer Reverie' :—

Another change subdues them in the Fall,
But saddens not; they still show merrier tints,
Though sober russet seems to cover all.

As to this word "fall," see 7 S. xi. 228, 395. The full phrase is "the fall of the

'leaf." Ascham uses it, 1543, in 'Toxophilus.' Dekker, in 'The Wonderfull Yeare,' Bk. IV., tells us that Queen Elizabeth "came in the fall of the leafe, and went away in the Spring" (1603). Robert Armin, 1609, 'Two Maids,' Sig. D., has: "'Tis the time of yeare, the fall of leafe, Sir." So Webster in 'The Devil's Law-Case,' 1623: "With me, 'tis Fall o' th' Leafe."

Perhaps I may add that I expect shortly to be in the United States, and hope to confer with possible benefactors who may enable me to produce a third volume of 'An American Glossary.' If sufficiently encouraged, I am ready to recast the entire work. I am hopeful, though not sanguine.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

MR. PAGE says that "cricket" is in common use in Northamptonshire for a low, four-legged stool. The variant, a "crackie," or "crackie-stool," is in common use in the Lowlands of Scotland.

I have always understood the stool to be so called because it was a low, cosy seat used by housewives when having a friendly and confidential "crack," or *tête-a-tête* conversation. The name or derivation seems feasible.

ANDREW HOPE.

Exeter.

"PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT" (12 S. ii. 411).—As for the privileges of members generally MR. PRICE should consult Stephen's 'Blackstone,' vol. ii. pp. 340-45 of the 1880 edition; and Sir William Anson on 'Law and Custom of the Constitution,' vol. i. pp. 47 and 184. The privilege of franking letters was claimed by the House of Commons in 1660 in a bill for erecting and establishing a post office. The clause embodying this claim was struck out by the Peers, but with the proviso in the Act as passed for the free carriage of all letters to and from the King and the great officers of State and the single inland letters of the members of that present Parliament during that session only. The practice seems to have been tolerated until 1764, when it was legalized, each Peer and Member of Parliament being allowed to send free ten letters a day, not exceeding an ounce in weight, to any part of the United Kingdom, and to receive fifteen. The Act did not restrict the privilege to letters either written by or to a member, and it was easily abused, members receiving and sending letters for friends, since all that was necessary was the signature of the peer or member in the corner of the envelope. In 1837 the scandal had become so great that stricter regulations were enforced. On Jan. 10, 1840, parliamentary franking was abolished on the introduction of the uniform penny rate. See 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' 11th ed., under 'Franking.'

A. GWYTHER.

In 1429 the Commons were allowed to have freedom from arrest, though this right was not established by statute, and in 1433 they obtained definite recognition of the right to immunity from molestation for "members of either House coming to Parliament or Council by the King's command." Freedom from arrest and liberty of speech were asserted with varying success in the sixteenth and the early part of the seventeenth centuries.

Sir William Widdrington, 1st Baron Widdrington (1610-51) was sent to the Tower by the House of Commons for bringing in candles on June 8, 1641, without authority, but was released on the 14th.

A. R. BAYLEY.

An interesting chapter on this subject will be found in Macdonagh's 'Parliament: its Romance, its Comedy, its Pathos' (pp. 406, London, P. S. King, 1902, 8vo). On pp. 145-58 the author dates privileges back to Henry VIII. The legal aspect of such privileges is considered by Sir T. E. May in 'A Treatise upon the Law, Privileges, &c., of Parliament,' p. 44, *et seq.*; and the same subject is discussed by Dr. Rudolf Gneist in 'Student's History of the English Parliament,' 1887, at p. 240 *et seq.*

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

SUBSTITUTES FOR PILGRIMAGE (12 S. ii. 389).—Several illustrations of mediæval labyrinths still existing in French churches are to be found in Enlart's 'Manuel d'archéologie française,' vol. i. chap. vii. (Accessoires de l'architecture religieuse). In connexion with them he remarks:—

"Parmi les ornements significatifs des pavements d'églises, le labyrinthe mérite une mention spéciale. On appelle ainsi un motif de rosace circulaire ou de polygone rempli d'une seule ligne contournée d'une façon savante et symétrique. Avec quelque habileté et surtout beaucoup de patience, on peut suivre cette ligne de la circonférence au centre, et telle est sa longueur qu'il fallait parfois une heure pour en suivre à genoux tous les détours. Le jeu de patience qui consistait à le parcourir était un exercice de piété procurant des indulgences à défaut de pèlerinages lointains. Certains labyrinthes sont très petits, et il en est même qui sont appliqués sur un paroi verticale, comme à la cathédrale de Poitiers. C'est du doigt que ceux-là étaient destinés à être parcourus."

Langstone, Erdington. BENJ. WALKER.

The principle that two local pilgrimages were equivalent to one to a more distant shrine was well recognized in mediæval days. For example, two pilgrimages to St. David's, in Wales, equalled in merit one made to Rome. This popular belief was expressed in the saying "Roma semel quantum, dat bis Menevia tantum." Cf. Heath, 'Pilgrim Life in the Middle Ages,' pp. 39, 268. JAMIESON B. HURRY, M.D.

Westfield, Reading.

From 'The Franciscan Manual,' 9th edition (Dublin, James Duffy & Co., Ltd., n.d.), at pp. 424–7, it appears that the first Stations of the Cross were erected in Europe by the Franciscan Fathers of the Observance in the fourteenth century, when visits to the Holy Places became practically impossible :—

"The first Indulgences, for this devotion, were granted by Innocent XI., 6 Nov., 1686: these were renewed by Innocent XII., 24 Dec., 1692, but only for members of the three [Franciscan] Orders, and of the Cord of S. Francis. Benedict XIII., 13 March, 1726, extended this privilege to all the faithful who performed the Way of the Cross in the churches of the Friars Minor. Clement XII., 3 April, 1731, authorized the erection of the Stations in churches and oratories not belonging to the Franciscan Order, provided it were done by the Friars Minor, subject to the General of the Observance, to the exclusion of all others.....This was confirmed by Benedict XIV., 10 May, 1742."

"Now the faculty for erecting the Stations is ordinarily granted to Bishops for their Dioceses, and frequently to other Religious, or to secular priests where the Franciscans have no house."

"Those who perform the Way of the Cross can gain all the Indulgences accorded to a personal visit to the Holy Places at Jerusalem."

Further information concerning this devotion can be obtained from the pages cited above, and from 'The Catholic Encyclopædia.' JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

In Mr. A. B. Cook's 'Zeus,' vol. i. pp. 472-490, there is a full discussion of the origin and meaning of ecclesiastical and other mazes. He refers to their use for penitential purposes, and gives a number of references to other books and articles upon the subject. M. H. DODDS.

"FFOLIOTT" AND "FFRENCH" (12 S. ii. 429).—The *ff* is, as the editor points out, only the original form of the capital *f*. My fore-elders in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, who did not affect gentility, always used it in signing their names. But it is not "only in the case of names." In a fifteenth-century MS. now before me it is sometimes used in ordinary words, as *ffrumentum*, *ffrater*, *ffessum*, though more frequently in proper names. Like other capitals, it seems to be used on no definite principle. Thus in the same MS. the small *a* and the capital *E* are scarcely ever used as initial letters, and we have *Averia*, *Agni*, &c., and *ebor* (York), Joh. esby, &c., constantly. So we have *S'ci* and *S'ce*, or *s'ci* and *s'ce*, within a line or two of one another, so again *ffrumentum* and *frumentum*, &c.

J. T. F.

POE, MARGARET GORDON, "BETSY" BONAPARTE, AND "OLD MORTALITY" (12 S. ii. 367).—I am afraid your correspondent will have some difficulty in connecting the Bonaparte Patersons with the "Old Mortality" Patersons. Is he acquainted with the lengthy correspondence on the subject? See 4 S. vi. 70, 187, 207, 243, 290, 354; vii. 60, 264; 5 S. ii. 97; also Andrew Lang's Introduction to "Old Mortality" in the Border Edition of the Waverley Novels.

W. E. WILSON.

TOUCH WOOD (12 S. ii. 330, 418).—Compare 'Wisdom of Solomon,' xiv. 7: "For blessed is the wood whereby righteousness cometh." The Vulgate version is: "Benedictum est enim lignum per quod fit justitia." Here the allusion is obviously to Noah and the Ark. K. S.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE BURIAL-GROUND OF THE CHAPEL ROYAL, SAVOY (12 S. ii. 425).—Within the Chapel itself, not far from the altar, under an oblong slab, rest the remains of the Scotch poet, Gawin Douglas (1474-1522), who was living in the parish of St. Clement's at the time of his death.

N. W. HILL.

'SIR GAMMER VAUS' (12 S. ii. 410).—Under the name of Sir Gammer Vans, W. S. will find this in Halliwell's 'Nursery Rhymes,' and told by Joseph Jacobs in his inimitable manner in 'More English Fairy Tales,' with a note giving references to analogues.

YGREC.

VILLAGE POUNDS (12 S. i. 29, 79, 117, 193, 275, 416, 474; ii. 14, 77, 197, 319, 457).—At West Derby, the village stocks have been set in the site of the ancient pound, with this inscription :—

To Commemorate the Long and Happy Reign of Queen Victoria and the Coronation of King Edward VII.
this site of the ancient pound of the Dukes of Lancaster and others Lords of the Manor of West Derby
was enclosed and planted and the village Stocks set herein Easter 1904.

J. ARDAGH.

Notes on Books.

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.—(Vol. X., TI—Z) *V—Verificative.* By W. A. Craigie. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 5*s.* net.)

THE main historical interest of this new section of the 'N.E.D.' is romantic. The letter *V* itself carries a suggestion of romance. Its description and changes contain more of a story than other letters boast; it eludes exact definition, and its very symbol is uncertain. It represents not so much a true, independent sound as an utterance in which three sounds meet, now one and now another of the three predominating. In the English of the present day it is sufficiently stable, and as an initial letter belongs to words of other than Teutonic, principally of Latin, origin. Of these Latin words a great proportion have come to us not through direct borrowing from the classics, but by way of mediæval Latin and, still more largely, of mediæval French. Many of them have grown obsolete; and the obsolete words and uses in this section are both unusually numerous and unusually picturesque. In order to avoid tedious repetition we may also say that this section strikes us as particularly good in the wealth, appositeness, and intrinsic interest of the illustrative quotations.

One of the first words noted is "vac"—the familiar University abbreviation for "vacation," allowed the dignity of separate existence. It goes back to 1709. "Vacancy" is used by Johnson in *The Rambler*, of the mind, in a curiously good sense: "Nor was he able to disengage his attention, or mingle with vacancy and ease in any amusement." The deplorable use of "vacate" in the sense of "spend a vacation" is recorded from Chicago. "Vaccination" is one of the principal words of historical interest: a statement of the date of the introduction of vaccination might have been given, either in a quotation or in the definition. "Vacillant," found in 1521 and 1662, drops for two centuries and reappears in *Blackwood's Magazine*, 1901; "vacillation" goes back as far as c. 1400. Under "vacuity" we have an amusing dictum of Cobbett's: "A great fondness for music is a mark of....great vacuity of mind." That "nature abhors a vacuum" ("Naturall reason abhorreth *vacuum*") seems first to appear in English in Cranmer's 'Lord's Supper' (1550). "Vagabond," with its cognate words, makes a good series of articles; and "vagary," a favourite word of the late sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries, contains a good deal of entertaining matter. "Vague" we think somewhat over-divided. We observe that its first use in connexion with the Egyptian reckoning of time was found in Ussher, *a.* 1656. One or two modern writers seem to be trying it as a verb—not, perhaps, very happily. "Vail" as substantive, and yet more as verb, makes one of the best articles, and in its second use—the sense "to lower"—it may serve as a good example of the interesting obsolete words of which we have spoken. The well-known phrase "To take the name of God in vain" comes from a literal rendering of the Vulgate in Exod. xx. 7: *assumere ....in vanum*, and the first instance is from the 'Cursor Mundi.' The account of "vair," heraldic, is well selected; from the point of view of the fur, while Cotgrave's definition of it as "of Ermines powdered thicke with blue haires" is dismissed, the variety of the squirrel from which it is now thought to be derived is not identified, nor is the authority for its being grey illustrated—we think rather a regrettable omission. "Valance," which appears first in the fifteenth century, remains of obscure origin, the Dictionary inclining towards a connexion with O.F. *avaler*, to descend, which is taken as the source of "vail," v. 2. Among American words of the dignified order we have "valedictorian," recorded by Webster in 1847, and applied to the student in an American college who is appointed to deliver the valedictory oration on Commencement Day. It may not be commonly known that on Feb. 14 two saints—both Italian—of the name of Valentine are commemorated. The custom of a "Valentine" for the year seems, according to the quotations under this word, to go no further back than the mid-fifteenth century. The application of the word to God or to one of the saints is curious, and is found early (*c.* 1450, 'Godstow Register,' "O true valeyntyne is oure lord to me"). Curious, too, is its use, not merely for a folded paper inscribed with the name of the person to be drawn as a valentine, but in a Scots Act of Parliament: "To draw lottis and valentines 3eirlie at ilk parliament for thair places." Was Gray indeed the first to introduce Valhalla and the Valkyrie into English literature?

The numerous words derived ultimately or directly from the Latin *valere*—especially "valiant" and its cognates—have furnished occasion for many instructive columns which bear witness to the variety of works consulted by the compilers. We are rather sorry they did not allow *The Pall Mall's* attempt at using "valid" as a substantive opposed to "invalid" to perish in well-merited oblivion ("*Kuristen* and valids"). "Vallar," a finely suggestive military word, though not marked as obsolete, seems not to have been taken up by poets in search of fresh verbal aids to metaphor. The article on "value" affords a most instructive example of the popular development of the sense of a common abstract word. We should hardly have marked as obsolete the use illustrated in the quotation: "Men of learning have always had a proper value for the Greek language." "Theory of values" is a phrase which should have received notice. "Vampire" occurs first in an early eighteenth-century travel-book; in 1741, however, and, by Goldsmith, in 1760, we find it used in a manner which indicates that it was by then well established. Surely one of the quotations showing the modern use of the word should have been drawn from 'Dracula.' The first use of "vanish" illustrated is with "away" of rapid and mysterious disappearance; but, alas! 'The Hunting of the Snark' is not quoted. "Vanishing point" in perspective is quoted first from 1797. "Vanity Fair," after its invention by Bunyan, seems not to be found again till the beginning of the nineteenth century—J. Scott in 1816 being the first author to revive it. The words aphetic from "avant" form a very striking group; and so do those derived from *vapor* and from *varius*. "Variation" in its biological sense is somewhat inadequately illustrated.

"Vassal" and its cognate words—as need hardly be said—make one of the most important historical groups, and the quotations for such

forms as "vassalize" and "vassalate" bear renewed witness to the industry of the compilers. We confess ourselves surprised to find that "vast" goes back no further than to the last quarter of the sixteenth century. "Vat," originally a Southern variant of "fat," sb., is illustrated first from Mother Juliana—a passage about St. John in the boiling oil. "Vatican" and "Vaudeville," "vault," "vavasour," "Vauxhall"—we can but suggest by naming these the attractiveness of the articles concerned.

A word of great interest in which the Dictionary has scotched an old mistake is "veer" in the nautical sense of running out a sheet. This is not to be referred, as often heretofore, to the French *virer*, the origin of the second sense of the verb—"to turn, to change a course"—but to the M.Du. *vieren*, which is found in O.H.G. as *fieren*. "Vein" is a good piece of work; the same may be said of "vellum," "velocipede," and "velvet." Under "venal" is a curious expression from Prescott's 'Ferdinand and Isabella': "the venal sale of office." Under "venerable," 4b, we are given examples of the use of that word for "antique" or "ancient" without notice that this is slightly, when not entirely, ironic. "Veneration" as an ecclesiastical word has a quasi-technical sense which should have been noted. The definition of "ventricle," though better than the curious ineptitude to be found in Skeat's 'Etymological Dictionary'—"a part of the heart"—leaves something to be desired.

We have marked a large number of articles and quotations which we have not space to mention, but any reader who will run through some of the familiar words which fall alphabetically within the limits of this section may obtain some notion of the wealth here offered. Three thousand, two hundred and two words are recorded, illustrated by quotations numbering 15,684: the corresponding numbers for Johnson's Dictionary being 268 and 713.

Obituary.

WILLIAM HENRY PEET.

On Sunday, Dec. 3—as we noted with deep regret in our last issue—William Henry Peet, one of our oldest and most valued correspondents, passed away, peacefully, we are glad to learn, and without pain, though after a sadly prolonged illness. On Nov. 15, unable to come yet a last time to "the Row," he had sent his old friends and colleagues of the publishing house of Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. a letter of goodbye. His connexion with that firm went back to 1878, when he came to them from Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co., whose employment he entered in 1865 as a lad of 16. He was born in 1849 at Barnet, and was educated at the Brighton Grammar School. It is as Mr. Peet of Longmans that 'N. & Q.' knew him, and what is, perhaps, his principal contribution to literature first saw the light in our columns. This was 'The Bibliography of Publishing and Bookselling,' which ran through the first volume of the Tenth Series, and was afterwards embodied in Mr. F. A. Mumby's 'Romance of Bookselling.' The earliest article of his that we have traced in 'N. & Q.' appeared in April, 1890—a "Long Note" entitled 'Booksellers' Sales in the Eighteenth Century.'

What he had to say about publishers and booksellers, and about the technicalities connected with the handling of books, had the unmistakable quality and authority of one who is a master in his line of work. He had had charge of the publishing department of Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. before he passed on to Longmans, and with the latter firm his main work was that of head of the Advertisement Department. He was also, however, for many years one of their "Readers," sub-editor of *Longman's Magazine*, and editor of their periodical *Notes on Books*. Although what was peculiar to him was his knowledge of the history and the inner detail of the publishing of books during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, he had amassed, as many a querist in our columns has come to know, a great store of curious learning, and was no inconsiderable student of literature. What he possessed he gladly imparted; and by those who knew him personally to any extent, it is not so much the capable man of business or the accomplished judge of books that will be chiefly remembered, but rather the loyal and generous friend. A little brusque and abrupt in manner, he had the gift of inspiriting; and we have heard of the representative of a newspaper who, when he had a difficult day before him, generally called on Mr. Peet first—not in the hope of getting anything, but for the sake of the unfailing cheery word and kindly smile which would hearten him on his way. He had a fund of delightful conversation relative to the books and writers of the times just before our own; and, besides, was a lover, keen and well-informed, of gardens and plants.

Mr. Peet married in 1877 Miss Margaret Davies. Mrs. Peet and two children out of a family of five survive him. He had had his share both of ill-health and bereavement, and there is no doubt that his health was seriously impaired by grief for a sad loss in the present war.

We are glad to learn from Mr. Aleck Abrahams that our correspondent W. B. H. is in error in writing of Mr. W. Roberts as "the late" (*ante*, p. 477). Mr. Abrahams assures us that Mr. Roberts is very much alive, and that we may expect many more interesting monographs from his pen.

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Mr. M. L. R. Breslar.—Ταῦτα θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κεῖται occurs several times in Homer—twice, for instance, in 'Odyss.' i. (267, 400), and in 'Iliad' xvii. 514. For παθήματα μαθήματα see Herod. i. 207, and Æschyl. 'Agamemnon,' 470.

Fourteenth-Century Glass: Episcopal Ring (12 S. i. 267, 335, 375, 457; ii. 415).—Mr. John T. Page notes that an article on 'The Episcopal Ring' appeared in *The Church Times* of Nov. 21, 1902.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 52.

NOTES :—A Warwickshire Inventory of 1559, 501—The Royal Arms in Metre, 502—Peele's 'Authorship of 'Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany,' 503—Casanova in England, 505—'Cæsar's Revenge': Additional Note—"Donkey's Years" = Very Long Time—"Rosalie" = Bayonet—Popular Speech: "Relics," 506.

QUERIES :—Edward Alleyn of Dulwich College, 506—Legends on "Love Tokens"—Dean Turner's Commonplace Book—Pigeon-eating Wagers—Ardiss Family—Francis Timbrell—François, Duc de Guise—"Terebus y Tereodin"—Winton Family, 507—Sir William Trelawny, 6th Bart.—Samuel Wesley the Younger—Burry and Adamson Families—Wm. Hastings, 1777—Disraeli and Empire—Bushe: Spencer—Cleypole, Cromwell, and Price Families, 508—Edmund Wyndham, J.U.D.—Sir Hugh Cholmeley—'Kate of Aberdare'—Risk of entering New House—"Duityoners"—"Gray's Inn pieces"—Author Wanted—"Epheds"—"Skull Slyce" (a Fish), 509—Sister of the Conqueror: Budd—Dominican Order, 510.

REPLIES :—Papyrus and its Products, 510—English Army List, 512—Cotton's 'Compleat Gamester'—Sir T. A. Lumisden Strange, 514—Henry Fielding: Two Corrections—Eyes changed in Colour, 515—John Prine—J. T. Staton—Christopher Urswick—Tiller Bowe, Brandreth, &c., 516—John Prudde: "King's Glazier"—Portraits in Stained Glass—Hungary Hill, 517-St. Inan—Sir William Ogle—Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries—Irish (Volunteer) Corps—'Sir Gammer Vans'—Midsummer Fires, 518.

NOTES ON BOOKS :—'Pepys on the Restoration Stage'—Bibliographical Society of America: Papers—'The Burlington.'

Jottings from the December Catalogues.

Notes.

A WARWICKSHIRE INVENTORY OF 1559

Among the records belonging to Holy Trinity Church, Coventry, is a large book containing various documents pasted within its leaves by the late Thomas Sharp.

One of these is an inventory of the goods of one Thomas Castel, taken in 1559. The house was evidently that of a well-to-do citizen, containing a hall, two parlours, three chambers, a kitchen, and a buttery; and the inventory shows the sort of furniture people had in Shakespearian England.

Some of the kitchen utensils and household goods are rather difficult to identify. "Four battelments and the hangings, 3*s.*," refers probably to some crenellated cornice from which the tapestry hung; "four depporenchers brod beenge" is read by Mr. Oliver Baker of Stratford-on-Avon, to whom I am indebted for help in this inventory, as "four deep porringers being broad"; "four bell candlesticks" means four candlesticks of bell shape. "Yerde dishes" = earthenware dishes; "tornde" = turned with a lathe. A "lead" is a salting-trough; "trappes" are dishes or pans for baking. A "mays-fat" is a mash-vat used in brewing, and a "kemnel" or kimnel is a tub. A "cowl" is a water-pail, often carried by means of a cowl-stick. A "carpet" is a table-cover, though there is in the hall no mention of a table; indeed, one of the peculiarities of the inventory is the prominence given to the "parlour by the buttery door," where evidently meals were taken and not in the hall, as the mention of the table proves. The hall had degenerated into a washing place. The combination of settle and chest (see the first item) is common in Elizabethan furniture. The "spruce" coffer was also known as a Flanders chest; and the "medylyng" or "midylyng" (an *i* is written over the *e*) pan is presumably a pan of middle size. I am not quite sure of the meaning of "cuvers" in the chief bedchamber. The word may be derived from L. *cupa* = a cask, vat; but cannot refer to the coverings of wood and plaster which conducted the smoke from the mediæval fire. "Chafurn" = saucepan; "gaun" = gallon. "Dobnet" or "dabnet" is not in any of the dictionaries, and eludes inquiry. A "pair of cobberds" are cob-irons, or fire-dogs. A "crost shet" may refer to some peculiarity of the weaving of the sheet; "fylet" = ? felt.

INVENTORY OF GOODS, 1559.

Vestry MSS. A. I. f. 60.

Thys ys the Inuytory of Thomas Casteles goodes in Sent Myheles parysh, mayd in the yere of our Lorde God a thowsand fyve hvndrythe fyftye and ix in the xij day of Septerber.

The haull.

Item, a greyt cobber with a setles vpon yt. vjs. viijd.
Item, the hanggeyngs of the haull and a form. vs.
Item, a washyng bason and a hanggynge laver. iijs.
Item, a carpet .. .. xxd.

The parler at the buttrey dur.

Item, a greyt tornde cheyr .. .. xijd.
Item, a cobberd .. .. xvjd.
Item, a tabull and a form .. .. xd.
Item, the hanggynges aboue yt .. viijd.
Item, a carpet, vi cowshyns .. iijs. iiijd.

The leytell parler.

Item, a tabull, a benche, a form .. xijd.
Item, the hanggynges .. .. .. xvjd.

The chamber by the churcheard syed [churchyard side].

Item, a fether bed, a peyre of blankeytes, a coverynge .. .. xvs.
Item, ij cvvers, a cobberd, ij greyt sprus coffers and pelowes of fosteon [fustian] .. vijs. iiijd.
Item, a peyr of bedstydes and a form xijd.
Item, the tester and ij cortenes with the hanggeynges of dammaske werke .. .. xs.

The maydeyns chamber.

Item, a mattres, a bolster, a blanket of wyt rowgs [white rugs], a coverynge .. .. viijs.

The kechen chamber.

Item, iiij battelmentes and the hanggenges* iijs.

The buttrey.

Item, vj greyt platters, iij puter dysshys, iiij depporenchers brod beenge [deep porringers being broad], ij yerde dyssheys, iiij savssers, ij chavynge dysshys [chafing-dish], a layten [latten] bason iiij bel candell-steykes.

Item, a neyllfat [oil-vat], iij greyt lommes [vessels], ij sester a peas [sextary = 6 gallons]. iijs.

Item, ij smayll lomes, a cobberd .. xiiijd.

Item, ij puter potes .. .. .. ijs.

The kechen.

Item, a greyt leyd, ij hvndrythe and a half [2½ cwt.].

Item, ij leyddes in [? iij] trappes .. xxijs.

Item, a maysfat [mash-vat], a ur (?) kemnel under [smudge] yt, a trapys .. .. vs.

Item, a tornde cheyr .. .. .. vjd.

Item, ij greyt pones the wyght xviij li.

Item, ij ketteles and a medylyng pan vis. viijd.

Item, ij greyt pottes and a smayll pot of a gaun [gallon] and a halfe, a chafurn of a gaun, the wyght lx li.

Item, a posnet [a pot] and a dobnet, a skemmer, a mydlyng skemmer .. .. .. vjs.

Item, a greyt spyt, a small spyt, a peyr of cobberdes [cob-irons or fire-dogs], a fyer sholl, a payr of tonges, a greyt bronderd [gridiron] vjs.

Item, ij peyr of pot-okkeys [pot-hooks], ij peyr of chaynes, a dryppynge pan, a fryn pan, a marbull morter .. .. .. iijs. vjd.

Item, a cowll, a knedynge tob .. xijd.

For hys rayment.

Item, a mvster goun fvrd with fox thorerew xxvd.

Item, a fylet govn forde with blak lam xxs.

Item, a nold govne of brysto frys [Bristol frieze] forde with blake lame, iij kotes .. .. vjs.

Item, a crest cap and a wod [hood] to weyr upon his sholder. iiijs.

Item, a crost shet .. .. .. vs.

Item, a dyeper towell iiij elns.. .. ijs.

M. Dormer Harris.

* "Reserved for ij battelments over the alter, ijs." (Coppers' Company Accounts in Sharp, 'Antiq. of Coventry,' 31).

THE ROYAL ARMS: A METRICAL DESCRIPTION.

A metrical description of the arms of the English sovereigns from the Conquest onwards has been lately discovered in an old manuscript school-book of a lady who in the early forties of the last century attended a well-known Lancashire school kept by a family named Aston. One member of this family was Joseph Aston, who wrote the well-known 'Metrical Records of Manchester,' and who is also believed to have written that metrical aid to memorizing the dates of the kings of England commencing with the lines:—

William ten hundred and sixty-six
Himself on England's throne did fix.

It therefore seems very probable that this metrical description of the arms of England is from the pen of the same writer. So far as is known, it has never been published, but it is too good and too quaint to be entirely lost. A few extracts will give some idea of its interest.

Students of heraldry will remember that William I. is said to have assumed the "two golden lions, or leopards," of his Norman duchy. This is referred to in the opening verse as follows:—

The Norman Standard, and the Shield
That Norman William wore,
Two golden leopards on a field
Of Royal ruby bore.

Henry II. is considered to have added a third lion to the shield, the single golden lion passant gardant on red being also considered to be the armorial ensign of the province of Aquitaine acquired by Henry in right of his wife. This is described thus:—

When Second Henry came to reign,
The first Plantagenet,
The Golden Lions rose again
To flourish brighter yet,
For where the Royal Banners flew
In Eleanora's train
He charged, with Conquering William's two,
A third for Aquitaine.

* * *

The Royal Ensigns, always famed,
So passed from reign to reign
Until King Edward boldly claimed
The crown of Charlemagne,
And Shield and Ensign marshalled hence
With England quarterly
On *Azure* field of Gallant France
The Bourbon *fleur-de-lys*
When Agincourt triumphantly
Did England's lion crown
With laurels, &c.....
The Royal Banners waving o'er
Each new-made Knight displayed
The lily that the Bourbon bore
Remarshalled and arrayed.

The last two lines refer, of course, to the change in the first and fourth quarters of the shield from Azure, semée de lis or, to Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or.

On the succession of James I. of Scotland to the English throne the royal arms were altered to: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Grand quarters, quarterly France modern and England. Second grand quarter, Or, within a double tressure flory counterflory, a lion rampant gules for Scotland. Third grand quarter, Azure, a harp or, stringed argent.

for Ireland. This last-named change is referred to in the verses as follows :—

King James the First to England brought
The Arms her might had braved,
A bold ally as ever fought
Where freedom's banner waved,
And he did charge the Shield beside
With Erin's harp of fire.

* * *

Tho' silent now, tradition's words
Do tell how sweet it rung
When native bards attuned the chords,
And native minstrels sung.

The next change in the shield, namely, the charging by William III. of his paternal shield of Nassau, Azure, billetée, a lion rampant or, in pretence upon the royal shield, is thus referred to :—

When Nassau in the pomp of War
Rode proudly to Torbay,
And landing under freedom's star
Drove dastard James away,
The Royal Shield escutcheoned bore
The Dutchman's lion bold;
For He and Lady Mary wore
The people's Crown of gold.

The change in the shield made in the reign of Queen Anne, namely, England impaling Scotland in the 1st and 4th grand quarters, France modern in the 2nd, but retaining Ireland in the 3rd, is described thus :

When Anne's transcendent glories burst,
And held the world in awe,
She bore the Shield of James the First
Unburdened by Nassau,
And soon with Albion's ancient foe
A solemn contract sealed.

* * *

And when that bond the people hailed
With shouts from shore to shore,
The Scotch and English Arms impaled
The same Grand Quarters bore—

referring, of course, to the union of the two kingdoms of Ireland and Scotland.

When Royal George—the First so named—
Did England's Sceptre wield,
The Hanoverian ensign claimed
A fourth of Britain's Shield.

* * *

King George the Third for forty years
His Grandsire's arms displayed,
Till common cause the Irish peers
With England's Senate made.
Then vanished Gallia's *lys* forlorn
From Britain's flag, and hence
The King's Germanic Arms were borne
On 'scutcheon of pretence.

The last change of all is thus described :—

When time to Albion's sceptre bore
A young and lovely Queen,
On Albion's Standards now no more
Were foreign ensigns seen;
And where Victoria's banners wave
The Heralds charge alone
The symbols of those Kingdoms brave
Great Britain's name that own.

In the original copy each change of the arms is shown by a very carefully drawn escutcheon correctly blazoned in its proper tinctures, from which, and from other manuscript books containing instructions and exercises in heraldry which were found in this collection of papers, it can be inferred that the proprietors of the old Lancashire school held the same views on heraldry being a necessary branch of education as the charming Diana Vernon did when she said to Frank Osbaldistone : "What ! is it possible ? Not know the figures of heraldry ! Of what could your father be-thinking ? "

A. B.

PEELE'S AUTHORSHIP OF 'ALPHONSUS, EMPEROR OF GERMANY.'

(See *ante*, pp. 464, 484.)

Mr. H. C. Hart and Mr. J. M. Robertson are both of opinion that the hands of Greene and Peele are to be found at work together not only in 'Locrine,' but in the kindred tragedy of 'Selimus,' which appears to be of a later date and contains a number of identical lines; and certainly a comparison of their texts with the independent works of these dramatists seems to support this conclusion. With regard to 'Locrine' the internal indications of Peele's handiwork are so conspicuous that Prof. Schelling has been led to declare that his authorship "has long been accepted." As, however, it possesses many characteristics pointing almost equally strongly to Greene we are scarcely warranted in saying more than that the presence of Peele's hand in 'Locrine' has been established beyond reasonable doubt. At any rate, 'Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany,' is like all the rest of Peele's works in that we find in it a number of links connecting it with 'Locrine.' Considerations of space forbid notice of all these, but there is one too important to be overlooked, connected as it is not only with 'Locrine,' but with an acknowledged production of Peele's. Dyce long ago noticed that two lines in Act III. sc. ii. of 'Locrine' :—

To arms, my Lord, to honourable arms,
Take helm and targe in hand,

are paralleled in Peele's 'Farewell to Norris and Drake,' where (l. 50) we have :—

To arms, to arms, to honourable arms,

and (ll. 10, 11) :—

Change love for arms; girt to your blades, my boys,
Your rests and muskets take, *take helm and target*

It is something more than a mere coincidence that at the end of Act IV. of 'Alphonsus' we find Alexander exclaiming :—

To arms, great Duke of Saxony, to arms.
P. 267.

and at the beginning of the same act (first speech of the Bishop of Mentz) :—

Brother of Collen, no more churchman now,
Instead of mitre and a crosier staff,
Have you beta'en you to your *helm and targe ?*

The association of Peele's name with 'Selimus' may be held to receive further justification in the occurrence in this play and 'Alphonsus' of the same allusion—certainly not a stock allusion with the dramatists of the period—in a precisely similar situation. The first scene of 'Alphonsus' introduces us to the Emperor indulging in a "Machiavellian" soliloquy. To him enters the crafty Lorenzo, his confidant and secretary, who instructs him in certain maxims by which to regulate his conduct in his dealings with his enemies. The first maxim is :—

"A prince must be of the nature of the lion and the fox, but not the one without the other."

Upon this Alphonsus comments :—

The fox is subtle, but he wanteth *force ;*
The lion strong, but scorneth policy ;
I'll imitate Lysander in this point,
And where the lion's hide is thin and scant,
I'll firmly patch it with the fox's fell.
Let it suffice I can be both in one.

Lorenzo's second maxim is :—

"A Prince above all things must seem devout ; but there is nothing so dangerous to his state, as to regard his promise or his oath."

And the comment of Alphonsus :—

Tush, fear not me, my promises are sound,
But he that trusts them shall be sure to fail.

Compare this with 'Selimus.' Selimus, in a soliloquy, reveals his bloodthirsty designs for compassing the crown. To him enters "Abraham, the Jew" (a poisoner like Lorenzo), who undertakes to dispatch Bajazet. On his departure, Selimus, continuing his meditation, observes :—

....nothing is more doubtful to a prince
Than to be scrupulous and religious.
I like Lysander's counsel passing well ;
" If that I cannot speed with lion's force,
To clothe my complots in a fox's skin."
. . . . . .
And one of these shall still maintain my cause,
Or fox's skin, or lion's rending paws.
'The Tragical Reign of Selimus.'
("Temple Dramatists" ed. ll. 1731–5, 1742–3.)

This repetition is of so significant a kind that it can only be explained either on the supposition that one of these plays is indebted to the other or that Peele was concerned in both.

'Titus Andronicus' and the three parts of 'Henry VI.' also display many affinities with 'Alphonsus,' but as my object is merely to show that 'Alphonsus' is Peele's it will be well in this concluding portion of my paper strictly to confine myself to those works which are universally acknowledged to be his.

I have already shown that the peculiarities of vocabulary and phrasing of the author of this play are such as we find elsewhere in Peele's dramas. The same may be said of its versification, which is indistinguishable from that of 'Edward I.' and 'The Battle of Alcazar.' To illustrate the fundamental resemblance of 'Alphonsus' to these plays both in its diction and the movement of its verse, I cannot do better than to place the following extracts from speeches in 'Alphonsus' side by side with speeches delivered in similar circumstances by characters in 'The Battle of Alcazar' and 'Edward I.'

The Bishop of Collen urges the Duke of Saxony to make war upon Alphonsus :—

Stir now or never, let the Spanish tyrant
That hath dishonour'd us, murder'd our friends,
And stain'd this seat with blood of innocents,
At last be chastis'd with the Saxon sword.
'Alphonsus,' Act I. p. 206.

Muly Mahomet urges King Sebastian to make war upon Abdelmec, King of Morocco :

Now, now or never, bravely execute
Your resolution sound and honourable,
And end this war together with his life
That doth usurp the crown with tyranny.
'The Battle of Alcazar,' IV. ii. 57–60.

Alphonsus expresses his grief at the death of the Bishop of Mentz :—

Come, princes, let us bear the body hence ;
I'll spend a million to embalm the same.
Let all the bells within the empire ring,
Let mass be said in every church and chapel,
And that I may perform my latest vow,
I will procure so much by gold or friends,
That my sweet Mentz shall be canonized
And numbered in the bead-roll of the saints.
. . . . . .
I'll build a church in honour of thy name
Within the ancient famous city Mentz
Fairer than any one in Germany,
There shalt thou be interred with kingly pomp,
Over thy tomb shall hang a sacred lamp,
Which till the day of doom shall ever burn, &c.
'Alphonsus,' Act IV. p. 260.

Edward I. laments the death of Queen Elinor and Joan of Acon :—

You peers of England, see in royal pomp
These breathless bodies be entombèd straight,
With tirèd colours cover'd all with black.
Let Spanish steeds, as swift as fleeting wind,

Convey these princes to their funeral:
Before them let a hundred mourners ride.
In every time of their enforced abode,
Rear up a cross in token of their worth,
Whereon fair Elinor's picture shall be placed.
Arrived at London near our palace-bounds,
Inter my lovely Elinor, late deceased;
And in remembrance of her royalty,
Erect a rich and stately carvèd cross,
Whereon her stature shall with glory shine.
'Edward I.,' xxv. 234–47.

With Mr. Robertson's suggestion that 'Alphonsus'—the English portion of the text—shows traces of other hands than Peele's, I do not agree. There are doubtless one or two words and phrases somewhat suggestive of Greene or Marlowe, but then Peele was an imitative writer. Mr. Robertson says that the opening scene of the play can hardly be Peele's. It is, on the contrary, this very scene that most plainly bears his stamp. In the Emperor's first speech there is a passage, referring to Lorenzo:—

....I, not muffled in simplicity,
. . . . . .

Haste to the augur of my happiness,
To *lay the ground* of my ensuing wars.
He learns his wisdom, *not by flight of birds,*
By prying into sacrificèd beasts,
By hares that cross the way, by howling wolves,
By gazing on the starry element,
Or vain imaginary calculations;
But from a settled wisdom in itself
Which teacheth to be void of passion,

for which a parallel of the most striking kind is to be found in sc. xv. of 'David and Bethsabe':—

Thou power
That now art framing of the future world,
Know'st all to come, not by the course of heaven,
By frail conjectures of inferior signs,
By monstrous floods, *by flights and flocks of birds,*
By bowels of a sacrificèd beast
Or by the figures of some hidden art;
But by a true and natural presage,
Laying the ground and perfect architect
Of all our actions now before thine eyes.

With this evidence before us it is scarcely necessary to note one of Peele's characteristically repetitive lines in the next long speech of Alphonsus:—

They ward, they watch, they cast and they conspire. P. 202.

with which we may compare 'Edward I.,' v. 3:—

They fear, they fly, they faint, they fight in vain,

or the following lines from the same speech:—

Thou knowest how all things stand as well as we,
Who are our enemies, and who our friends,
Who must be threaten'd, and who dallyed with,
Who won by words, and who by force of arms, &c.
P. 202.

which should be compared with another passage from the scene of 'David and Bethsabe' from which I have just quoted:—

It would content me, father, first to learn
How the Eternal framed the firmament;
Which bodies lend their influence by fire,
And which are fill'd with hoary winter's ice;
What sign is rainy, and what star is fair, &c.
xv. ll. 74–8.

The more closely one examines the play the more palpable do the marks of Peele's hand become, and they are nowhere more evident than in this first scene.

The German dialogue, however, of which there is a considerable quantity, presents a real difficulty. One of the characters (the Princess Hedewick, daughter of the Duke of Saxony) is made to speak German throughout. There are also many passages that reveal an intimate knowledge of the domestic life and political institutions of Germany. Nowhere else does Peele display the slightest acquaintance with the German language or German customs. The play was revived on May 5, 1636, at the Blackfriars "for the Queen and Prince Elector." Doubtless, as Mr. Fleay conjectures, it was selected for performance on account of the Teutonic part in it. One is tempted to suggest that some person conversant with the German language may have been commissioned to revise the play for the express purpose of this revival. Perhaps some one familiar with the older German literature may be able to say whether the German portion of the text was written in 1636 or forty or fifty years earlier. If it is contemporaneous with the remainder of the text it would seem difficult to escape the conclusion that a German writer, or some Englishman who had lived in Germany, assisted Peele in the composition of the play.

H. Dugdale Sykes.

Enfield.

Casanova in England. (See 10 S. viii. 443, 491; ix. 116; xi. 437; 11 S. ii. 386; iii. 242; iv. 382, 461; v. 123, 484; 12 S. i. 121, 185, 285, 467.) — Casanova mentions "une cantatrice au théâtre de Haymarket" named Calori, and describes how she and Giardini, the director of the Opera-House, managed to prevail upon the importunate husband from whom she was separated to betake himself to the Continent (Garnier, vi. 478-80). It is often difficult to identify the performers at the King's Theatre in the Haymarket. Contemporary newspapers did not advertise the cast, as in the case of Drury Lane and Covent Garden. Genest's 'Account' of the

stage gives no particulars. There appears to be no collection of playbills of the Opera. In this particular instance, however, the Appendix to the 'Reminiscences of Michael Kelly' (vol. ii. 394) supplies the deficiency, from which we learn that in the season of 1760 "Signora Angiola Calori" was "second woman," and performed "the serious parts in the burlettas." No further information about her is given, but there seems no reason to doubt that she continued to perform at the Opera-House until Casanova's visit to England in June, 1763. The King's Theatre or Opera-House (Vanburgh's theatre), of course, occupied the site of the present Carlton Hotel and His Majesty's Theatre. HORACE BLEACKLEY.

'THE TRAGEDY OF CÆSAR'S REVENGE': ADDITIONAL NOTE. (See *ante*, pp. 305, 325.)—My notes on this play have brought me a kind letter from DR. HENRY BRADLEY. I venture to send you his valuable criticisms on some of the points I raised :—

l. 24.—"Haught" seems hardly possible: a compound appears to be required. I do not know whether "high-rang'd" would do.

ll. 150-51.—The emendation seems to yield no very good sense. I incline to think the text can stand.

[l. 1462.—This note should be deleted.]

l. 1586.—"Fiendish" seems to have been a very rare word, and I am not sure that it would be quite in place here. Perhaps the text is right —"finish" in the sense "carry to the end."

l. 1971.—Can "Mirapont" represent some form of "Negropont" (=Euripus)? [This suggestion had also occurred to me.]

l. 2121.—I do not think "mound" had the required sense so early. Perhaps the text will stand. I have an impression that "woundes" in the sense of Lat. *cædes* could be paralleled.

l. 2199.—"Ærastus" = "Adrastus." [A bad slip on my part.]

l. 2375.—The emendation is not necessary, though "soyld" is equally possible with "foyld."

Sheffield. G. C. MOORE SMITH.

"DONKEY'S YEARS"=A VERY LONG TIME.—This piece of punning slang, the allusion in which is obvious, has come recently and rapidly into London use, possibly through the original medium of a "gag" in some popular musical farce. I do not find it in either Camden Hotten's 'Slang Dictionary' or Farmer and Henley's 'Dictionary of Slang,' though the latter has "Donkey's-ears" in an altogether different sense; while it is of sufficiently twentieth-century use not to be included in Ware's 'Passing English of the Victorian Era.'

A. F. R.

"ROSALIE" = BAYONET.—Somewhere have I seen in print the assertion that French soldiers speak of a bayonet as "Rosalie," because St. Rosalie is the patron of Bayonne, the place from which the weapon derives its dictionary name. Elsewhere it was asserted that "Rosalie" came of the ruddy hue acquired by the spike in doing its work; and this theory is encouraged by Th. Botrel's song 'A la gloire de la terrible baïonnette française,' of which I quote two verses :—

Toute blanche elle est partie,
Mais, à la fin d' la partie,
Verse à boire!
Elle est couleur vermillon,
Buvons donc!

Si vermeille et si rosée
Que nous l'avons baptisée,
Verse à boire!
"Rosalie" à l'unisson
Buvons donc!

I get this from 'Les Chansons de la Guerre,' p. 48 (Librairie Militaire Berger-Levrault).

ST. SWITHIN.

POPULAR SPEECH: "RELICS."—The young wife of a soldier, describing humorously the proceedings in the payment of her allowance, said to me the other day :—

"I am always having to show my marriage certificate, and they do all sorts of things with it —stick pins in it, and stick it on to other papers, and fold it: in fact, it is now all in *relics*."

J. H. H.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

EDWARD ALLEYN, FOUNDER OF DULWICH COLLEGE.—In Walford's 'Old and New London,' vi. 296 (ed. c. 1884), this famous actor and friend of Shakespeare is described as having been Lord Mayor of London. No date is given, and the statement is apparently a mistake. The name does not occur in the published list of Lord Mayors at or about his date, nor is there any mention in the 'D.N.B.' of Alleyn's ever having held any high office in the Corporation of London, as might have been expected if the statement were correct. And yet, curiously enough, the name of Edward Allen is found as one of the Sheriffs of London in 1620, just six years before the actor's death. Ben Jonson and others of his contemporaries frequently spelt Alleyn as Allen in his lifetime, and that spelling is now firmly established as correct

at Dulwich College. It would be interesting to know whether the actor and the Sheriff were one and the same person, and how, if that was so, the fact of his having held that office comes to have been omitted by his biographers. Perhaps somebody would kindly explain this and put it beyond doubt whether the above-mentioned Mr. Sheriff Edward Allen really was the actor or not.

ALAN STEWART.

LEGENDS ON "LOVE TOKENS."—1. Is it possible to complete the following legend, which appears on an "engraved coin" or "love token" of 1778 ?—"My Love shee ...." [unfinished]. There is nothing to help it in the type, which merely represents a man and a woman holding hands, the latter handing the former a goblet.

2. On many of these pieces occur variants of a legend beginning: "When this you see, remember me." Are these opening words taken from any known source ? Examples:

(*a*) "When this you see, remember me, Though many miles we distant be." (1798.)

(*b*) "When this you see, remember me, when I am dead and rotten. Take up this heart and think of me, when I am quite forgotten." (With the type of a heart inscribed with initials. 1840.)

(*c*) "When this you see, remember me, and keep me in your mind. Let all the world say what they will, speak of me as you find." (18th century.)

The opening words were probably used on valentines and on posy rings, but I have not met with an instance of the latter.

F. P. B.

WILLIAM TURNER'S COMMONPLACE BOOK.—In an undated catalogue of books for sale by Thomas Kerslake of Bristol belonging, I believe, to 1856, Lot 4877 is the Commonplace Book of William Turner, Dean of Wells, "Father of English Botany," who died in 15—. It is described as a thick quarto in old stamped calf, with green edges, and a long account of its contents is given, from which it is obviously of supreme interest to the biographer. Can any reader say anything as to its present whereabouts ?

G. S. BOULGER.

12 Lancaster Park, Richmond, Surrey.

PIGEON-EATING WAGERS.—In 'La Tulipe Noire,' by Dumas, Gryphus the gaoler says to Cornelius:—

"Un homme si robuste qu'il soit ne saurait manger un pigeon tous les jours. Il y a eu des paris de taits, et les parieurs ont renoncé."

I remember reading in the paper some years ago of a man who was eating a pigeon every day for a wager, and wondering at the time what was the great difficulty in performing this gastronomic feat. No one has been able to tell me. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me details of such wagers ? On how many consecutive days did a pigeon have to be eaten, and was the wager ever won ?

G. A. ANDERSON.

ARDISS FAMILY.—Information would be welcomed on old branches of the Ardiss family. Please reply direct to Mr. R. W. Walsh, 3 Grove Gardens, Spring Grove, Isleworth, London, S.W.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

Dublin.

FRANCIS TIMBRELL.—Who was Francis Timbrell, author of an engraved oblong book, 'The Divine Musick Scholars Guide,' *circa* 1715-23 ? The British Museum has a copy. It is mentioned in S. S. Stratton's 'Musical Biography' (1897), but not a word about the author. One plate is signed "M. D. Derby," but the name Timbrell is not a Derbyshire name. I have references to it in Gloucestershire.

A. H. MANN.

FRANÇOIS, DUC DE GUISE.—Was the Duc de Guise wounded (aged 26) at the siege of Boulogne in 1545, as many state; or, as Balzac states, at the siege of Calais in 1558 ?

N. C. D.

"TEREBUS Y TEREODIN."—In the Border songs sung at Hawick the refrain of one specially used in June is:—

Terebus y Tereodin,
Sons of heroes slain at Flodden, &c.

The mysterious words are locally believed to be very much older than the rest, possibly Norse, having reference to Thor and Odin; but an expert says they are absolutely unlike any personal names known to him; they could have nothing to do, he thinks, with Thor and Woden, though the latter has a faint resemblance to the genitive of these names. Can any correspondent throw light on them ?

ALFRED WELBY.

[See 6 S. ii. 446, 495; iii. 58.]

WINTON FAMILY.—I made some reply, in your issue of Nov. 18 (*ante*, p. 416), to an inquiry by S. T. (*ante*, p. 266), but I omitted to mention that the descendants of Capt. James Winton believe that his grandfather (*i.e.*, the father of Philip Winton, who was born in Herefordshire about 1750) was named Seton, and changed his name to Winton for political reasons. Or, perhaps, he may have married one of the Herefordshire Wintons, and his son Philip may have taken his mother's maiden name.

There is a romantic tradition in the family in connexion with this alleged change of name, but I have not been able as yet to find any contemporary reference to or confirmation of the story that has been handed down, which is my chief reason for again opening this subject.

If any of your contributors or readers have noted any mention of a Philip Winton (living 1750-88), I shall be greatly obliged for the reference. R. G. F. Uniacke.

Services Club, W.

Sir William Trelawny, 6th Bart.—When did he enter the Navy, and to what rank in the service did he attain? He is said to have married, in or before 1756, his cousin Lætitia, daughter of Sir Harry Trelawny, 5th Bart. When and where was the marriage solemnized? Neither the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' (lvii. 175) nor G. E. C.'s 'Baronetage' (ii. 45) gives the desired information. G. F. R. B.

Samuel Wesley the Younger.—The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' lx. 318, states that he married "a daughter of John Berry (d. 1730), Vicar of Watton, Norfolk." I should be glad to learn her Christian name, and the date and place of her marriage.

G. F. R. B.

Burry and Adamson Families.—Col. Thomas Burry of Leighsbrook, co. Meath, had a daughter Emily; married Rev. Arthur Smyth-Adamson as his second wife. He was Rector of Grange Gorman parish, Dublin, in 1839. I should be glad to have the dates and particulars of birth, marriage, and death of the above. To which family did Col. Thomas Burry belong, and what was the maiden name of his mother?

E. C. Finlay.

1279 Pine Street, San Francisco.

William Hastings, 1777.—In *The Folkestone Herald* of Sept. 30, 1902, there is a list of officials, &c., of the town for 1777, in which occurs the name of William Hastings, chief gunner at the Battery, at 2*s.* per day, and 5*l.* per annum for coals. A plan of the Bayle, in the Manor Office of Folkestone, dated 1782, mentions Hastings as gunner at the Bayle Fort.

The Kentish Gazette, April 6 to April 9, 1790, has the following:—

"A few days since died at the Countess Dowager of Huntingdon's, Lord George Hastings, only son of Mr. Hastings, of Folkstone, to whom the title of Earl of Huntingdon has lately devolved. The Countess Dowager, wishing to improve the education of Lord George, had requested he might be placed under her immediate inspection, when he was most unfortunately taken with the smallpox, which proved fatal."

In 'The Universal British Directory,' 1792, William Hastings is described as "Esq.," Chief Gunner of the Castle; and in 'The Kentish Companion' for 1799 as "W. Hastings, Chief Gunner, Folkestone." Lieut. Benson Earle Hill in his 'Recollections of an Artillery Officer' relates how on visiting the Folkestone Battery in the course of his duties he had an interview with the "master-gunner," who was a claimant to a peerage, and although his name is not given, he evidently refers to the same man. The lieutenant does not give the date, but he entered the service Aug. 1, 1810, and retired about a dozen years later. I am anxious to know when Hastings died, and where he was buried; also where his son George, who died 1790, was buried.

R. J. Fynmore.

Sandgate.

Disraeli and Empire.—A writer in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1879, states:—

"During the debates on the Eastern Question, it was a favourite occupation among hon. members to wager that Mr. Disraeli would conclude his speech with the word 'Empire.' Eventually it became so *imperially* regular that no odds could be got against it."

The writer adds that the two last words pronounced by Disraeli as a speaker in the House of Commons before he was translated to a more exalted sphere of activity, were: "the Empire." I should be glad if any one will kindly endorse these statements. M. L. R. Breslar.

Percy House, South Hackney.

Bushe: Spencer.—I shall be glad of any information regarding the parties to whose marriage the following blazon applies: Argent, on a fess gules between three boars sable armed and langued gules, a fleur-de-lis argent between two eagles displayed or (Bushe). Impaling, Quarterly, argent and gules, in the second and third quarters a fret or; on a bend sable three escallop shells of the first (Spencer). I have not been able to refer to any pedigree of the family of Bushe. Charles Drury.

12 Ranmoor Cliffe Road, Sheffield.

Cleypole, Cromwell, and Price Families.—John Cleypole, Esq., of Norborough House, co. Northampton, Master of the Horse to Oliver Cromwell, created a baronet by him July 20, 1657 (which title was disallowed after the Restoration), married first

Elizabeth, second daughter of Oliver Cromwell, and secondly, in 1671, Blanche (the rich) widow of Lancelot Staveley of London, merchant, by whom he had an only daughter Bridget Claypole, married to Charles Price, Colonel in the Guards, and died his widow in October, 1738. To what family of Price did he belong, and what were his arms and crest? I shall be grateful for any information respecting him.

LEONARD C. PRICE.

EDMUND WYNDHAM, J.U.D., is mentioned in Sander's 'De Visibili Monarchia' as having been deprived of a benefice by Queen Elizabeth. One of this name compounded for the first fruits of the rectories of Aylmerton and Runton in Norfolk on Dec. 21, 1554.

In February, 1579, a letter reached the English College at Rheims, in which it was stated that:—

"The Suffolke and Norfolke gentlemen, that weare committed for there consciens sake in her ma^ti^ prograce, remayne style prisoners in ther country, except D. Wyndam that is close prisoner on the fleete."

Dr. Wyndham was still in the Fleet, July 31, 1580, but was removed to Wisbech Castle in or before October in that year. In 1595 he was at large in or near Norwich.

Is anything more known of him?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

6 Grand Avenue, Hove, Sussex.

SIR HUGH CHOLMELEY.—Could any of your readers inform me if an engraving or portrait of Sir Hugh Cholmeley, the defender of Scarborough Castle in the time of King Charles I., exists? JOHN L. S. HATTON.

70 Hermon Hill, Wanstead.

'KATE OF ABERDARE.'—In a paper by Mr. Austin Dobson on 'Old Vauxhall Gardens,' it is stated that one of the "hymns" favoured at that resort was 'Kate of Aberdare' ('Eighteenth Century Vignettes,' First Series, p. 237). What are the words of the song? And why was it so named? I am given to understand that it appeared in 'New Songs of Vauxhall,' so frequently reprinted in the magazines of the period. B. D.

Aberdare.

RISK OF ENTERING A NEW HOUSE.—Among some of our English peasantry certain precautions are taken on entering a new house. In India this takes the form of the ceremonial expulsion of the demons which are supposed to occupy it. Some time ago in 'N. & Q.' an interesting article appeared showing that this was based on practical reasons, and that the "demons" were really bad air, or some other form of danger to health. I shall feel obliged for a reference to this article, or to any work in which the question is fully discussed.

EMERITUS.

"DUITYONERS."—In a deed of acquittance of 28 Elizabeth the guardians of infant children are described as "duityoners," a word I have not met with before and which I cannot find in a dictionary. I shall be glad to know if any of your readers have come across it. T. WALTER HALL.

"GRAY'S INN PIECES."—In Farquhar's comedy 'Sir Harry Wildair,' Act I. sc. i., Col. Standard giving his wife's maid a tip of five guineas, she exclaims: "Are they right? No Gray's Inn pieces amongst them?"

Is anything known of the expression—which seems to imply base coin—and does it occur elsewhere? WM. DOUGLAS.

AUTHOR WANTED.—Who was the author of "God is on the side of big battalions"? Napoleon has been credited with the authorship, but, I believe, wrongly.

ALFRED S. E. ACKERMANN.

[The tenth edition (1914) of Bartlett's 'Familiar Quotations' supplies the following (p. 430, note 4): "On dit que Dieu est toujours pour les gros bataillons (It is said that God is always on the side of the heaviest battalions).—Voltaire: Letter to M. le Riche. 1770. J'ai toujours vu Dieu du côté des gros bataillons (I have always noticed that God is on the side of the heaviest battalions).—De la Ferté to Anne of Austria."

The revised edition (1912) of 'Cassell's Book of Quotations' has also an earlier example (p. 715) than Voltaire's: "Dieu est d'ordinaire pour les gros escadrons contre les petits (God is generally for the big squadrons against the little ones).—Letter by Bussy-Rabutin, Oct. 18, 1677."]

"EPHEDS."—I should be glad of an explanation of this word, which occurs in a claim for allowances made by a tenant of Fountains Abbey, *c.* 1450:—

"It' for epheds a yere xiij*s.* iiij*d.* It'm for twa yere at yon had skragfald for epheds to mende 6:8."

J. T. F.

Durham.

"SKULL SLYCE" (A FISH).—In the Household Accounts of the ancient family of Lestrange of Hunstanton (Norfolk), which have been fortunately preserved from 1519 to 1578, many kinds of fish are mentioned, and among them one called the "skull slyce." Mr. H. le Strange, the present owner of these MS. accounts, also finds it spelt "scullesIyes," and "skulk slyce" in one passage.

"Skull" is probably the plaice; *skolla* and *sand-skädda* are Swedish names for this species, and *skulder* Danish; but the second word "slyce" is a complete puzzle, and assistance in explaining it would be welcome, as no word in the dictionary seems to answer to it. J. H. Gurney.

Keswick Hall, Norwich.

A Sister of the Conqueror: Budd.—Will readers of 'N. & Q.' learned in Norman history reply if anything is known of Jean Budd, a Baron during the time of Charles the Great?—

"As a reward for his military services, Jean Budd was given a domain on the Norman sea coast. His descendant, William Budd, founded the town of Rye, and during the Norman invasion of France he housed the King. His descendant, Richard Budd, had four sons, three of whom became sailors, and subsequently settled in the town of Rye, Sussex. Jean Budd, who succeeded to the barony, came over at the time of William the Conqueror, and landed at Rye, where his relatives were living. He distinguished himself during the Norman invasion of 1066, and married a sister of William the Conqueror. He subsequently became Earl of Sussex."

The above is a quotation from a pamphlet, published in America, by W. C. Rucker, entitled 'William Budd, Pioneer Epidemiologist.' Any light upon this subject and the family of Budd will be welcome to

A Dweller in Kent.

The Dominican Order.—What books best throw insight on the history of the Dominican Order, its tradition and training? Information will oblige.

Aneurin Williams.

Replies.

THE PAPYRUS AND ITS PRODUCTS.

(12 S. ii. 348.)

In Ancient Egypt there was much pains bestowed upon the cultivation of the papyrus plant. It grew in marshy lands and in shallow brooks. The right of growing it belonged to the Government, and they made a very good thing out of the monopoly. The mode of making papyri was this: the interior of the stalks of the plant, after the rind had been removed, was cut into thin slices in the direction of their length, and these being laid on a flat board, in succession, similar slices were placed over them at right angles; and their surfaces being cemented together by a sort of glue, and subjected to a proper degree of pressure and well dried, the papyrus was completed. The length of the slices depended, of course, on the breadth of the intended sheet, as that of the sheet on the number of slices placed in succession beside each other; so that, though the breadth was limited, the papyrus might be extended to an indefinite length.

Wilkinson's 'Ancient Egyptians' (Birch's edition) is the best authority upon papyrus in connexion with the different uses to which it was put. In vol. ii. pp. 180-81 there are given a number of illustrative quotations from Pliny. Pliny says that the roots of the plant were made into firewood, and he says further that the Egyptians constructed small boats out of the plant, and from the rind they made sails, mats, clothes, bedding, and ropes:—

"They ate it either crude or cooked, swallowing only the juice; and when they manufacture paper from it they divide the stem, by means of a kind of needle, into thin plates or laminæ, each of which is as large as the plant will admit."

There then follows Pliny's account of how the paper was made (Wilkinson, vol. ii.).

The monopoly of the papyrus in Egypt increased the price of it, so that persons in humble life could not afford to use it. Few documents, therefore, are met with written upon papyrus except funeral rituals, the sales of estates, and official papers, which were absolutely required; and so valuable was it that they frequently obliterated the old writing and inscribed another document upon the same sheet (Wilkinson, vol. ii, p. 183).

Theophrastus says that papyrus was used to make garlands for the shrines of the gods. It was from the stem of the plant that boats were made. Priests' sandals were also made of it, and it was used as tow for caulking the seams of ships. King Antigonus made the rigging of his fleet of the same material. The rush and the bulrush of the Bible were identical with papyrus. See Tristram's 'Natural History of the Bible,' 9th edition, 1898, p. 433.

Since the seventeenth century attempts have been made to revive the use of the papyrus, and although the cultivation of the plant is extinct or almost extinct in Egypt, it exists elsewhere. It flourishes, for instance, in Palestine, and grows luxuriantly in a swamp at the north end of the plain of Gennesaret. It is still to be found in Syracuse, but it was doubtless transplanted thither from its original habitat, as there is no reference found to it in Syracuse before 1674. Wilkinson confirms its use and the attempts to revive it. He says:—

"Some few individuals, following the example of the Cavaliere Saverio Landolina Nava of

Syracuse, continue to make it [papyrus paper], and sheets from the plant which still grows in the small rivulet formed by the fountain of Cyane, near Syracuse, are offered to travellers as curious specimens of an obsolete manufacture. I have seen some of these small sheets of papyrus. The manner of placing the pieces is the same as that practised in former times; but the quality of the paper is very inferior to that of Ancient Egypt, owing either to the preparation of the slices of the stalk before they are glued together, or to the coarser texture of the plant itself, certain spots occurring here and there throughout the surface, which are never seen on those discovered in the Egyptian tombs."

The manufacture of papyrus at Syracuse in modern times is further referred to by M. Dureau de la Malle in the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions* for 1851. He says :—

"Un jeune Anglais, M. Stoddhart [*sic*], que j'ai connu en 1834 quand ce mémoire était achevé, a fabriqué à Syracuse avec le papyrus de Sicile un papier tout semblable aux anciens papyrus recueillis dans les tombeaux égyptiens : il a donné aux Bibliothèques du roi et de l'Institut deux tableaux contenant des échantillons de toutes sortes de papiers propres à l'écriture ou à l'impression qu'il a tirés du papyrus syracusien," &c.

I beg to add a few bibliographical notes which I hope will be useful to Dr. Hurry.

Wilkinson is specially valuable. He is brief, but he is accurate in describing the methods used. I fear that comparatively few people are aware what a vast body of knowledge is contained in Birch's edition of Wilkinson. The most complete survey of the whole subject is by M. Dureau de la Malle, and is in the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions* for 1851, vol. xix. pp. 140-83. This paper has the substance of a whole book in it, and various headings deal with 'Limites de la croissance et de la culture du papyrus,' 'Limites extrêmes de l'usage et de la durée du papier de papyrus,' 'Usages du papyrus,' 'Fabrication du papier,' &c. Pliny has much to say about the making of papyrus; and with Pliny should be read Guilandini's Commentary upon these special papyrus chapters in the naturalist's book.

In *The Library Journal*, New York, 1878, vol. iii. pp. 323-4, is a brief but very useful article, by Ezra Abbot of Harvard University, upon 'Ancient Papyrus and the Mode of making Paper from It.' The special value of this article is that it points out some absurd errors into which previous writers on the subject have fallen. The article is filled with useful references. For the manufacture of the paper in Sicily there is Parlatore's 'Mémoire sur le papyrus des anciens et sur le papyrus de Sicile,' 1854. Wattenbach's 'Das Schriftwesen im Mittelalter,' Leipzig, 1896, has several pages (96-111) packed with references. He agrees in placing Dureau de la Malle's article first in his list of authorities upon papyrus.

The Comte de Caylus contributed to the twenty-third volume of the *Académie des Inscriptions* a 'Mémoire sur le papyrus et sur la fabrication,' pp. 267-320. This is historical and botanical. There is also Montfaucon's 'Dissertation sur la plante appellée papyrus' in the *Académie des Inscriptions*, vol. vi. (1729). The article 'Papyrus' in the last edition of the 'Ency. Brit.' is by Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, and is specially good, dealing in detail with the various qualities of papyrus and their names, and also with their various sizes and thicknesses and geographical distribution. The article in Larousse's 'Dictionary' is packed with facts and a marvel of condensation, and gives among his authorities 'Essai sur les livres dans l'antiquité,' par Geraud, 1838, and also Egger, 'Le papier dans l'antiquité et dans les temps modernes,' 1866. Mr. R. W. Sindall's book on 'The Manufacture of Paper,' 1908, is one of the few illustrated authorities. It gives on p. 3 a picture of a sheet of papyrus showing the layers crossing one another. This illustration is, I believe, taken from Mr. L. Evans's 'Ancient Paper-Making,' London, 1896. This appeared at the end of a book upon the Dickinson paper-making firm. Bodoni of Parma issued Domenico Cirillo's 'Cyperus Papyrus' (now a very rare book).

There is an article in *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, vol. xv., 1855, 'On Papyrus and Other Plants which can furnish Fibre for Paper Pulp.' Matthias Koops's 'Historical Account of the Substances used to convey Ideas from the Earliest Date to the Invention of Paper' may contain some facts, but I have not looked at it. There are a few modern books, specially Karabacek's 'Das Arabische Papier,' Vienna, 1887; C. Paoli, 'Del Papiro,' Florence, 1878; G. Cosentino, 'La Carta di Papiro' (in *Archivio Storico Siciliano*, 1889, pp. 134-64); G. Ebers, 'The Papyrus Plant,' in *The Cosmopolitan Magazine*, vol. xv. C. M. Briquet, who is the greatest authority on water-marks, issued at Berne in 1888 'Le Papier Arabe au moyen âge et sa fabrication.' Last and by no means least, Cross and Bevan's book upon the manufacture of paper (Spon) is by two eminent paper analysts and chemists.

A. L. Humphreys.

187 Piccadilly, W.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(12 S. ii. 3, 43, 75, 84, 122, 129, 151, 163, 191, 204, 229, 243, 272, 282, 311, 324, 353, 364, 391, 402, 431, 443, 473, 482.)

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA (*continued*).

2nd Horse Grenadier Guards (*ante*, pp. 43, 192).

William Brereton was wounded at Fontenoy, 1745; and was lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, April 9, 1746, to May 18, 1747.

Royal Horse Guards (*ante*, pp. 44, 192).

Lieut.-Col. John Wyvill m. Frances (tirewoman to Queen Caroline), daughter of Peter Goode, and relict of Richard Pigot of Westminster (who d. Dec. 31, 1720, father of George, Lord Pigot).

Thomas Markham is an error for Marcham (see Dalton, vol. vi.). *The London Mag.* says: "Died 4 Sept., 1753, Capt. Thomas Marcham, who served 40 years in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue, and whose family have had commissions in that corps for above 90 years."

Capt. John Lloyd was wounded at Fontenoy.

Henry Miget (presumably son of Henry Miget, exempt and eldest captain 3rd Horse Guards, July 17, 1714) is said to have been made, as "Henry Migil, Brigadier and Major in the Blue Guards," October, 1743 (*Gent. Mag.*), but this seems clearly a mistake. *The London Mag.* for October, 1743, says: "Henry Migil, app. Brigade Major of the Blue Guards *v.* Major Goddard deceased." He appears as "Captain Lieutenant Migges," wounded at Fontenoy, 1745 (*Gent. Mag.*). Died April 20, 1755, "Henry Migett, Esq., captain in the Horse Guards Blue who during 40 years' service in the army was never known to do an arbitrary act, or heard to swear an oath" (*London Mag.*).

Major John Powlett, who d. July 2, 1740 (p. 132), could not have been the cornet in the Blues, John Powlett, who was made lieutenant therein, Dec. 10, 1739.

Hon. John Needham was exempt and captain 2nd Troop of Horse Guards till he resigned, November, 1748.

William Campbell was M.P. for Glasgow Burghs, 1734-41 ('Parl. Returns'), but Foster's 'Scots M.P.s' says nothing more about him. I suggest he was the William Campbell who was one of the four Gentlemen Ushers, Quarter Waiters to the Queen, with a salary of 100*l.* in 1734 (? appointed 1727) till her Majesty's death, 1737; and one of the two Equerries (300*l.*) to the Duke of Cumberland in 1741.

George Eyre became captain-lieutenant, and was further gazetted captain in the regiment, Sept. 1, 1753.

Hugh Forbes was major of the regiment, Dec. 17, 1756, to Dec. 29, 1758.

The King's Horse (*ante*, pp. 44, 231).

Major Carr is said by *The Gent. Mag.* to have been killed at Dettingen, 1743, though this was a mistake (see p. 231); but Capt. Meriden, Lieut. Draper, and Cornet Allcroft were killed, and Lieut. Wallis was wounded there.

Capt. Nathaniel Smith (first reported killed) was wounded at Dettingen, 1743. He was Deputy Governor of South Sea Castle (91*l.* 5*s.*) in 1748, till 1765; appointed Comptroller of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea (100*l.*) between 1750 and 1753; and was major thereof ("150*l.* a year, 5 chaldron of coal, 100 lb. of candles"), December, 1761, to 1765; and lieutenant-governor thereof (400*l.*) from Nov. 6, 1765, till he d. Jan. 14, 1773 (see p. 132).

"Thomas Strudwick, Esq.; a Gentleman of a large Estate in Sussex, m. Oct. 1743 to Miss Caroline Onslow, a Relation to the Lord Onslow" (*London Mag.*).

In August, 1743, William Lacombe was made captain, *v.* Meriden; Charles Shrimpton Boothby made captain-lieutenant; James Wharton and William Lightfoot made lieutenants. The last named was serving in Germany in 1761; and was captain in the regiment, Dec. 25, 1755, till he d. Sept. 24, 1762.

Henry Devic was presumably father of Henry Devic, captain-lieutenant 1st Royal Dragoons, Nov. 18, 1760, to Nov. 18, 1768, from lieutenant in the same; served in Germany in 1761.

The Gent. Mag. says James Wharton was made major 2nd Dragoon Guards, January, 1754, but this was an error.

The Queen's Horse (*ante*, pp. 45, 232).

Capt. Robert Stringer d. shortly before Jan. 26, 1751.

Capt. Wyndham resigned January, 1751.

William Chaworth of Umneston, Notts, m. April 6, 1755, Miss Julia Blake of Easton, Somerset, "with a fortune of 30,000*l.*"

Solomon Stevenson was made Clerk of the Avery between 1734 and 1737. He resigned as captain in the regiment, January, 1751.

James Mure Campbell was captain and lieutenant-colonel 3rd Foot Guards (not

lieutenant-colonel 11th Dragoons), June 2, 1756, till May 7, 1757.

Earl of Home, captain and lieutenant-colonel 3rd Foot Guards, April 10, 1743; captain and lieutenant-colonel, July, 1743; brevet-colonel, Nov. 29, 1745.

John Cope, Gentleman Usher to George II., was the second and younger son of Sir John Cope, 6th Bart., M.P., of Hanwell, co. Oxford, who d. Dec. 8, 1749.

Wade's Horse (*ante*, pp. 84, 312).

Hon. William Bellenden, apparently second lieutenant-colonel 3rd Horse Guards, 1746 till reduced, Dec. 25, 1746.

Delete the paragraph on p. 312 relating to William Wade.

Ruishe Hassell was never major of the Blues, but he was major of Wade's Horse, July 11, 1741, to June 1, 1744. He died "in Hassel's Buildings, June 6, 1749; he bequeathed his estate of above 2,000*l.* per ann. to his wife, sole daughter and heiress of late Lord Stawell of Aldermaston, Berks" (*Gent. Mag.*). She was his second wife. Her father was William, 3rd Lord Stawell, who d. 1742, when the title went to his brother, Edward, 4th and last Lord Stawell, who d. 1755 (when it became extinct), leaving an only surviving child, Mary, created Baroness Stawell, 1760. She married (1) the Hon. and Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1754 to 1755, and 1756 to 1761, who d. 1764; and (2) the Earl of Hillsborough (see *ante*, p. 137).

John Ball was major of the regiment, June 1, 1744, to March 26, 1748. *The Gent. Mag.* records the death on Feb. 11, 1768, of "Major Ball, who commanded Wade's horse at the taking of the Highland deserters in Ladywood. (See vol. xiii. p. 273.)"

Marlborough's Dragoons (*ante*, pp. 85, 313).

Samuel Gumley's marriage is given in *The Gent. Mag.*, Sept. 10, 1751, as "Hon. Col. Gumley, brother to the Countess of Bath, to the relict of late —— Colvil, Esq."

Robert Abbott, major of the regiment, April 24, 1742; cornet and major 4th Troop Horse Guards, June, 1745, till reduced, Dec. 25, 1746; first major 1st Horse Guards, July 17, 1749; second lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel thereof, June 5, 1754, till Aug. 8, 1755.

William Wentworth was one of the Prince of Wales's four Gentlemen Waiters (100*l.*) in 1734 (? appointed 1727), but not in 1741; and one of his two Gentlemen Ushers, Daily Waiters (150*l.*), in 1745 till 1751.

Henry Gore, guidon and major 2nd Horse Guards, May 1, 1745, to 1749. Query son of Humphrey Gore, colonel of the regiment, 1723 to 1739.

Elias Brevet was in 1761, but not in 1770, on half-pay of captain of Brigadier-General Pocock's Foot (reduced).

Francis Rainsford was on half-pay of cornet en second in Hawley's Royal Regiment of Dragoons, reduced 1748, from that date until he d. between 1772 and 1777.

James Surtees became lieutenant in Hawley's Dragoons (the 1st Royals), Aug., 1743, and afterwards captain.

Lieut. B. Gallotin made captain in the regiment, December, 1744.

North British Dragoons (*ante*, pp. 85, 313).

In July, 1740, "Sir Thomas Hay, Bart., a captain in the Scotch Greys, m. the Lady Byron" (*London Mag.*). She was Frances, widow of William, 4th Lord Byron, whose third wife she had been, second daughter of William, Lord Berkeley of Stratton. *The London Magazine* gives the death, on Dec. 20, 1751, of "Hon. Sir Robert Hay, of Linplum, in Scotland, bart., who had served many years as lieutenant-colonel of the Scots Greys, and behaved as a brave and gallant officer."

Alexander Forbes was major till he succeeded Sir Thomas Hay as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, June, 1745, to Feb. 3, 1747.

George Macdougal succeeded Forbes as major, June, 1745, and as lieutenant-colonel Feb. 3, 1747, till Nov. 29, 1750.

George Mure, second son of James Mure of Rhoddens, Ireland (and brother to William Mure, who succeeded to Caldwell, co. Ayr, and d. 1722), was lieutenant-colonel Scots Greys, and (with his brother Capt. Alexander Mure) was wounded at Fontenoy. He married Jane Rattray of Craighall, widow of Sir J. Elphinstone of Logie, co. Aberdeen, and his descendants settled at Herringswell House, Suffolk ('Landed Gentry'). I think, however, that Burke made a mistake in stating that he was lieutenant-colonel of the Scots Greys. He succeeded William Laurence as captain-lieutenant of that regiment in December, 1740 (*Gent. Mag.*, where he is called More), but I cannot trace him as holding field rank.

William Wilkinson made captain in Lord Bury's 20th Royal Regiment of Foot, March 18, 1750; major 56th Foot, Dec. 21, 1755; lieutenant-colonel (new) 72nd Foot, April 19, 1758; lieutenant-colonel 50th Foot, Aug. 24, 1758, till May 22, 1761; serving in Germany, 1761; a Gentleman

Usher, Quarter Waiter in Ordinary to the King, May, 1758 (not 1755) till 1761.

Jenkyn Leyson was evidently a Welshman. It is still a family name in Glamorgan, especially at Neath and Swansea.

James Erskine succeeded Mure, promoted, as lieutenant, December, 1740.

John Forbes succeeded Macdougal as major of the regiment, Feb. 3, 1747, and as lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 29, 1750, to Feb. 25, 1757, and had served on the staff as a deputy quartermaster-general with the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel from Dec. 24, 1745. He was colonel 17th Foot, Feb. 25, 1757, till death; local brigadier-general in America, Jan. 1, 1758; took Fort du Quesne, Nov. 24, 1758; and died on his return from there, May 23, 1759: "That worthy officer, Brigadier-General John Forbes, commander of his Majesty's forces in the southern provinces of North-America, at Philadelphia, aged 49" (*London Mag.*).

The King's Dragoons (*ante*, pp. 86, 353).

Joshua (not Joseph, p. 353) Guest was Brigadier to the Forces in North Britain (1*l.* 10*s.* per diem) in 1737, and also Barrack-master-general there (1*l.* per diem) in 1727, both till he d. Oct. 14, 1747.

John Parsons (query son of Col. John Parsons, Coldstream Guards, *ante*, p. 164) was a Gentleman Usher, Quarterly Waiter (100*l.*) to the Princess Dowager of Wales, 1763 till her death February, 1772.

W. R. Williams.

(*To be continued.*)

Charles Cotton's 'Compleat Gamester' (6 S. ix. 321, 381, 498; 7 S. vii. 461).—Two more editions of this work should be added to the list given by Mr. Julian Marshall. One, with title:—

"Instructions | How to Play at | Billiards, Trucks, Bowls, | and Chess. | Together with all Manner of | Games | either on | Cards or Dice. | To which is added the | Arts and Mysteries | of | Riding, Racing, Archery, | and Cockfighting. | London, | Printed for Charles Brome, at the Gun | at the West End of S. Paul's. 1687."

Collation, as in the edition of 1680. It will be noticed that the words 'The Compleat Gamester' are not on the title-page, but they are at the head of the frontispiece, which is the same as that of 1680; "printed for Hen. Brome" at bottom.

I have always thought it strange that of a book which was so much in demand as to have run through four editions between 1674 and 1687, and five between 1709 and 1726, there was no edition between 1687 and 1709, but in Prof. Arber's 'Reprint of the Term Catalogues, 1668-1709,' I find a record of another edition which in one respect is more important than any of the others. It bears the title of:—

"The Compleat Gamester, or Instructions how to play Billiards, Trucks, Bowls, and Chess. Games at Cards, Picket, Gleek, L'Ombre, Cribbidge, All Fours, Whist, French Ruff, Five Cards, Costly Colours, Bone Ace, Put, Wit and Reason, Art of Memory, Plain Dealing, Queen Nazareen, Lanterloo, Penneech, Post and Pair, Bankaleet, Beast. Games in the Tables, Irish, Back Gammon, Tick-Tack, Doublets, Sice-Ace, Ketch-dolt. Games without the Tables, Inn and Inn, Passage, Hazard. With the Art of Riding the Great Horse, or any other. Also Racing, Archery, and Cock-Fighting. By Charles Cotton, Esq. Price 18d. Printed for C. Brome at the Gun at the West End of St. Paul's."

This was entered in May, 1699, and is the only entry of 'The Compleat Gamester' bearing the name of Charles Cotton as the author, and is 35 years earlier than what had been supposed to be the first mention of his name in connexion with the book. I have never seen or heard of a copy of this edition, and I should be very glad to know of one if it exists.

Mr. Marshall was uncertain whether Cotton was also the author of 'Leathermore, or Advice concerning Gaming....1711' (see 6 S. ix. 321), or whether there was an earlier edition about 1667. The latter suggestion is the correct one. I have a copy of

"The Nicker, Nicked; | or, the | Cheats | of | Gaming | Discovered. | The Third Edition | Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum. | Licensed, Novemb. 4th, 1668. | London, | printed in the year 1669." (12 pp. 4to).

The subject-matter is headed 'Leathermore's Advice; concerning Gaming,' and is identical with that of the edition of 1711, concluding with the Sonnet by the Lord Fitz-Gerald. The pamphlet is reprinted "from the third edition, 1698," in 'The Harleian Miscellany,' vol. ii. F. Jessel.

52 Park Mansions, Knightsbridge.

Sir Thomas Andrew Lumisden Strange (12 S. ii. 469).—About 1877-80 there was published a work entitled either 'Burroughs and Newburgh' or 'Strange and Newburgh,' which dealt with the families of Burroughs, Strange, and Newburgh. I was shown a portion of this work by Mrs. Edmund Ffoulkes, the wife of the then Vicar of the University Church (St. Mary's), Oxford, herself a daughter of Sir Thomas Strange, granddaughter of Sir William Burroughs, Bart., and like my grandmother, Mrs. Nicholas Skottowe, a cousin of the then Lord Waterpark. I should think this work, if it can be identified, would give the information

desired. Sir Thomas's second wife was Louisa Burroughs, daughter of Sir William Burroughs, Bart., sister of Letitia, Lady Ogle (wife of Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., of Worthy, Hants), and cousin of Admiral Sir William Burroughs. My father, Thomas Britiffe Skottowe (3rd Baron Skottowe), was on the most intimate terms with his cousins the young Stranges and their parents, but I have lost sight of the survivors, so am unable to apply to them. I have a print of Lawrence's portrait of Sir Thomas as Recorder of Madras, and also portraits of Lady Strange, Letitia. Lady Ogle, and Lady Burroughs (*née* Skottowe). The print of Sir Thomas gives merely the year of his appointment, and adds "afterwards Chief Justice of Madras." I have no data as to date and place of his second marriage. B. C. S.

Sir Thomas married at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, on Oct. 11, 1806, Miss Louisa Burroughs, youngest daughter of Sir William Burroughs, Bart. See Mrs. F. E. Penny's 'History of Fort St. George,' Madras, p. 113; or her 'Marriages at Fort St. George,' Madras (*Genealogist*, N.S., vols. xix.-xxiii.).

As to the date of his appointment as Recorder of Madras, it was reckoned according to the Company's rule from the date of arrival in Madras, which was in 1798, as the 'D.N.B.' records. Frank Penny.

Henry Fielding: Two Corrections (2. 'Voyage to Lisbon,' 12 S. i. 284).—The discovery by Mr. de Castro of the item in *The Public Advertiser* noting the arrival of the Queen of Portugal at Lisbon on Aug. 6, 1754, as related by Mr. Austin Dobson, is of great interest, confirming as it does the chronology of the voyage as indicated by internal evidence alone. Fielding's dates from Wednesday, June 26, 1754, when he went aboard ship at Rotherhithe, until Friday, July 19, when he went ashore at Ryde, are manifestly given correctly. The next date in the 'Journal,' however, is "Sunday, July 19," and this is as manifestly an error, as in 1754 July 19 was not a Sunday, and the correct date must be either July 14 or 21. To select the later date would be to suggest that he remained in Ryde twelve days, and that for seven of them his 'Journal' was not touched. This is most unlikely, especially as the text indicates that this Sunday, which he calls the 19th, was obviously the second day at the ale-house. Early in the morning he summons Mrs. Francis with her bill, which on this first occasion he reproduces in full, and when he settles his final bill he is charged with a pound of candles, observing "we had only burnt ten in five nights." This is conclusive as to the length of his stay, and if we correct the date of this Sunday to the 14th, as they left on the following Thursday, which was the 18th, it allows just the five nights required by the text. The error, however, is continued until Sunday the 21st, which he calls the 26th. After that he avoids the day of the month altogether, giving the weekday only, save that in the first edition Wednesday the 24th is called the 20th. If these corrections are made in the text, as they should be in future editions, they will show that the vessel cast anchor in the Tagus on Tuesday, Aug. 6, about noon, and this agrees wholly with the record in *The Public Advertiser*. It is more than likely that when Fielding went ashore at Ryde he did not take with him the manuscript of his journal, and hence had not that reminder of the day of the month, but continued his writing with fresh sheets. On the vessel also he would probably have access to the ship's almanac, a convenience which we may conclude the ale-house was without. Fielding must have discovered his error on his return to the ship, but being disinclined to correct the errors at this time he postponed the revision of the text until he should grow stronger, and therefore it was never performed at all.

Frederick S. Dickson.

215 West 101st Street, New York.

Eyes changed in Colour by Fright (12 S. ii. 350, 457).—Ocular heterochromia is discussed in a recent volume of the 'American Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Ophthalmology,' viii. pp. 5907-10. Nearer the point in this query was the issue raised in a *cause célèbre* at St. Louis early in 1912; on a question of identity, experts testified that there is no case on record wherein the eyes of a man have changed colour, but a deposition was introduced to the effect that the deponent's had changed colour after he had reached maturity. The following item, which I sent to counsel, was stated by them to be very material then, and it seems directly to the point here, to wit: a clipping, indirectly from (London) *Mail* of about Dec. 10, 1911, runs as follows:—

"The possibility of a man's eye changing colour as the result of a mental shock or physical ill-treatment was the subject of an interesting discussion in the eye ward of one of the great London hospitals. One of the surgeons said: 'It is common knowledge that great physical hardships may suddenly turn the hair white. The loss of colour here follows on certain chemical changes, due to disturbances of nutrition, taking place in

the tiny particles of colouring matter which give the hair its colour. All infants at birth have blue eyes. In some babies immediately after birth pigment granules begin to develop in the iris. Thus they become brown- or black-eyed. In others, however, no such pigment formation takes place and the eyes remain blue or grey throughout life.

"'If this, at present blue-eyed former convict, is really the missing brown-eyed banker, a reasonable explanation of the discrepancy in the eye-colouring would be that under the stress of physical and mental shock the colouring matter, which had in early life developed in such iris, had atrophied or disappeared, leaving the eyes the original blue colouring present at birth.'"

ROCKINGHAM.

Boston, Mass.

JOHN PRINE, 1568 (12 S. ii. 390).—There is a lithographic engraving of the inscription in 'Inscriptions and Devices, in the Beauchamp Tower, Tower of London,' by William Robertson Dick (preface dated 1853), Plate XXX. The letterpress, p. 28, says:—

"This person is said to have been a Romish priest, confined during the reign of Elizabeth, for adhering to the Romish plots against her government."

In the inscription, according to the lithograph, the date 1568 does not exhibit the same care as that given to "Verbum," &c., and the name. Before 1568 is what may be "6 Fb."

As the T at the end of "manet" is unfinished, apparently formed by shallow incisions only, it may be that "6 Fb" was hurriedly scratched by Prine. Possibly he was put to death on Feb. 6, if what appears to be "6 Fb" means that date.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

J. T. STATON (12 S. ii. 391).—James Taylor Staton was born Jan. 16, 1817, in Bradshawgate, Bolton, and was early left an orphan. He was sent to Chetham's College, Manchester, to be educated, and there acted as servant to the Governor. On leaving that institution he was bound apprentice to Mr. Holden, letterpress printer, Bolton, and eventually started in business for himself, occupying two or three different addresses in the town until 1863, when he removed to Manchester, and entered the employ of John Heywood. He returned to his native town in 1867 as a journalist to his former fellow apprentice, John Tillotson, acting as sub-editor and overseer of *The Bolton Evening News* until 1871. After a short engagement as editor of *The Farnworth Observer* (1872–3), he again went to Manchester, and continued in the service of Heywood as reader until his death on May 26, 1875. He was twice married, and had ten children by his first wife. He was one of the most prolific dialect writers Lancashire has produced, and my Bibliography of him (which may not be complete) has forty titles. He put into the Lancashire dialect, as spoken in Bolton, the Song of Solomon at the request of Prince Lucian Buonaparte, and he edited *The Bowton Luminary, un Tum Fowt Telegraph*, which ran into 14 volumes (1852-62), and which was continued as *The Lankishire loominary, un wickly lookin-glass*, when he went to Manchester in 1863. It ceased publication with the second volume in 1865. Several of his sketches went into a second edition, and most of them were "comic" or "humorous," and enjoyed considerable popularity in a day when dialect literature had a "vogue," and especially so at the famous "penny readings" of the time.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

[Particulars will also be found in our correspondent's work 'Bibliographia Boltonensis' (Manchester University Press, 1914)].

CHRISTOPHER URSWICK (12 S. ii. 108, 197, 259).—At the first reference mention was made of a statement by Alfred von Reumont that Christopher Urswick of Bambridge was Henry VIII.'s ambassador to Hungary. Is there not some confusion here between Christopher Urswick (1448-1522), who went on several embassies for Henry VII., and Christopher Bainbridge (1464 ?-1514), who was Henry VIII.'s ambassador to Pope Julius II.? Cooper, 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses,' vol. i. 'Additions and Corrections,' p. 526, says that the two individuals are confounded in Giustinian's Despatches, and the 'D.N.B.' gives a warning in its life of Christopher Bainbridge.

At p. 259 *ante*, the occurrence was noted of Christopher Urswick among the *dramatis personæ* of 'Richard III.' He is a much more prominent character in Ford's 'Perkin Warbeck.' EDWARD BENSLY.

TILLER BOWE, BRANDRETH, &c. (12 S. ii. 430).—All these terms are fully explained and illustrated in 'N.E.D.'; for "Brandreth," see also 'Glossary to Durham Acct. Rolls' (Surtees Society). "Maubre" is an obsolete form of marble, which sometimes denotes a marble vessel or slab. J. T. F.

Durham.

'Dictionarium Britannicum,' by N. Bailey, London, 1730, has:—

"Brandrith, a rail or fence about a well."

"Gavelock, a Pick or Bar of Iron to enter Stakes into the Ground."

W. B. H.

JOHN PRUDDE: "KING'S GLAZIER" (12 S. ii. 430).—May I refer your correspondent to *The Antiquary*, August, 1915, p. 291, where the question of Prudde's office is dealt with in relation to the Patent of Utynam for glazing the King's Chapels at Windsor and King's College, Cambridge? Whether Prudde was superseded by Utynam or to work under his directions is uncertain. On July 20, 1461, Patent 1 Ed. IV. pt. 1, m. 16, Thomas Bye, citizen and glazier of London, was appointed to the glaziery of the King's works, but by 1500, and probably earlier, the influence of the Flemish School had reasserted itself—Barnard Flower being at work at Westminster and Greenwich with Andreano Andrew and William Ashe (Lethaby, 'Westm.,' p. 238), and soon after this we find a Flemish colony established firmly at Southwark. I think there can be no doubt that the introduction of this foreign element into English stained glass is connected with the dispute over the Fairford glass, which was probably smuggled into England notwithstanding the protective Act of 2 Ric. III., cap. 2, which forbade the importation of painted glasses, *i.e.*, ready-made stained-glass windows.

E. WYNDHAM HULME.

Sevenoaks.

Prof. W. R. Lethaby in his 'Westminster Abbey and the King's Craftsmen' (1906), p. 304, says:—

"John Pruddle, or Prudde, of Westminster, was another famous glazier, who is named in the Eton accounts in 1445-6 as chief glazier to the King. About 1450 Prudde glazed the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick. About the same time he supplied glass for Greenwich Palace 'flourished with marguerites, hawthorn buds, and daisies,' the flowers of Henry VI. and his queen.

"In 1440–41 (19 Hen. VI.) John Prudde was appointed to 'the office of glazier of our works,' to hold it 'as Roger Gloucestre' had held it, 'with a shed called the glazier's lodge, standing upon the west side within our palace of Westminster.'"

A. R. BAYLEY.

PORTRAITS IN STAINED GLASS (12 S. ii. 172, 211, 275, 317, 337, 374, 458).—The north transept window, Luton Church, Beds: Rev. James O'Neill, B.D., and Elizabeth O'Neill.

Above the tomb of Bishop King, last Abbot of Osney and first Bishop of Oxford, in south aisle of Christ Church Cathedral is an old window with his portrait.

In the vestibule of the Library at All Souls' College, Oxford, are portraits of Henry VI., Archbishop Chichele, and others. I think there is also some portrait glass in the chapel and hall.

All Saints' Church, York, has in its east window Nicholas Blakeburn, Mayor 1429, and his wife, and also Nicholas Blakeburn junior, Sheriff of York, and his wife.

In the west oriel of the hall of Christ's College, Cambridge, are figures representing the benefactors and distinguished members of the College.

In the Chapel of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, are figures of John Harvard and other College members.

The porch to the Lady Chapel at Liverpool Cathedral has portraits of modern ladies.

A. G. KEALY.

Bedford.

A modern portrait in stained glass may be seen in the centre light of the chapel of Our Lady of Mount Carmel in the Carmelite Church, Kensington. Below the Madonna and Child is a round portrait of Herbert Railton, a benefactor of the church. I am unable to supply any details of the erection of the window, but no doubt the Prior or any one of the Fathers would give full particulars.

It is worth noting that one lancet represents St. Herbert, a figure who very rarely appears in art of any kind.

MONTAGUE SUMMERS, F.R.S.L.

In the east window of St. Peter, Hungate, Norwich, is the effigy of Master Tho. Andrew, the last rector to be presented by the college of St. Mary-in-the-Fields before its suppression. He died in 1468.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

54 Chapel Field Road, Norwich.

HUNGARY HILL, STOURBRIDGE (12 S. ii. 430).—Harborne Hill in Birmingham was in time past called Hungry Hill, and the name has generally been held simply to mean barren land. It is alluded to, with a slight difference in name, in Grafton's 'Chronicle,' where, speaking of "woe-waters," the writer says there is one

"vij. mile a this syde the castle of Dodley, in the place called Hungerevale; that whenne it betokenethe battayle it rennys foule and trouble watere, and when betokenythe derth or pestylence, it rennyth as clere as any watere."

This luckless water is running still, but whether foul or clear it is little worth while to inquire, since it is equally bad either way.

HOWARD S. PEARSON.

A full answer to this query will be found on p. 74 of 'Worcestershire Place-Names,' by the late W. H. Duignan, published in 1905.

A. C. C.

St. Inan (12 S. ii. 348. 438).—Adam King may have invented this saint, but his reason could not have been to fill a gap in the calendar, because he had at least half-a-dozen other saints at his disposal whose feast was celebrated by the Church on Aug. 18. Sir Harris Nicolas has duly included St. Inan in his 'Alphabetical Calendar of Saints' Days' (p. 154), but not in the 'Roman and Church Calendar' for August (p. 111), where on the 18th of that month only the names of Agapitus, martyr, and Helena, queen, are given. Cf. his 'Chronology of History.' Your correspondent does not state whether he has consulted the Bollandist Fathers' 'Acta Sanctorum' under the date. L. L. K.

Sir William Ogle: Sarah Stewkeley (12 S. ii. 89, 137, 251, 296).—I beg to thank W. R. W. and Diego for their helpful replies. From the 'Verney Memoirs' (vol. iii.) it appears that John Stewkeley (b. 1612, d. 1684), brother of the 1st Bart., was married for the second time, about 1653, to Cary, fourth daughter of Sir Edmund Verney (b. 1590, d. 1642), and that they had daughters: Penelope, b. 1654; Cary, b. 1655; Carolina, b. 1660; Isabella (?); and Catherine, who was called "Kitty Ogle" in 1695. Who could her husband have been, and when did she marry? Before my attention was drawn by Diego to the 'Verney Memoirs' I had noted that Dr. Newton Ogle, Bishop of Winchester (b. 1726, d. 1804), was a son of Nathaniel Ogle of Northumberland, and that the Dean's brother, Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, died at Worthy, near Winchester, in September, 1816, aged 88. Who, then, was "Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle" of the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' b. 1681, d. 1750? Unfortunately, I only possess the Index of that work, and in a remote country village have no hope of seeing the original, or any book of reference likely to clear up the mystery.

Then, with regard to Sir William, Viscount Ogle (an Irish title), who died in 1682, was he possibly related to

"Sir John Ogle (b. 1569, *d.* 1640), military commander....in the Low Countries, 1591; knighted 1603; Governor of Utrecht for the Stadtholder Maurice, 1610-18; granted coat of armour by James I.; member of the Council of War, 1624; employed in Ireland under Wentworth"?—See 'D.N.B.'

Sir William Ogle was guardian of Sir Thomas Phelips (slain on the Royalist side, 1644-5), and married Sir Thomas's mother, Dame Charity Phelips, before May, 1627. She died October, 1645, during the siege of Winchester Castle. I mention this because Foster, in his 'Oxford Graduates,' under 'Ogle' says:—

"William, B.A. from Merton College, 1st April, 1628. One Sir Wm. Ogle M.P. for Winchester (L.P.) till disabled June, 1643. Created Viscount Ogle in Ireland, 1645."

(See also Foster's 'Parliamentary Dictionary.') He married Sarah, Lady Stewkeley, between 1645 and 1648. She was Sarah, daughter of Sir John Dauntsey of Lavington, co. Wilts, and was 11 years of age at the Herald's Visitation of that county in 1623. Any help to the solving of these difficulties will be gratefully received by F. H. S.

[The 'D.N.B.' describes Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, who died in 1750, as "brother of Nathaniel Ogle, physician to the forces under Marlborough, and apparently also of Nicholas Ogle, physician of the blue squadron under Sir Clowdisley Shovell in 1697.....He was married, but seems to have died without issue."]

Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries (12 S. ii. 469).—Augustus William Gadesden (1840) of Ewell Castle, Surrey, J.P. and D.L., Lord of the Manor of Fitznells, Ewell. Born May 10, 1816; died Aug. 15, 1901. Buried at Ewell.

Leonard C. Price.

Ewell, Surrey.

Irish [(Volunteer) Corps- *c.* 1780 (12 S. ii. 399).—There are numeeous relics of the Irish Volunteers in the National Museum, Dublin, some of which are described in Museum *Bulletin*, vol. iii. part i., Dublin, 1913, pp. 8-11. See also 'Lady of the House,' Dublin, Christmas, 1914.

J. Ardagh.

'Sir Gammer Vaus' (12 S. ii. 410, 498).—Like W. S. I have a distinct recollection of this curious production. Strange to say, it appeared in a school reading-book, and though it was avoided in class it was in constant request in leisure hours. I have never met with it since. The surname was Vans, not "Vaus." John T. Page.

[H. K. St. J. S. thanked for reply.]

Midsummer Fires and Twelfth-Day Fires in England (12 S. ii. 427).—Thirty years ago it was the custom to light bonfires on Midsummer Night on Carn Brea Hill, Cornwall. Customs die slowly in the West, and probably this is still observed.

W. Aver.

Notes on Books.

Pepys on the Restoration Stage. Edited by Helen McAfee. (Yale University Press, $3; London, Milford, 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

This is a somewhat too mechanically constructed book which, we regret to say, though it is beautifully got up, seems to us of doubtful utility. It contains an Introduction in three sections, dealing respectively with the Critics and Pepys's Material on the Stage; Pepys as a Dramatic Historian; and Pepys and the Restoration Theatre. Though slight, this part is clear and pleasingly written. If it had been filled out with more numerous quotations, had contained some thing more in the way of discussion, and had, perhaps, been extended by a section on the plays Pepys saw performed, it would have made quite as satisfactory a piece of work as we now have before us, running to about five times the length of the Introduction, and containing—with the many repetitions which the plan makes unavoidable—the verbatim text of the scattered references to the stage in the Diary, grouped under a dozen headings and annotated. It may here and there in a decade save somebody the trouble of looking up a set of pages from an index, but even that person, if he is working with any purpose, will probably have to turn to his Pepys to get the atmosphere and setting of the detail he wants. There is a good Bibliography.

Bibliographical Society of America: Papers. Vol. X. No. 1, 1916. (Chicago, and Cambridge University Press, 4*s.* net.)

The principal paper of this number is that by Mr. R. J. Kerner, entitled 'The Foundations of Slavic Bibliography.' We are not quite prepared to agree with this writer that "the burden of impartial scholarship for the next generation has fallen upon American scholars," but we are glad to call attention to a careful and solid piece of work, embracing the several fields of Slavic Literature, which should be of very definite use to librarians and bibliophiles. It is followed by a pleasing sketch of the work of the Norwegian bibliographer, M. Pettersen, from the pen of Mr. J. C. M. Hanson.

The Burlington Magazine begins with a very attractive frontispiece—the reproduction by Messrs. Duveen of Piero di Cosimo's tondo 'The Virgin and Child,' which till lately was in the collection of Mr. A. E. Street. Alike in its detail, in its massing, and in what it says, it is worthy of close study, and this reproduction conveys as much of the quality of the picture as any of its kind could. Mr. W. R. Lethaby in his third study of 'English Primitives' deals with the Master of the Westminster altarpiece, and after a learned and deeply interesting discussion, making clear that the Westminster retable is the work of the greatest master of the day, invites us, and we think with reason, to identify him with the Master of la Sainte Chapelle, and suggests that this splendid work was a gift of St. Louis to Henry III. This is a most attractive article. Mr. F. M. Kelly, of whose work on costume readers of 'N. & Q.' know something from our own columns, contributes a second instalment of 'Shakespearian Dress Notes,' this being on the farthingale. He provides some amusing illustrations; and we note particularly the cuts from Hoefnagel and an early seventeenth-century Dutch print, which show the farthingale without its overskirt. A series of small bronzes by Pietro da Barga forms the topic of Signor Giacomo de Nicola's notes for this month on the Museo Nazionale of Florence. These are reduced replicas of great works of art—with hardly more than one exception classical. The function of the artist was popularization; and his methods of rendering and reduction, his understanding of the spirit of the work he was dealing with, as well as his own temperament and skill, combine to make a very interesting study. A new copy has been discovered of the 'Lovers' ascribed to Titian, and this is reproduced side by side with the Buckingham Palace version, which, since it was discussed in *The Burlington* in 1906, has been repaired and restored. Mr. Lionel Cust writes a short note upon it. The remaining articles are Mr. Herbert Cescinsky's 'On Chippendale and Hepplewhite,' and Mr. J. D. Milner's 'Two English Portrait Painters' (Dugy and Leigh). Mr. A. Van de Put in an interesting and decisive letter shows that Mr. Widener's picture 'Portrait Bust of an Elderly Warrior,' attributed to Francesco Bonsignori, is in fact a portrait of Francesco Sforza.

JOTTINGS FROM THE DECEMBER CATALOGUES.

Messrs. Maggs send us two Catalogues this month, the one (No. 351) describing over five hundred engravings and etchings, the other (No. 352) continuing from Catalogue No. 349 their list of autograph letters and MSS. The former includes some interesting caricatures, and some no less noteworthy pictures on subjects which the cataloguer has aptly grouped together under the heading 'Locomotion.' It contains also a good list of aquatints, and we found some of the topographical items among these particularly attractive. Thus there is a fine impression in colours of J. Carwitham's south-east view of Boston (*c.* 1750), 35*l.*; and a pleasing view of Quebec, by J. W. Edy after Fisher (1795), 18*l.* 18*s.* Part II., which consists of 'Decorative Engravings,' is also well worth looking through, and contains, among other things equally pleasant, Adam Buck's 'Mother's Hope' and 'Father's Darling,' engraved by Freeman and Stadler—unusually good impressions in which the colour-printing is remarkably pure and brilliant—(1807), 63*l.* the pair; Peters's 'Sophia,' engraved by J. Hogg (1785), 72*l.* 10*s.*; and Rembrandt's 'Standard-Bearer,' a mezzotint by W. Pether (*c.* 1760), 45*l.* Of the portraits we may mention the following examples of the work of J. R. Smith: Gabriel Stuart's 'Earl of St. Vincent' (1797), 31*l.* 10*s.*; Romney's 'Mrs. Carwardine and Child' (1781), 57*l.* 10*s.*; and Lawrence's 'Mrs. Siddons' (1783), 35*l.*

If any of the recipients of Messrs. Maggs's Catalogues are in the habit of presently throwing them away, we would advise them to make an exception in favour of the new list of autographs and MSS. now before us, which goes beyond the average in the high intrinsic interest and value of a large proportion of the items. We confess ourselves surprised to find how cheap are historical

originals of the early fifteenth century. Here is a large folio vellum page, bearing four very fine wax seals, inscribed with a commercial treaty between Henry V. and the Duke of Burgundy at Calais, Oct. 12, 1416, to be had for no more than 13*l.*; whilst another, concerning a commercial treaty between England and Flanders, with the seals of six ambassadors attached to it, belonging to the previous reign, costs 2*l.* less. The compiler of these Catalogues supplies brief biographical and historical notes to his pieces—some excellent and most useful, some of them, we think, of a rather too naïve type; and we wonder, for example, that it is still thought consonant with the dignity of the sort of work these Catalogues in general present to remark of Philip II. of Spain: "Married 'Bloody' Queen Mary of England." An original Bull of the great Pope Innocent III. is something worth having for 25*l.* It has the leaden Papal seal, and concerns the excommunication of the burgesses of St. Omer for wrongs towards a monastery, its date being 1202. We noticed an autograph letter of James II.—as Duke of York—to Pepys, with Pepys's own hand in endorsement (Oct. 5, 1677), 15*l.*; that letter of Dr. Johnson's to Fanny Burney (Nov. 19, 1783: "Have we quarreled?") which Fanny sets out in her diary, and which she endorsed "F. B. flew to him instantly and most gratefully," offered for 31*l.* 10*s.*; and that pathetic letter written by Edmund Kean in his last illness which brought his wife to his side to nurse him (Dec. 6, 1832), 25*l.* Among several other good Kean letters is one of about nine years earlier from that same injured wife in vain offering reconciliation. It is to be had for six guineas; and if Edmund and Mary Kean know about all this, how odd it must seem to them!

Mr. Reginald Atkinson, whose Catalogue No. 22 has lately come to our hands, has several learned works by modern editors which students may like to hear of: thus, the 1910 edition of the Paston letters, cheap at 1*l.* 1*s.*; Prof. Wright's 'English Dialect Dictionary,' with Supplement, 6 vols. (1898-1905), 7*l.* 10*s.*; Skeat's 'Chaucer' (1894-7), 6*l.* 6*s.*; and the facsimile of the First Quarto Shakespeare done under Dr. Furnivall's supervision (1881-91), 13*l.* 13*s.* Collectors of original drawings are offered some good things in sets of water-colours and pen-and-ink sketches made for the illustrations of sundry publications—principally for children—of Grant Richards. Among old books Mr. Atkinson has 'Biblia Sacra Latina,' in gothic letter, printed at Venice (1478), 5*l.* 5*s.*; and a 'Boccaccio' printed at Venice (Valgrisi, 1555), 3*l.* 3*s.* The list of Autographs contains many good items, and we were interested to observe that a letter of two pages, dated last year, by Mr. Joseph Conrad to Mr. Arthur Symons is already in the market and may be expected to fetch 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* There are autograph scores of five songs by Sir Henry Bishop—all signed by him at the top with the date 1835—to be had for 2*l.* 2*s.*; a collection of some five hundred signatures of historical personages belonging to the period *c.* 1684 to *c.* 1780, 5*l.* 5*s.*; a "holograph" poem of four stanzas signed by William Morris, written on the same sheet with one of six lines signed by Christina Rossetti (1874), 2*l.* 2*s.*; and a MS. of Christina Rossetti's, with a note of hers to Ingram dated 1883, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* We may further mention three good sets of 'Works': Stevenson, Swanston Edition (1911-12), 12*l.* 12*s.*; Synge (1910), 3*l.* 15*s.*; and those of Mr. W. B. Yeats (1908), 3*l.* 15*s.*; and an original water-colour drawing of the 'Plains of Waterloo' made, apparently, soon after the battle, and a collection of 54 Japanese prints depicting scenes in the Russo-Japanese War, each for 3*l.* 3*s.*

Messrs. Ellis begin their Catalogue No. 165 with an article on 'British Armorial Bindings,' of which they have an important collection running to 445 vols. and exhibiting over 380 stamps, among which are nearly 250 not recorded in Mr. Davenport's work on that subject (1909). The collection is for sale *en bloc*. In the body of the Catalogue appear three or four items which may tempt the more opulent collector: such, for example, is an early thirteenth-century Psalter of 150 leaves, having six full-page miniatures, and many and various minor decorations. The character is gothic, and, though no direct indication is given as to the country from which it comes, we gather it is Dutch or Flemish. It belonged at one time to the Carthusians of Buxheim. In the way of fifteenth-century work there are a missal according to the use of Utrecht, with good decorated borders, 84*l.*; and a Flemish 'Horæ,' having two full-page miniatures, six large illuminated initials, and 29 smaller ones, with many other decorations, 375*l.* A very interesting item is Nicholas Jenson's 'Macrobius,' the "editio princeps" in Roman letter (1472), 175*l.* Later work is also represented, and we marked a first edition of Goldsmith's 'Good-Natured Man' (1768, 10*l.* 10*s.*); and Dr. T. F. Dibdin's 'Bibliographical Decameron' (1817, 12*l.* 12*s.*), which may serve as specimens of it.

(*To be concluded next week.*)

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Mr. G. W. G. Barnard.—Forwarded.

Mr. S. A. Grundy-Newman.—Many thanks. We should like to have it.

Mr. James Hooper.—For "that blessed word 'Mesopotamia'" see 11 S. i. 369, 458; ii. 253.

Mr. W. H. Fox.—Notes upon the opening of King John's tomb will be found at 11 S. ix. 63, 155, 257. The story of the fish caught with maggots taken from the shroud is given at the last reference.

Corrigendum.—P. 475, col. 1, l. 10 from foot, for "Manby" read *Manly*.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1916.

CONTENTS.—No. 53.

NOTES:—Witchcraft: Case of Mrs. Hicks, 521—Bibliography of Histories of Irish Counties and Towns, 522—English Army List, 524—Gray: a Book of Squibs—"Wipers": Ypres, 526—Addendum to Note on Dr. Uvedale, 527—England, Germany, and the Dye Industry—Rev. John Williams, Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, 528.

QUERIES:—William Monk of Buckingham in Old Shoreham, 528—Heraldic Queries—Elizabeth Mael—C. R. Maturin—Wrigley of Saddleworth—Riming History of England—'The Union Star'—Colonels and Regimental Expenses—Author Wanted—Cromwell: Gun Accident—Marmaduke B. Sampson of 'The Times'—Dickens and Henry VIII.—John Varley of Hackney, 529—Fire putting out Fire—'The Regal Rambler': Thomas Hastings—Tod Family—Peterborough Quarter Sessions—Fitzgerald—Pronunciation of "ea"—Peacock Lore, 530—Capt. Edward Bass, 531.

REPLIES:—"Dr." by Courtesy, 531—Bath Forum—"French's contemptible little army," 532—De la Porte Family—Snakes and Music, 533—Will of Prince Rupert—"ffoliott" and "ffrench," 534—The Ghazel—Paul Fleetwood—Byron's Travels—Fieldingiana—The Western Grammar School, Brompton, 535—The Sight of Savages—Derham of Dolphinholme—Rev. Richard Rathbone—Perpetuation of Printed Errors—Queen Elizabeth's Palace, Enfield—Ibsen's 'Ghosts' and the Lord Chamberlain, 536—Second Fortune Theatre—National Flags—Scotch Universities: Undergraduates' Gown, 537—"Kanyete"—Watch Houses, 538.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'History of the Cutlers' Company of London'—'Bicentenary Commemoration of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.'

Jottings from the December Catalogues.

Notes.

WITCHCRAFT: CASE OF MRS. HICKS: BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE.

(See 1 S. v. 395, 514; 2 S. v. 503; 3 S. iii. 300; iv. 508; 10 S. iii. 468; iv. 38; 11 S. v. 251.)

According to records contained in contemporary pamphlets there were four important trials for witchcraft in Huntingdonshire. The first was the celebrated one of the witches of Warboys in 1593; I gave a list of the literature on that subject at 12 S. i. 283, 304. The second case is described in a scarce pamphlet in the B.M., 'The Witches of Hvntingdon,' 1646, E. 343/10. The third trial was that of Mrs. Hicks, 1716, which forms the subject of this note. The fourth pamphlet is the Paxton report I mentioned under 'The Witches of Warboys,' *ante*, p. 30. There were many other instances of witchcraft in this county, but about these no pamphlets were specially published. The notorious Matthew Hopkins (d. 1647) set up as "witch-finder general," and made journeys to Huntingdonshire; and Hutchinson specifies many executions there in 1646. To John Gaule, Vicar of Great Staughton, is due the credit of exposing these proceedings. He published a book on this matter called 'Select Cases of Conscience touching Witches and Witchcraft' in 1646. For his career see 'D.N.B.,' xxi. 72.

The case of Mrs. Hicks, the reputed witch of Huntingdon, has for many years interested the readers of 'N. & Q.,' as the above references show. So far back as 1 S. v. 395 (April 24, 1852), J. H. L. wished to know if there was extant any account of this trial. Although this is sixty-four years ago, no conclusive reply has been received by 'N. & Q.' Many other writers, including local authors, on Huntingdonshire topography have briefly alluded to Mrs. Hicks, of whom I may mention the following:—

Brayley's 'Beauties of England and Wales, 1808.

Cooke's 'Topography,' n.d., part xxxii. 92.

R. C.'s 'History of Huntingdon,' 1824, p. 161.

The Mirror, July 24, 1830, pp. 88-9.

The Quarterly for March, 1852.

Blackwood's Magazine, May, 1859.

Ross's 'Epochs in the Past of Huntingdonshire,' 1878.

The Peterborough Advertiser, March 2, 1901; Sept. 13, 1913.

'Wrycroft's Almanac,' 1904.

Cox's 'Parish Registers,' 1910, p. 228.

All these writers give their authority as Gough's 'British Topography,' vol. i. p. 439.

The following authors, quoting from the same authority, discuss various points arising from the subject:—

The Foreign Quarterly Journal, in referring to the case, concludes with the remark:—

"With this crowning atrocity the catalogue of murders in England closes, the penal statutes against witchcraft being repealed in 1736."

'The Encyclopædia Britannica' (9th. ed., vol. xxiv. p. 621) says, "A case said to have occurred in 1716 does not rest on good authority."

In 1858 (2 S. v. 503) J. J. P. discussed J. H. L.'s query of 1852 (1 S. v. 395). J. J. P. had recently seen Charles Phillips's work on 'Capital Punishments,' and consulted him about his reference to Mrs. Hicks's case. Phillips referred J. J. P. to Dr. Parr's 'Characters of Fox,' p. 370, where the date July 17 is given, Parr giving as his authority Gough's 'British Topography,' vol. i. p. 439. J. J. P. continues his excellent note by stating:—

"I am myself inclined to think that Gough was imposed upon by some *canard*, no more veracious than 'an evening edition of Sebastopol'; [and

further on says:] I have searched extensively to find an original reference to the case, but without success."

In Mr. W. H. Bernard Saunders's 'Legends and Traditions of Huntingdonshire,' 1888, there is a chapter (xix.) referring to the trial of Mrs. Mary Hicks at the Huntingdon Assizes. Mr. Saunders says (p. 166):—

"The pamphlet which is supposed to record all the particulars is not now in existence, or, if it is, it has escaped the attention of all local collectors. Lord Esmé Gordon's library, one of the finest Huntingdonshire collections in England, contains no copy of it. The Rev. E. Bradley ('Cuthbert Bede'), who has been a collector of matters relating to Huntingdonshire for upwards of 40 years, has stated that he has never yet been able to find one....and a descendant of Judge Powell, who is alleged to have passed sentence of death on the alleged witches, also declares that although he has taken every means to ascertain the existence of such a pamphlet, he has never seen one nor has he found any one else who ever had."

The best account of this reported execution I have seen is contained in that carefully written book, 'Side-Lights on the Stuarts,' by F. A. Inderwick, Q.C., 2nd edition, 1891, pp. 177-80. The full excerpt is rather too long to give here. The author, in an interesting discussion about the day of the week on which it happened, says:—

"Amongst other persons who doubt the authority of this case is Mr. Justice Stephen ('State Trials,' iv. 828), who assumes the date of execution to have been reported as Saturday, 17th July, 1716, and suggests, as one reason for discrediting the story, that the 17th July, 1716, was not a Saturday, but a Thursday. Applying the learned judge's calculation to the 28th July, as well as the 17th, the former day would then have been a Monday, and not, as alleged, a Saturday. I find, however, on turning to an old file of newspapers for 1716, that the 17th July was neither Thursday nor Saturday, but Tuesday, and that the 28th was accordingly Saturday, as stated."

Two other quotations I must give:—

"The story of this conviction seems to me to be by no means improbable, considering also that in the year 1712 a woman was sentenced to death at Hertford, and five others were hanged at Northampton."

"Some difficulty has also been raised as to the identity of the Justice Powel referred to in the report of the case, and no wonder, for there were in fact no less than four Justices of the name of Powel about this time."

It will be noticed that all the authorities above mentioned obtained their information from Gough's 'British Topography,' i. 439. Mr. Inderwick, however, used a later edition published in April, 1780. The Bodleian Library possesses a copy of Gough prepared for the third edition, with MS. notes, which was purchased of Mr. J. Nichols for 100*l.* in 1811, and also a copy of "A Catalogue of the Books relating to British Topography bequeathed to the Bodleian in the year MDCCXCIX. by Richard Gough, Esq., F.S.A. Oxon, MDCCCXIV." I consulted this catalogue, and found entered amongst the bequests the pamphlet 'The whole Trial of Mrs. Hicks.' I visited the Bodleian, and at once found the long-unknown pamphlet. It is most singular that it should have been in the library for a period of over 100 years without being identified, eluding all the above researchers. Gough has always been recognized as the authority for the story, but no one realized that the title he gave was the actual one of the original pamphlet; and so the source of all we know about Mrs. Hicks is the pamphlet he bequeathed to the Bodleian. The title of the pamphlet is:—

"The whole | Trial and Examination | of | Mrs. Mary Hicks | and her Daughter | Elizabeth, | But of Nine Years of Age, who were condemn'd the last Assizes held at *Hunting-ton* for *Witchcraft*; and there executed on *Saturday* the 28th of *July*, 1716.

"With an Account of the most surprising pieces of Witchcraft they play'd, whilst under their Diabolical Compact, the like never heard of before; their Behaviour with Several Divines who came to converse with 'em whilst under Sentence of Death; and last Dying Speeches and Confession at the place of Execution.

"London: Printed by W. Matthews in Long-Acre." 12mo, 8 pp.

The press-mark is Bod. Gough Hunt. 1.

Herbert E. Norris.

Cirencester.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORIES OF IRISH COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

(See 11 S. xi. 103, 183, 315; xii. 24, 276, 375; 12 S. i. 422; ii. 22, 141, 246, 286, 406, 445.)

Part XIV. W—Y.

Waringstown.

An Ulster Parish: being a History of Donaghcloney (Waringstown). By Rev. E. D. Atkinson. Dublin, 1898.

Waterford.

Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Waterford. By Charles Smith. Dublin, 1746.

Magna Charta Libertatum Civitatis Waterford. Transcribed with English Translation and Notes. By Timothy Cunningham. Dublin, 1752.

History of the County and Town of Waterford. By Charles Smith. Dublin, 1774.

The History, Topography, and Antiquities of the County and City of Waterford, with an account of the present state of the Peasantry. By Rev. R. H. Ryland. London, 1824.

The Beauties of the Boyne, and its Tributary the Blackwater. By Sir W. R. Wilde. Dublin, 1850.

Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ: Vol. I. Part I., Diocese of Waterford and Lismore. By Archdeacon Cotton. Dublin, 1851-78.

The Social State of the Southern and Eastern Counties of Ireland in the Sixteenth Century: being the Presentments of the Gentlemen, Commonalty, and Citizens of Waterford, &c., made in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. (Annuary of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, only 125 copies printed.) By H. J. Hore and Bishop Graves. Dublin, 1870.

History of Waterford. By Joseph Hansard. Dungarvan, 1870.

History of the Huguenot Settlers in Ireland. Chapter on the French Settlement in Waterford, reprinted from *Ulster Archæological Journal*; also contains other interesting earlier Waterford data. By Rev. Thomas Gimlette, D.D. (Only few copies printed for private circulation.) 1888.

History, Guide, and Directory of County and City of Waterford. By P. M. Egan. Kilkenny, 1894.

Antiquarian Handbook to the Coast of Waterford, &c. Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Dublin, 1897-9.

The Place-Names of the Decies (The Ancient Decies corresponds roughly to the modern County of Waterford). By Rev. P. Power, M.R.I.A. 1907.

The Story of Waterford, from the Foundation of the City to the Middle of the Eighteenth Century, with sketches, maps, plans, and portraits. By Edmund Downey. Waterford, 1914.

Register of Irish Wills: Vol. III., Waterford. By W. P. W. Phillimore.

Westmeath.

Description of Ireland. Chapter on Westmeath. By Hogan. 1598.

A Chorographical Description of the County of Westmeath, in No. 1 of Vallancey's Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis. By Sir Henry Piers. 1682.

The Beauties of Ireland. Chapter on Westmeath. By J. N. Brewer. London, 1826.

The Dead Watchers and other Folk-Lore Tales of Westmeath. By Patrick Bardan. Mullingar, 1893.

Annals of Westmeath, Ancient and Modern. By James Woods. Dublin, 1907.

Grand Juries of Westmeath: with Historical Appendix.

The Confiscated Estates of Westmeath.

Westmeath Ordnance Survey, MSS. in Library, Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

MSS. on Westmeath in Down Survey. Public Record Office, Dublin.

Wexford.

Statistical Survey of co. Wexford. By Robert Fraser. Dublin, 1807.

The Banks of the Boro: a Chronicle of the County of Wexford. By Patrick Kennedy. Dublin, 1867.

A Glossary, with some Pieces of Verse, of the old Dialect of the English Colony in the Baronies of Forth and Bargy, co. Wexford. By Jacob Poole. Edited with Notes, &c., by Rev. Wm. Barnes, B.D. 1867.

Notes and Gleanings relating to the County of Wexford. By Martin Doyle. Dublin, 1868.

The Social State of the Southern and Eastern Counties of Ireland in the Sixteenth Century: being the Presentments of the Gentlemen, Commonalty, and Citizens of Wexford, &c. By H. J. Hore and Bishop Graves. Dublin, 1870

History of the County Wexford. By P. H. Hore. London, 1900-11.

Annual Report, Irish Board of Public Works. (Details of Wexford antiquities.) Dublin, 1911.

Chronicles of the County Wexford down to the year 1877. By George Griffiths. Enniscorthy.

Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, with the Register of its House at Dunbrody (Wexford). By Sir John T. Gilbert. Dublin.

Wexford in the Rising of 1798.

Memoirs of the Different Rebellions in Ireland from the arrival of the English. By Sir Richard Musgrave. Dublin, 1802.

Insurrection in the County of Wexford. By Edward Hay. 1803.

Researches in the South of Ireland: Appendix contains a private narrative of the Rising of 1798. By T. Crofton Croker. London, 1824.

A History of the Irish Rebellion of 1798: a Personal Narrative. By Charles Hamilton Teeling. 1832.

A Personal Narrative of those transactions in co. Wexford in which the Author was engaged, with a full account of his Trial by Court-Martial. By Thomas Cloney. Dublin, 1832.

Memoirs of Joseph Holt. Edited from his MS. by T. Crofton Croker. London, 1838.

General History of the Rebellion of 1798. By P. O'Kelly. Dublin, 1842.

History of the Irish Rebellion in 1798. By W. H. Maxwell. London, 1845.

History of the Irish Rebellion of 1798. By Philip Harwood. 1848.

The Irish Confederates and the Rebellion of 1798. By H. M. Field. New York, 1851.

The Sham Squire and the Informers of '98. By W. J. Fitzpatrick. Dublin, 1866.

Ireland in '98: Sketches of the principal men of the time, based on the published volumes and some unpublished MSS. of the late Dr. R. R. Madden. By J. Bowles Daly, LL.D. Dublin, 1888.

With the "Thirty-Second" in the Peninsular and other campaigns: being the Memoirs of Major Harry Ross Lewin, of Ross-Hill, co. Clare. (Describes life in an Irish regiment, and casts some interesting side-lights on the Rising of 1798.) Edited by Prof. John Wardell. Dublin, 1904.

Memoirs of Miles Byrne. Edited by his Widow Dublin, 1907.

The War in Wexford: an Account of the Rebellion in the South of Ireland in 1798. By H. F. B. Wheeler and A. M. Broadley. London, 1911.

Wicklow.

Statistical Survey of co. Wicklow. By R. Fraser. Dublin, 1801.

Guide to Wicklow. By Radcliffe. Dublin, 1812.

Guide to co. Wicklow. By G. N. Wright. Dublin, 1822.

Guide to Wicklow. By Curry. Dublin, 1837.

Illustrated Handbook to the County of Wicklow. By G. O'M. Irwin. Dublin, 1844.

The Mines of Wicklow. Dublin, 1856.
Guide to Wicklow. By Heffernan. Dublin, 1865.
Views in co. Wicklow. By T. L. Rowbotham. With Notes by Rev. W. J. Loftie. Dublin, 1876.
History of the Clan O'Toole, and other Leinster Septs. By Rev. P. L. O'Toole. Dublin, 1890.
Glendaloch: its Story and its Ruins. By Sir John R. O'Connell, LL.D. Catholic Truth Society, Dublin, 1909.
The Stones of Bray, and the Stories they can tell of Ancient Times in the Barony of Rathdown. (Deals with the history of a large part of co. Wicklow.) By Rev. G. Digby Scott, M.A. Dublin, 1913.
The O'Tooles, anciently Lords of Powerscourt (Feracualan), Fertire, and Imale. By John O'Toole. n.d.

YOUGHAL.

Notes and Records of the Ancient Religious Foundations at Youghal, co. Cork, and its Vicinity. By Rev. S. Hayman. Youghal, 1854.
History of Youghal. By Pagan. Youghal, 1858.
Guide to Youghal, Ardmore, and the Black Water. By Rev. Samuel Hayman. Youghal, 1860.
Guide to St. Mary's Collegiate Church, Youghal. By Rev. S. Hayman. Cork, 1868.
Council Book of the Corporation of Youghal, from 1610 to 1659, from 1666 to 1687, and from 1690 to 1800. Edited by Richard Caulfield. Guildford.

N.B.—An account of every Irish County, Town, Parish, and Village is in 'A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland,' by Samuel Lewis London, 1837.

WILLIAM MACARTHUR.
79 Talbot Street, Dublin.

AN ENGLISH ARMY LIST OF 1740.

(See *ante*, pp. 3, 43, 84, 122, 163, 204, 243, 282, 324, 364, 402, 443, 482.)

THE regiment next following (p. 40) is one of the six regiments of Marines raised in 1702, with headquarters at Taunton and Bridgwater, its first Colonel being George Villiers.

These six regiments were included in the reductions of 1713, but three of them were reinstated in March, 1715, incorporated with the regiments of the line, and authorized to rank in the line from the dates of their original formation, this regiment becoming the 31st Foot.

In 1782 it received the territorial title "Huntingdonshire," and since 1881 has been designated "The East Surrey Regiment":—

Colonel Handasyd's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel	William Handasyd (1) ..	27 June 1737	*Lieutenant*, 1705.
Lieutenant Colonel	—— Beckwith	2 July 1737	*Ensign*, 1695.
Major	Anthony Ladeveze	29 May 1732	*Lieutenant*, 2 April 1706.
Captains	Edward Legard (2)	20 Dec. 1717	*Captain*, 20 Dec. 1717.
	Robert Blakeney	23 April 1720	*Ensign*, Sept. 1715.
	William Williamson	25 July 1726	*Ensign*, 28 Aug. 1711.
	William Drummond	Mar. 1726-7	*Lieutenant*, 1686.
	Robert Douglass	29 May 1732	*Ensign*, 1721.
	Peter Haviland	Aug. 1727	*Lieutenant*, July 1714.
	James Baird	20 June 1735	*Lieutenant*, 1 Oct. 1717.
Captain Lieutenant	John Pollock (3)	21 Feb. 1735-6	*Ensign*, 11 Feb. 1716-17
Lieutenants ..	Frederick Porter (4)	17 Nov. 1721	*Ensign*, 22 June 1719.
	Charles Vignoles (5)	22 Oct. 1723	*Ensign*, 7 Mar. 1717-18.
	Francis Mears	11 Aug. 1730	*Ensign*, 17 Nov. 1721.
	Richard Abbot	Sept. 1730	*Ensign*, 26 May 1704.
	Robert Ryves	30 Nov. 1730	*Ensign*, Oct. 1721.
	James Vignoles (6)	6 Nov. 1732	*Ensign*, 15 Dec. 1721.
	Henry Hyat	23 Feb. 1732-3	*Ensign*, 21 Mar. 1723-4.
	Charles O'Hara	20 June 1735	*Ensign*, 1710.
	Charles Cockburne	21 Feb. 1735-6	*Ensign*, 1712.
	Walter Pringle	14 Jan. 1737-8	*Ensign*, 20 June 1735.

(1) Was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 15th Foot before being appointed to the Colonelcy of this regiment. Died at Hammersmith, Feb. 27, 1745, then being Brigadier-General.
(2) Major, Feb. 3, 1741.
(3) Captain, Nov. 15, 1740.
(4) Captain, April 25, 1741.
(5) Captain-Lieutenant, April 25, 1741; Major, July 22, 1751. Still serving in the regiment in 1755.
(6) Captain, April 1, 1744. Still serving in the regiment in 1755.

Colonel Handasyd's Regiment of Foot (*continued*).		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Ensigns	Alexander Dallway (7) ..	5 Dec. 1729	*Ensign*, 20 Jan. 1724-5.
	George Dalrymple (8) ..	23 Feb. 1732-3.	——
	James Hamilton	21 Feb. 1735-6.	——
	Robert Wynne	26 Aug. 1737.	——
	Samuel Davenport	14 June 1737-8.	——
	Pat. Clarke	2 June 1739.	——
	John Tatem	17 July 1739.	——
	Peyton Mears	3 Feb. 1739-40.	——
	Egerton Stafford	4 ditto.	——

Lieut.-Col. Edward Montague was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, Aug. 12, 1741.

The following were appointed Ensigns on the dates shown against their names: Frederick Porter, Nov. 15, 1740; Roger Handasyd, Jan. 26, 1741; William Cholmondeley, Jan. 27, 1741; Robert Pigot, July 11, 1741; Gardener Bulstrode, April 25, 1742.

(7) Lieutenant, Nov. 15, 1740.
(8) Lieutenant, April 25, 1741.

The next regiment (p. 41) is another of the six regiments of Marines which were raised in 1702. It was raised in Sussex and the adjacent counties, its first Colonel being Edward Fox.

These six regiments were included in the reductions of 1713, but three of them were reinstated in March, 1715, incorporated with the regiments of the line, and authorized to rank in the line from the dates of their original formation, this regiment becoming the 32nd Foot.

In 1782 the territorial title "Cornwall" was given to it, , and since 1881 it has been designated "The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry":—

Colonel Descury's Regiment of Foot.		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Colonel	Simon Descury (1)	15 Dec. 1738	*Lieutenant*, Feb. 1702.
Lieutenant Colonel	Bernard Dennet	15 Sept. 1731	*Captain*, 30 May 1707.
Major	Samuel Stone	ditto	*Ensign*, 22 Jan. 1712.
Captains	Mel. Guy Dickens (2) ..	9 Aug. 1717	——
	William Ridsdale	1 Oct. 1717	*Ensign*, 9 Feb. 1709.
	Christopher Adams	2 July 1719	ditto, 20 Dec. 1710.
	John Graydon	7 June 1720	1*st Lieutenant*, 10 May 1714
	Hugh Jones	26 Dec. 1726	*Captain*, 24 Dec. 1710.
	George Gordon	15 Sept. 1731	2*d Lieut.* 24 Oct. 1704.
	John Butler	14 Aug. 1738	1*st Lieut.* 25 Mar. 1715.
Captain Lieutenant	Peter Margarett (3)	ditto	2*d Lieut.* 15 Feb. 1701.
First Lieutenants	Dawney Sutton	8 Mar. 1724	ditto, 6 Jan. 1717.
	William Bryan	1 Dec. 1726	ditto, 22 June 1719.
	Knowles Kensey	8 Dec. 1731	ditto, 2 June 1720.
	Robert Graydon	31 Mar. 1733	ditto, 29 Aug. 1721.
	Peter Parr	8 Aug. 1734	ditto, 1 Dec. 1726.
	Hugh Farquhar	27 Sept. 1735	*Ensign*, 26 June 1706.
	John Monro	19 Dec. 1735	ditto, 10 ditto 1725.
	Charles Douglass	14 Aug. 1738	2*d Lieut.* 1 Oct. 1729.
	John Roper	ditto	ditto, 4 Nov. 1730.
	Thomas Barlow	June 1739	ditto, 20 May 1732.

(1) Was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 13th Foot. Died Oct. 4, 1740. Col. John Huske was appointed Colonel on Dec. 25, 1740.
(2) First Christian name is Melchior.
(3) Captain, April 25, 1741.

Colonel Descury's Regiment of Foot (*continued*).		Dates of their present commissions.	Dates of their first commissions.
Second Lieutenants (8)	John Kendall (4)	31 Mar. 1733.	——
	Charles Bailie (5)	Sept. 1736.	——
	Sir George Suttie (6)	26 Aug. 1737.	——
	Peter Desbrisay	14 ditto 1738.	——
	William Douglass	ditto.	——
	James Weyms	1 June 1739.	——
	Andrew Agnew	2 ditto.	——
	John Macdowall	3 Feb. 1739-40.	——
	Henry Descury (7)	4 ditto.	——

The following were appointed Ensigns on the dates shown against their names: John Lindsay, Feb. 27, 1741; John Mylin, March 7, 1741; Thomas Morgan, April 25, 1741.

(4) Lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1741.
(5) Second Lieutenant, Feb. 26, 1741. The name is also spelled "Boyley."
(6) Third Bart. Lieutenant, April 25, 1741. Died Nov. 25, 1783.
(7) The only officer still serving in the regiment in 1755, then being the junior Captain, Nov. 27, 1752.
(8) Probably should be "Ensign."

J. H. Leslie, Major, R.A. (Retired List).

(*To be continued.*)

Gray: a Book of Squibs. (See *ante*, p. 285.)—May I, not to multiply headings and references, add the subjoined, which concerns the dispersion of Gray's books and MSS., to the above reference? In 'N. & Q.,' 1 S. i. 221, W. L. M. wrote:—

"At the sale of Mason's collection of Gray's books and MSS. in December, 1845, I purchased Gray's copy of Dodsley's collection (2nd edition, 1758), with corrections, names of authors, &c., in his own hand."

Mr. Gosse does not seem to have been aware of this sale, and refers only to some

"unpublished letters and facetious poems, many of which were sold at Sotheby & Wilkinson's, on the 4th of August, 1854";

neither does Mr. Tovey—at least in his volume referred to in my previous note. One wonders what was the nature of these MSS., and where they and the books now lie.

Let me remind lovers of Gray that December 26 was the bicentenary of his birth, and that, in the plaintive words of Mr. Gosse in 1882,

"No monument of any kind perpetuates the memory of Gray in the university town where he resided so long, and of which he is one of the most illustrious ornaments....Not a medallion, not a tablet within Pembroke College bears witness to any respect for the memory of Gray....If strangers did not periodically inquire for his room, it is probable that the name of Gray would be as completely forgotten at Pembroke as at Peterhouse, where also no monument of any kind preserves the record of his presence."

Two centuries since Gray's birth and nearly (1921) one and a half more since his death, and yet nothing to commemorate him in Cambridge, where he resided for twenty-nine years!

J. B. McGovern.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

"Wipers": Ypres.—The superior person has fairly often of late made game of our soldiers' pronunciation of Ypres as Wipers, but, at the same time, he seems generally unaware that this is by no means a product of the present war. It almost appears a pity to deny Tommy's originality in this matter, but, as a matter of fact, "Wipers" dates some centuries back to the time when Ypres was one of the great commercial cities of Europe and did a large and flourishing trade with this country.

Our close connexion with this famous city not only led to its name being pronounced in the manner which our soldiers have made familiar to us, but it also became actually raised to the dignity of a proper name in Scotland. The surname "Wyper" cannot, of course, claim to be in any way a common one, but it certainly has existed in Scotland for many generations now. In the Glasgow Post Office Directory for 1916-17 there are eleven Wypers, and the name occurs three times in the Edinburgh and Leith Post Office Directory. Slater's Directory for Scotland, 1915, mentions four Wypers: two from Glasgow and two from Motherwell.

It is a curious fact that this surname seems practically non-existent in England, for it does not appear in any of the directories which the present writer has consulted, and he has looked through those of nearly all the leading cities. Its rarity as a surname is likewise proved by the fact that it has escaped the notice of all the compilers of books dealing with surnames. The present writer has examined quite a formidable array of such works, including Smith's 'Cyclopædia of Names,' Long's 'Personal

and Family Names,' Ferguson's 'Surnames as a Science,' Bardsley's 'English Surnames,' and Weekley's 'Romance of Names,' but in all of them Wyper is conspicuous by its absence.

Regarding the quaint transformation of Ypres into "Wipers," it may be pointed out that there is really nothing ridiculous, nor even essentially ignorant, about such a change made in a word that is foreign to our ears and strange to our eyes. The supposedly greater learning of the superior person already referred to might have enabled him to recognize the change as merely an illustration of the natural tendency in language to transform the unfamiliar into something that has a familiar appearance. The classic example may be mentioned of our Jack Tars of Nelson's day rechristening the captured French battleship Bellerophon by the more homely, but very picturesque name of "Billy Ruffian."

CHARLES MENMUIR, M.A.

25 Garscube Lane, Glasgow.

ADDENDUM TO NOTE ON DR. ROBERT UVEDALE. (See *ante*, pp. 361, 384, 404, 423, 447, 467.)—May I be allowed to make what I hope may be a final addendum to my long note on Dr. Uvedale of Enfield? Several correspondents have been kind enough to write to me—rather than trespass, I presume, on the valuable space of 'N. & Q.'—making a few interesting emendations and additions to what I had written above. But I feel that anything in the nature of a correction of, or of an addition of any value to, what has appeared in 'N. & Q.' is also worth its preservation there, if only to save possible mistakes in future.

With reference to the suggestion I had advanced (p. 424) as to Dr. Uvedale's connexion with the old garden and house at Enfield, now known as "Uvedale House," the present head master of the Enfield Grammar School, Mr. E. M. Eagles, has sent me the following note:—

"In speaking of 'Uvedale House,' you refer to the interesting collection of plants in the garden thereof. When I first came to Enfield (January, 1909) 'Uvedale House' was occupied by a Miss Boswell. She gave me to understand that the excellent collection of plants in her garden was due to a former curate of the parish church (Mr. Egles) who used to lodge with her. He was devoted to gardening, and introduced many rare plants into her ground."

The "Miss Boswell" mentioned in Mr. Eagles's letter was, I understand, a descendant or a connexion of Dr. Johnson's Boswell. An early copy of the great Dictionary and other Johnson papers were formerly on the premises.

With reference to my account of the finding on the bookstall in the Farringdon Road in 1900 of the old Hebrew Bible formerly belonging to Dr. Uvedale (p. 424), your old correspondent MR. C. HALL CROUCH writes to me as follows:—

"With reference to your valuable articles in 'N. & Q.' regarding Dr. Robert Uvedale, it may interest you to know that it was I who found the fragment of Dr. Uvedale's Hebrew Bible, and after having had it bound and inserted the notes you mention, I presented it to the Enfield Grammar School through my friend Mr. Ridewood.*

"A reference to the gift appeared in *The Enfield Grammar School Magazine* for May, 1902; and I also wrote a short account of the find—more particularly to put the entries on record—for *The Genealogical Magazine*. It appeared in vol. vi. p. 109."

Generally on my paper Mr. J. W. Ford, a former Governor of the Enfield Grammar School, to whose interest in the school I had referred at p. 423, has sent me the following interesting letter:—

"Yes, it was entirely my doing that the Uvedale arms were worn on the boys' caps, and I got the matter approved and passed by my fellow Governors.

"The etching of the Palace cedar (I measured the cedar *circa* 1900, and found it much grown since 1821)—a very clever thing—was done by F. C. Lewis, who lived for many years in Enfield; he was drawing master to the Princess Charlotte, and etched the 'Rivers of Devonshire'; he was the father of 'Spanish Lewis' and George, the engraver who engraved most of Landseer's pictures.

"Archbishop Tillotson lived in Edmonton, not Enfield; his house in the high road was pulled down about thirty years ago.

"The garden you saw beyond the school, which you fancied might have been Uvedale's retreat, was lived in for many years by the Rev. C. H. Eagles, a curate at the church, a great botanist and lover of herbaceous plants and shrubs, who planted everything you saw, and called his home 'Uvedale Cottage.'

"None of the old school has ever been pulled down; its restoration, in the best sense of the word, was superintended by my father, one of the Governors; and he built and gave to the school the house in which the master lives at a cost of 1,200*l.*, in memory of my mother. The next building is the hall, and next the chemical annexe and laboratory, which was built to please Mr. Ridewood.

"'Worcester's' (p. 361) is one of Robinson's mistakes; that name and 'The Manor House' belonged to the other Enfield Palace pulled down by the Commonwealth, built by Sir Thomas Lovell, Marquess of Worcester, Chancellor to Henry VIII., to whom he left it."

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

* The preceding head master.

England, Germany, and the Dye Industry.—The announcement of a reorganization of the colour chemistry and dyeing department of Leeds University, largely in order to win back and maintain an industry Germany long has made almost her own, will add interest to an advertisement more than two hundred years old which shows that this is not the first recognized effort to put German knowledge of dyeing materials to English advantage. In *The London Gazette*, March 13-17, 1678/9, was the statement :—

"His Majesty having been pleased to Grant by His Letters Patents to Eustace Barnaby, or his Assigns, the sole Use and Art of Planting Safflower (for Dyers use) which he hath acquired by great pains and travel in Germany. These are to give Notice, That they that please, may have Seed and Licence for 25*s.* the Acre; the Seed to Sowe at half-profit."

Alfred F. Robbins.

The Rev. John Williams, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford.—It is noteworthy that in a long list of 286 names of Fellows of this College, a list which extends from A.D. 1653 to 1898, which Hardy gives in his history of the College, only the name of the above Fellow is left without there being supplied the year both of his election to and of the cessation of his Fellowship. In this case only the year of election is given, thus: "251. John Williams, 1783 —— ? (Carn.)." This is regrettable, for the year of the cessation also appears to be obtainable. The Rev. W. Hawker Hughes, the present Senior Bursar of the College, writes to me and says that the Register of Fellows, referring to the case under the year 1786, has this entry: "vac. 15 Dec. 1786."

Possibly the defect is due to the fact that this man is referred to sometimes as of Denbighshire and at other times as of Carnarvonshire, leading searchers to think that the name referred to two different men. Foster's 'Alumni Oxon.' has: "Williams, John, s. John of Llanrwst, co. Denbigh, gent., Jesus Coll. matric. 15 Mar. 1777, aged 17, B.A. 1781." The list of Scholars of Jesus College, under year 1777, gives: "11 June, Carnarvon, John Williams, 18, s. John, gent. Llanrwst," and the name appears in the list of Scholars every year until he took his M.A. It appears among the Fellows in 1783, continuing to do so every year until he vacates the Fellowship in December, 1786.

The town of Llanrwst, and most of the parish, is in the county of Denbigh. One township of the parish, however, that of Gwydyr, is in the county of Carnarvon. It is more natural to connect Llanrwst with the county of Denbigh, though the Gwydyr part of it is strictly in Carnarvonshire. Hence the above discrepancy of connecting John Williams of Llanrwst with both counties. He was from the township of Gwydyr, and so of Carnarvonshire. In Llanrwst Church there is a mural monument: "In | Memory | of John Williams, Gent. | Agent of Gwydir | He was buried | Underneath | April 26, 176 | Aged 48." This was the father of our man He was probably ordained on his Fellowship. He married Sarah Lloyd Dolben, of Rhiwaedog, Bala, Merioneth. In 1791 he became Head Master of Llanrwst Grammar School, and remained there till 1812, when he became Rector of Llanbedr, in the Conway Vale, where he died and was buried "on the 9th of Oct. 1826, aged 66." He was a noted scholar, a good musician, and a great collector of Welsh books. I wish I could find out more about the family of his wife, Sarah Lloyd Dolben. T. Llechid Jones.

Llysfaen Rectory, Colwyn Bay.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

William Monk of Buckingham, in Old Shoreham, Sussex.—Was he the son of John Monk, M.P. for New Shoreham in 1688-9? His mother was Susanna, the only daughter of William Blaker of Buckingham. He married Hannah, daughter of Stephen Stringer of Goudhurst, in Kent. His memorial in Old Shoreham Church informs us that

"William Monk of Buckingham Esq. lies interr'd in a vault at the foot of this wall. He died May 2nd 1714 in the 29th year of his age, whose principles of Honour & Justice Laid concealed by Reason of his early Fate, tho long since Implanted, & which Shone out so Gloriously in one of His Illustrious family, Generally Beloved & Esteemed while He lived and Lamented by all at his death."

The arms of Monk of Buckingham House in Old Shoreham were: Gu., a chevron between three lions' heads erased, arg., and these are given as the arms of Monk of Ashington and Hurston Place, Storrington, Sussex. Can the connexion between these various branches of the family be traced? And to whom do the words, "which shone out so gloriously in one of his illustrious family," refer? Is it to General Monk, and what was the connexion? H. Cheal.

Montford, Rosslyn Road, Shoreham, Sussex.

Heraldic Queries.—The following crests appear on "engraved coins" of the eighteenth century. Can any one give the probable surname with which No. 1 is associated, and throw further light upon Nos. 2 and 3?

1. Obverse, crest of a talbot's head issuant from a crest-coronet; reverse, SW (or WS) in double cipher.

2. Obverse, "Walls, Hereford"; reverse, crest of an eagle statant. (According to Burke, 'General Armory,' 3rd edition, in the coat of Wall of Derbyshire eagles are borne as charges.)

3. Obverse, "John White, Oxon."; reverse, crest of a horse's head bridled.

F. P. B.

Elizabeth Mael.—Thomas Buckworth, sixth son of Theophilus Buckworth of Spalding, married at Spalding, on Jan. 6, 1728/9, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Lot Mael of Spalding. She died Jan. 10, 1771, *æt.* 63, and was buried at Spalding. Can any of your readers refer me to a pedigree of the Mael family, or inform me who was her mother? G. J. A.

C. R. Maturin.—Where is to be seen the original, or a copy, of Sir Walter Scott's letter to Mrs. Maturin, 2¼ pp., 4to, Edin., Feb. 19 (year omitted), with reference to a Biography of the Rev. C. R. Maturin (1782-1824), novelist and dramatist, which formed lot 408 in Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods's sale, July 4, 1906? Daniel Hipwell.

Wrigley of Saddleworth.—Can any reader give any information about the Wrigleys of Saddleworth before 1600? George Wrigley was born in that year, and his son George was baptized at St. Chad's, Saddleworth, in 1633. W. A. Hirst.

Riming History of England.—

In 43 a Roman host
From Gaul assailed our southern coast.

Can any of 'N. & Q.' readers tell me what English History this is to be found in? I learned this at school in 1865.

Hubert Garle, F.S.A.

Alresford, Hants.

[These verses are included in 'Outlines of English History,' by Henry Ince and James Gilbert (W. Kent & Co., 1867), a popular school-book of its day. See 11 S. iv. 278.]

'The Union Star.'—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me where a file of this publication may be seen? According to Dr. R. R. Madden ('The United Irishmen') *The Union Star* was set up in Dublin by the famous Watty Cox in the summer of 1797, and was printed in a cellar in Little Ship Street. The publication has been described as "a Murder Gazette," as it advocated the assassination of prominent members of the Government, the Church, and any persons obnoxious to the editor and proprietor.

Gertrude Thrift.

79 Grosvenor Square, Rathmines, Dublin.

Colonels and Regimental Expenses.—Can any one direct me where to find an account of the system of paying regimental expenses through the colonels: the payments made to them, and their disbursements, and the profits made by them?

J. F. R.

Author of Quotation Wanted.—In the little volume 'Poetry of the Crabbet Club,' privately printed and published in 1892, there is a poem on p. 36 entitled 'Charma Virumque Cano,' and commencing:—

Charms and a man I sing, to wit—a most superior person,
Myself, who bears the fitting name of George Nathaniel Curzon.

Who wrote it? Archibald Sparke.

Cromwell: Gun Accident.—I have been told that Oliver Cromwell met with a gun accident—injuring his hand. I have never seen an account of this in any life of Cromwell that has come under my notice, but I understand that there is some record of it in existence. Can any reader supply information? John Beagarie.

Brighton.

Marmaduke B. Sampson of 'The Times.'—When did he die? Mrs. Sampson died March 19, 1882, and was described as late of Hampton House, Hampton Court, and Beach Rocks, Sandgate.

R. J. Fynmore.

Sandgate.

[Marmaduke Blake Sampson died Oct. 8, 1876. There is a short notice of him in vol. iii. (R—Z) of Mr. Frederic Boase's extremely useful 'Modern English Biography.']

Dickens and Henry VIII.—Did Dickens ever describe the reign of Henry VIII. as "a spot of grease and blood on the fair pages of English history"? If so, where is the description to be found?

John B. Wainewright.

John Varley of Hackney.—In an interesting paper on J. Mulready (the Irish painter, whose uncle was a shoemaker) in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1879, the writer informs us that he became acquainted with John Varley, the friend of Blake. Varley and his brother were, if I

remember rightly, residents of Hackney. Besides his artistic proclivities, and his penchant for astrology, which made him an object of admiration to the mystic poet, John Varley was—a pugilist! Did he ever give public exhibitions of the "noble science," like my countrymen, Dutch Sam and Mendoza? M. L. R. Breslar.

Fire putting out Fire.—In 'Romeo and Juliet,' I. ii. 45, we read: "One fire burns out another's burning." This seems to refer to the practice of holding, say, a burnt finger to a fire "to draw out the inflammation"—homœopathy carried to an extreme! I saw this done only a few months ago, and that by a man of military age. Can it also refer to the common idea that the "sun puts the fire out"? If the former, how did the idea arise? Is there any other meaning to the quotation?

Alfred S. E. Ackermann.

'The Regal Rambler': Thomas Hastings.—I have before me an octavo volume of 103 pp., with the following title:—

"The Regal Rambler; or, Eccentrical Adventures of The Devil in London: with The Manœuvres of his Ministers, towards the close of the Eighteenth Century. Translated from the Syriack MS. of Rabbi Solomon, recently found in the Foundation of the Hebrew Synagogue.....London: Printed for H. D. Symonds, No. 20. Pater-Noster-Row; and Owen, Piccadilly. M.DCC.XCIII."

On the title-page of this copy a former owner has in pencil inscribed "By Thos. Hastings." Who was this author? I cannot trace a copy in the B.M. library. Parts of the work are of Anglo-Jewish interest. The editor refers to David Levi ('D.N.B.') in the preliminary leaves, and in the concluding chapter gives a description of the last trial of Lord George Gordon when he appeared before the judges attired as a Jew.

Israel Solomons.

Tod Family.—I shall feel obliged for information as to the name and address of the gentleman who now represents the family of Col. James Tod, the author of the 'Annals of Rajasthan' and 'Travels in Western India.' The information is required solely for literary purposes. Emeritus.

Peterborough Quarter Sessions.—*The Times* of Nov. 7 last contained a report of a divorce case, in the course of which counsel stated that one of the parties had been in 1913 convicted at Peterborough Quarter Sessions of a long series of frauds on women, and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, afterwards reduced to ten years'. It seems startling, in these days of light and lenient punishments, to find that it is within the competency of any inferior court to pass such a sentence; though I have heard, or read, that Quarter Sessions for the Liberty (not the City) of Peterborough could, within at least living memory, try murder cases, and order the death penalty. There may still be some exceptional jurisdiction, as to the nature and extent of which information would be of interest. W. B. H.

Fitzgerald.—Can any one inform me as to the parentage of Lieut.-Colonel James Fitzgerald, who commanded the 1st Madras Native Infantry as a captain in the attack on Madura on June 26, 1764? His daughter Frances married Capt. Steven Swain, H.E.I.C.S., at Trichinopoly on Feb. 13, 1777, and, after the latter's death in 1790,. married secondly Capt. Stewart, H.E.I.C.S

H. E. Rudkin, Major.

The Wynd, Woking.

Pronunciation of "ea."—Pope invariably, I believe, rimes "sea" with "obey," "day," &c., and never with words such as "flee" and "be"—thus showing that the derivative pronunciation from the Dutch "Zee" and German "See" was current in his time. We are all familiar with the Georgian "tay" for "tea," and this, with "teach," "creature," "each," &c., is current in the Sister Isle to this day. A look in a good dictionary will tell one that, with few exceptions, there is strong derivative warrant for the *ea* being pronounced *ā* whether at the beginning, middle, or end of a word. I think this a subject of some interest, and should be very glad to know of any work or treatise bearing on these and other "progressive" changes in pronunciation.

Conservative Club. Fraser Baddeley.

Peacock Lore.—"E. V. B." in her work 'The Peacock's Pleasaunce' mentions, in sketch headed 'The Peacock's Prologue,' an extraordinary occurrence connected with the reoccupation of a country mansion untenanted for years somewhere in Wales. While joyous glee attended the event, a lady's grey horse brought on the scene capered and careered, fell down, and suddenly died. The newly resident tenant wrote to the owner, attributing the terrifying incident to the dazzling brilliance of an overmantel decorated with a design of peacocks above the fireplace in one of the rooms of the house, and, fearful of any further ominous happenings, craved the removal of the glittering, gorgeous, and variegated hangings—a present from India. The landlord assented. He ordered his aged head gardener

to execute the command. With lantern and tools the gardener at dead of night repaired to a wooded spot, and, digging deep down, came across the carcase of the grey horse, and proceeded to deposit the clean, stripped, sparkling drapery over the remains. Henceforth, comparative peace followed.

Where in Wales did all these peculiar incidents happen? ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

CAPT. EDWARD BASS *c.* 1818.—Can any reader inform me if there was one of H.M. ships in 1818 or 1819 named Cluckhead, or some similar name? also to what family Capt. Edward Bass of such ship belonged? He was a native of Shropshire. The name of the ship mentioned on his tombstone in Minster Abbey Churchyard is almost unreadable.

PERCY F. HOGG, Lieut. R.G.A.
Minster-in-Sheppey.

Replies.

"DR." BY COURTESY.

(12 S. ii. 408.)

INSTANCES of the title of "doctor" applied to clergymen innocent of that degree are furnished by plays, novels, memoirs, and letters in the eighteenth century and earlier, though the tendency seems never to have been so common as the modern practice of "doctoring the apothecary."

In Act IV. sc. i. of Vanbrugh's 'Relapse' (1696), Tom Fashion speaks of "Mr. Bull the chaplain," and in sc. iv. addresses him as "Mr. Bull." Later in this scene he prefaces a request to him with the words, "Prithee, dear doctor." In sc. vi. the Nurse appeals to "Mr. Bull." In Act V. sc. iii. Fashion both refers to him and addresses him as "doctor," while the Nurse talks of "Mr. Bull." In the final scene of the play we have Fashion's "Prithee, doctor," and Lord Foppington's "Pray, dactar, one word with you." The list of characters gives simply "Bull, Chaplain to Sir Tunbelly."

In Farquhar's 'Beaux' Stratagem' (1707), Foigard, "a Priest, Chaplain to the French Officers," is, on first entering (Act III. sc. ii.), addressed as "doctor" by Gibbet, the highwayman, and by Aimwell. In Act IV. sc. ii. Aimwell says: "Pray, doctor, may I crave your name?"

In Fielding's 'Grub Street Opera' (1731), in a scene between Lady Apshinken and Puzzletext the chaplain (Act III. sc. iv.), the lady sings:—

Oh doctor, oh doctor, where hast thou been?

In Act III. sc. xiii. the Butler and Groom style him "doctor." Puzzletext's character does not encourage us to believe that he was a Doctor of Divinity.

In 'Joseph Andrews' (1742), Book II. chap. xvi., Parson Adams is called "doctor" by a perfect stranger, who gives him false hopes of a living. In Book III. chap. iii. his new acquaintance, Mr. Wilson, replies to a question of his: "What leads us into more follies than you imagine, doctor—vanity." The title is a compliment to his guest's scholarship, for we have been told in the preceding chapter that Wilson, who had at first been "not quite certain that Adams had any more of the clergyman in him than his cassock," was so astounded at the readiness of his Greek quotations that "he now doubted whether he had not a bishop in his house."

In 'Jonathan Wild' (1743) the hero addresses the Ordinary of Newgate as "doctor" (Bk. IV. chap. xiii.).

Did Fielding mean "Mr. Supple, the curate of Mr. Allworthy's parish" ('Tom Jones,' 1749, Bk. IV. chap. x.), to be a D.D.? Squire Western calls him "doctor" in the chapter where he makes his first appearance; and in Bk. XVI. chap. ii., after Western has sent the parson on an errand—"Do, doctor, go down and see who 'tis...."—the author continues: "the doctor returned with an account," &c. But possibly this is no more than echoing the title given by Western. An excess of scepticism, however, in such matters might lead one next to dispute the right to his doctorate of the Rev. Charles Primrose. Horace Walpole, in writing to Mann (Feb. 27, 1752) of the Duke of Hamilton's marriage to Elizabeth Gunning, says: "He sent for a parson. The doctor refused to perform the ceremony without licence or ring." Was the parson a D.D.? And was Walpole aware of this when writing?

Lady Mary Coke noted in her 'Journal' that she heard Lord Ossory announce the death of "the famous Dr. Sterne" (March 18, 1768). See W. L. Cross, 'The Life and Times of Laurence Sterne,' p. 461.

Swift in the 'Journal to Stella,' when mentioning the death of Richard Duke (1658-1711), calls him "Dr. Duke" (Feb. 14, 1710/11). The 'D.N.B.' does not mention that he took this degree.

No doubt it is difficult to make sure in each instance, especially in the case of fictitious personages, whether or not the title is incorrectly applied, but sufficient evidence remains to show that at one time

"doctor" was more freely used in addressing the clergy than it is at the present day. It would be interesting, at the same time, to learn what statistics can tell us about the proportion of University graduates in the eighteenth century who proceeded to degrees in Divinity.

That the undeserved appellation of doctor was sometimes deliberately courted is shown by a letter in *The Spectator*, No. 609, in the course of which the correspondent says:—

"As I was the other Day walking with an honest Country-Gentleman, he very often was expressing his Astonishment to see the Town so mightily crouded with Doctors of Divinity: Upon which I told him he was very much mistaken if he took all those Gentlemen he saw in Scarfs to be Persons of that Dignity; for that a young Divine, after his first Degree in the University, usually comes hither only to shew himself; and, on that Occasion, is apt to think he is but half equipp'd with a Gown and Cassock for his publick Appearance, if he hath not the additional Ornament of a Scarf of the first Magnitude to intitle him to the Appellation of Doctor from his Landlady, and the Boy at *Child's*.

Edward Bensly.

BATH FORUM: CONTINUITY BETWEEN ROMAN AND ANGLO-SAXON BATH.

(12 S. ii. 429, 495.)

The earliest documentary evidence of the use of Bath Forum that I have met with is in a Bath chartulary, as follows:—

"Quitclaim or remit by Thomas, Prior, of an estate at Ludicumbe, in the Hundred court of Bath Forum. Dec. 1, 1246."

Ludicumbe, now known as Lyncombe, is one mile S.E. of Bath.

As regards any continuity between Roman Aquæ Sulis and Saxon Bath, there was an absolute hiatus between the departure of the Romans, early in the fifth century, and the arrival of the Saxons subsequent to their victory at Deorham (Dyrham), A.D. 577.

This is borne out by the evidence of excavations of diverse dates, which show that the storm-swept debris brought down the slopes of the northern hills covered the streets of Aquæ-sulis, and invaded its structures and baths.

There was, however, a certain continuity as regards the Roman buildings, inasmuch as the huge Basilica was adopted as the Saxon church, the "St. Peter's Minster," as it is termed in various deeds of gift by Saxon monarchs and others.

Later still, in Norman times, John de Villula, after removing a length of sixty feet from the western end of the Basilica, devoted the remainder to serve as the nave of his cathedral, he being the first Bishop of Bath. Portions of the Roman baths he also arranged for use in the monastery, others for public service.

Again, the site of the Roman shops on the north side of the Forum has been recognized as followed by the Saxon "chepe" or market, the successor to which is the Cheap St., of to-day.

With regard to the egg, it has a slight association with the desolation period, in this way. The hillside debris previously alluded to made its way into the huge reservoir of the "hot springs," an octagon 45 feet in diameter, with a depth of 9 feet, which in time being filled, the debris, still pouring in, was carried with the stream of hot water, through the lead channels, into the north-west corner of the large bath recently opened out. Accumulating there, it gradually rose to the surface, a warm swamp in which vegetation quickly throve, the hazel predominating. Amongst the undergrowth was found a fowl's nest, the group of eggs having been smashed by the superincumbent earth tipped in at some subsequent time, probably in connexion with the work of John de Villula, when he destroyed the Roman structures hard by. Through the debris of the mortar a stream of water must have coursed, carrying with it the finer particles, which it deposited upon the pavement in the corner of the ambulatory adjacent to the nest. From the nest the egg had been apparently borne away by the swirl of the stream, and was found intact embedded in the sandy ooze. Adjacent on this same pavement there still rest two large portions of a Roman arch of red brick that once spanned from pier to pier, some 30 ft. The bath itself, 82 ft. 6 in. by 40 ft. 3 in., being hypæthral—open to the sky—the ambulatory at all four of its sides, arched with hollow bricks, formed a cloistered court. This the Saxon poet strikingly pictured as, gazing upon it, he wrote:—

> Therefore these courts are dreary,
> and its purple arch
> with its tiles shades
> the roost, proud of its diadem.

Richard Mann.

32 Paragon, Bath.

"French's contemptible little army" (12 S. ii. 349).—Surely part of this affront to the British Expeditionary Force consisted in the description of its commander as "General" French. K. S.

De la Porte Family (12 S. ii. 448).—I am very glad to answer Renira's query, and subjoin the genealogical details she asks for. The Ducs Mazarin were as written—never *de* Mazarin, as most people write them. Forneron ('La Duchesse de Portsmouth,' p. 97) says: "Quand le commis du Chiffre met la particule, le ministre (Cardinal Mazarin) a soin de la biffer."

Armand Charles de la Porte, Duc de la Meilleraye and Rethel-Mazarin et Mayence = Hortense Mancini, niece of Cardinal Mazarin.

(1) Dec., 1685, Charlotte Félicité Armande de Durfort, dau. of Jacques Henri, Duc de Duras, Maréchal de France, by Marguerite Félicité de Lévis-Ventadour. She died at Paris, Dec. 27, 1730, aged 58.

= Paul Jules, Duc, &c.

(2) June 14, 1731, Françoise de Mailly, widow of Louis Phélypeaux, Marquis de la Vrillière.

Marie Charlotte, b. March 28, 1662, d. May 13, 1729. = Armand Jean de Wignerot du Plessis, Marquis de Richelieu (an interesting marriage connecting the two great Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin).

Marie Anne, Abbess du Lys, b. 1663, d. 1720.

Marie Olympe, b. 1665. = Sept. 30, 1681, Louis Christophe Gigault, Marquis de Bellefonds et de la Baillaye, Governor of the Château de Vincennes and "Premier Écuyer de Mme. la Dauphine."

Guy Paul Jules, Duc, &c. = May 5, 1717, Louise Françoise de Rohan, dau. of Hercule Mériade, Duc de Rohan, Prince de Soubise, by Anne Geneviève de Lévis-Ventadour.

Henri Jules Mazarin, Duc de Mayenne, b. March 12, 1703, d. June 28, 1715.

Armande Félicité, b. Sept. 3, 1691. = April, 1709, Louis de Mailly, Marquis de Nesles, by whom she was mother of the famous four sisters who were all mistresses of Louis XV.:

1. Louise Julie, Comtesse de Mailly;
2. Marie Anne, Duchesse de Châteauroux;
3. Pauline Félicité, Comtesse de Vintimille; and
4. The Duchesse de Lauragais.

Their mother had been the mistress of the minister Louis Henri, Duc de Bourbon, by whom she had Henriette de Bourbon, Mademoiselle de Verneuil, Comtesse de Laguiche.

An infant dau. who died without being named, Dec. 23, 1699, though aged 18 months!

Charlotte Antoinette, only child and heir. = June 1, 1733, Emmanuel Félicité, Duc de Duras et de Durfort, her cousin.

Gery Milner-Gibson-Cullum, F.S.A.

Snakes and Music (12 S. ii. 470).—When in Queensland while my cousin was playing the piano in the drawing-room, opening out on to the veranda, I saw a snake glide in, and it at once placed itself in an erect position behind her chair. We allowed it to remain so for some minutes before dispatching it. It wore a sleepy expression, but as if enjoying the music.

Upon another occasion, in the Bush, I had been playing the harmonium for some little time, and on my moving away from the instrument, a snake about 4 feet long emerged from under the pedals.

E. C. Wienholt.

10 Selborne Road, Hove, Brighton.

A few years ago a friend of mine who was in New Zealand went to see some of the curious native lizards of the country. Whether these creatures are now considered to be true lizards I am not certain. Their structure is in some respects very archaic; yet notwithstanding the out-of-date type of their organization, they are sensitive to music. The people who owned the specimens seen by my friend explained that they would not leave their hiding-place unless they were attracted by a tune. One of the visitors who had come to examine them sang, and the animals emerged from their lair.

L. D.

The Rev. G. C. Bateman in 'The Vivarium' says:—

"I think the general belief that snakes can be charmed by music should be added to the list of fallacies about them. Snakes have no exposed ears, and, seemingly, their powers of hearing, like their powers of sight, are very limited. When a piccolo was played softly and shrilly before a case containing snakes, neither the music nor the noise made any impression upon them as far as I could see.

"Probably the so-called dancing to music of the cobra, for instance, is due simply to excitement of some kind, such as anger or fear. The Indian and Egyptian snake-charmers are very clever jugglers, and, no doubt, are able to deceive, without any difficulty, by far the greater proportion of their observers."

A. N. W. Fynmore.

Arundel.

Will of Prince Rupert (12 S. ii. 201, 435).—I gladly answer Judge Udal's remarks about my article on Prince Rupert's will, for I feel that communications of this kind should be as accurate as possible. I studied the notes which Messrs. J. Gough Nichols and J. Bruce attached to their transcript of the will, but much has been written about Prince Rupert since their time, and I did not feel bound in all cases to agree with them. Besides the earlier work by Eliot Warburton (1849), I have glanced through 'Rupert, Prince Palatine,' by Eva L. Scott (1899), Mrs. Steuart Erskine's 'A Royal Cavalier, the Romance of Rupert, Prince Palatine' (1910), a volume by Lord Ronald Gower, and the account in 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' I will take my friend's criticisms in their order.

1. Dudley Bard's mother was undoubtedly Frances, Francesca, or Francisca (thus variously spelt), daughter of Sir Henry Bard, Viscount Bellamont. Her mother was Ann, daughter of Sir William Gardiner of Peckham by Frances, daughter of Christopher Gardiner of Bermondsey. (See the 'Complete Peerage,' by the Hon. Vicary Gibbs.) Nichols and Bruce doubtless confused the daughter's Christian name with that of the mother. She must have been called Frances after her maternal grandmother.

2. As to the date of Dudley Bard's death. The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' following Nichols and Bruce, gives it as July 13, 1686, but my confidence in the accuracy of the writer was shaken because he says that the event took place at the siege of *Breda*. I accepted Miss Eva Scott's statement. She says: "In August, 1686, young Dudley fell in a desperate attempt made by some English volunteers to scale the walls of Buda." To make sure one ought to look up original documents.

3. As to the price paid by Nell Gwynne for the "Great Pearl Necklace," I have mislaid my reference, but 4,520*l.* is the price generally mentioned, and I am quite willing to agree—with apologies if I have made a slight clerical error. The book of accounts should still be at Combe Abbey.

I take the opportunity of adding a little to my former note. It is, I think, worth while to record in these pages the discovery of an interesting document, of which an illustration based on a photograph is given between p.p. 342 and 343 of Mrs. Steuart Erskine's volume. She says at the beginning that it was brought to light by Miss Eva Scott, and was reproduced by permission of Mrs. Deedes of Saltwood Castle, also that it "has been preserved for generations in a family which is descended from Persiana Bard." This is a small discoloured piece of paper, on which the following words are written in ink now much faded:—

"July y^e^ 30th, 1664.

"These are to certifie whom it may concerne that Prince Rupert and the Lady ffrances Bard were lawfully married at petersham in Surrey by me,

"Henry Bignell, Minister"

Mrs. Steuart Erskine asks the questions, "Is this document genuine? Is it contemporary? Is it official?" The character of the handwriting suggests to my mind that the date is accurate. It seems, however, that there was then no minister belonging to Petersham named Henry Bignell, though there was a curate of that name at Crowhurst. It is not an extract from a parish register. On the other hand, we are told that two pages have been cut out from the Petersham register which include the entries for the year 1664. It really looks as if there was a marriage of some sort, but if it had been valid Prince Rupert would hardly have spoken in his will of "Dudley Bart, my naturall son," and during his lifetime Francesca appears to have made no claim for recognition, though in later years she was treated with kindness and respect by the Electress Sophia. Philip Norman.

"ffoliott" and "ffrench": "Ff" or "ff" for F (12 S. ii. 429, 498).—A good many examples of "ff" and "Ff" are given at 11 S. vi. 166, 214, *s.v.* 'ffairbanck,' &c.; vii. 183, *s.v.* 'English Officers,' &c.; ix. 126, *s.v.* 'St. James's Square,' &c.; x. 228, *s.v.* 'ffrancis,' &c.; 269, *s.v.* 'Rumney Diggle,' &c.; 276, *s.v.* 'ffrancis,' an example and a criticism.

In a foot-note concerning the title of Baron Ffrench of Castle Ffrench, the late G. E. C[okayne], in his 'Complete Peerage,' vol. iii., 1890, p. 344, makes some very caustic comments. *Inter alia* he says: "This (triple X) *ffoolish ffancy* has happily not been repeated by any other member of the peerage."

Those who refer to the foot-note should also refer to 'Corrigenda' in vol. viii. p. 399, where Cokayne adopts for insertion in the

foot-note a line or two from a note which appeared at 8 S. iii. 24, as follows, a duplication [*i.e.*, of *f*] presumably arising from "a prolongation of the vertical tick at the extremity of the upper horizontal line of the capital F." The note from which he took this was written by the late Canon Isaac Taylor.

In 'Calendar of the Manuscripts of the Marquess of Ormonde, K.P., preserved at Kilkenny Castle,' Historical Manuscripts Commission, New Series, vol. iii., 1904, no fewer than twenty-four names begin with *ff*—see the index. Some of the names, *e.g.*, Fingal and Finch, are, in the body of the book, spelt indifferently with *F* or *ff*. Seeing that all the other spelling in this book, as far as I have examined it, is modern, it is curious that *ff* was not modernized too. It may be that the *ff* was a "ffancy" very much delighted in in Ireland.

The 'New English Dictionary' under *F* says :—

> "In MSS. a capital F was often written as ff. A misunderstanding of this practice has caused the writing of Ff or ff at the beginning of certain family names, *e.g.*, Ffiennes, Ffoulkes."

It is of course well known that in the eighteenth century and earlier, when capital letters were used as the initials of common nouns, the capital *F* was frequently written *ff* in common nouns as well as in proper names.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

THE GHAZEL (12 S. ii. 429).—In Smith, Elder & Co.'s edition of Thackeray's 'Works,' vol. xxi., 'Ballads and The Rose and the Ring,' among the 'Love-Songs Made Easy' (p. 136) is 'The Ghazel or Oriental Love Song,' entitled 'The Rocks,' and beginning :

> I was a timid little antelope,
> My home was in the rocks, the lonely rocks.

M. H. DODDS.

Home House, Low Fell, Gateshead.

Thomas Moore in 'The Twopenny Post Bag' (1813), Letter VI., sings :—

> The tender gazel I inclose
> Is for my love, my Syrian Rose, &c. ;

and his 'Gazel' itself begins :—

> Rememberest thou the hour we past?
> That hour, the happiest, and the last.

A. R. BAYLEY.

PAUL FLEETWOOD (12 S. ii. 409).—According to an esteemed contributor to 'N. & Q.,' the late Col. Henry Fishwick, F.S.A., in his 'History of the Parish of Poulton-le-Fylde' (Chetham Society, 1885), Paul Fleetwood was one of six children of Richard Fleetwood (died 1709); he was baptized at Leyland, on Aug. 9, 1688, and after his father's death went to live at Wharles in Kirkham. He married Mary —— and was buried at Kirkham, May 7, 1727, and had issue (1) Paul, baptized May 14, 1711; in 1742 he was described as innkeeper, and in 1762 as a labourer; he had issue, five sons, viz., Paul, Thomas, Edward, Francis, and Richard; (2) Francis, baptized at Kirkham, July 18, 1714; (3) Henry, baptized at Kirkham, May 20, 1717; he had a son Paul who was living in 1762.

A Henry Fleetwood appears in the Broughton Parish Registers as having married Ellen Eccleston on Dec. 10, 1745. They were both of Barton, which is about seven miles from Kirkham. He is the only Fleetwood recorded in the Registers between 1653-1804, and may probably be the individual MAJOR RUDKIN is seeking.

ARCHIBALD SPARKE.

BYRON'S TRAVELS (12 S. ii. 447).—There is evidence that Byron at least *thought* of visiting Lucca. Writing from Pisa, where he then was, on June 4, 1822, Shelley said to his wife :—

> "Lord Byron is at this moment on the point of leaving Tuscany. The Gambas have been exiled, and he declares his intention of following their fortunes. His first idea was to sail to America, which was changed to Switzerland, then to Genoa, and last to Lucca."

He was at Genoa not very long afterwards, but he may have gone to Lucca first. Canto xv. of 'Don Juan' appeared in 1824. If ever Byron was at Calais it would perhaps be in 1816, on his way to Flanders and the Rhine before joining Shelley in Switzerland.

C. C. B.

FIELDINGIANA (12 S. ii. 441).—I venture to suggest that MR. DE CASTRO mistakes the meaning of the phrase "the late ingenious translator." In the English of to-day, doubtless the sense would imply the death of the translator. For Fielding's meaning we should have to say "the recent translator." It can, I think, be proved that Brewster was alive at a later date. It can certainly be proved that in Fielding's day "late" had the sense in which I take it.

J. S.

THE WESTERN GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BROMPTON (12 S. ii. 450).—Alexander Square, Brompton, and the small streets off it, were built between 1786-1830, on an estate held by Smith's Charity. The Western Grammar School was founded in 1828. It was one of

the many inexpensive local educational establishments which were characteristic of the time, and were mainly extinguished by the larger Grammar Schools and Board Schools, or absorbed into them. Application to the Trustees of Smith's Charity would probably lead to the particulars desired by Mr. Garnett. B. C. S.

The Sight of Savages (12 S. ii. 410).—Some observers believe that the men of wild countries recognize objects at a considerable distance, when a stranger cannot do so, because they are familiar with what they see, rather than because they see it very clearly. Vague indications may be sufficient to suggest that a certain object is a group of ostriches or a herd of antelopes. We in England are able to conclude from a distance that an animal is a cow, when we should not recognize the less familiar camel. I do not possess W. H. Hudson's 'Naturalist in La Plata,' but according to my memory he makes some interesting observations on this subject. M. P.

During the Zulu War General Pearson, of Ekowe fame, while in command of that isolated post, wrote a dispatch in which he stated that he was utilizing his native troops for outpost and sentry duties by night, because experience had proved their eyesight to be much keener than Europeans'.

In the Basuto War also of 1880-81, in which I took part as an irregular, Col. (afterwards Sir Frederick) Carrington when on the march always sent forward his friendly Basutos to act as scouts on account of their quickness in detecting the presence of the enemy in the open veldt; on some occasions I have noticed them fully three miles ahead of the column, busy at work locating the enemy.

In Natal, too, a Kaffir will travel by night through the bush with his legs and feet bare, holding only a knobkerry in his hand, relying solely on his sight to pass along clear of cobras, puff-adders, and other wild creatures that molest the path of the wayfarer. N. W. Hill.

Derham of Dolphinholme (12 S. ii. 448).—If the allusion is to Dolphinholme in the north of Nether Wyresdale Forest, the name occurs in 1591, when some dispute arose over it; also in 1588 in an inquiry into the weirs on the Wyre, where the mill-weir at Dolphinholme is mentioned ('V. C. H. Lancs.' vii. 270, 304).

The same name occurs in a fourteenth- or fifteenth-century deed as a place on the Sea Bank in the Townfield of Liverpool. I am away from papers and cannot give the exact date or reference now. A "holm" is a piece of flat ground by the waterside. Perhaps traditionally, or actually, porpoises had rested or been observed at such a place. If it was at Dolphinholme on the Wyre that mills were established in 1784, it cannot have been to the Derhams that it owed either its name or existence, as stated by your correspondent. R. S. B.

Rev. Richard Rathbone (12 S. ii. 289, 457).—With regard to the particulars kindly furnished by W. R. W., Thomas Rathbone, son of the foregoing, died Vicar of Llanbadrig, Anglesea, his successor to the benefice J. Ellis, M.A. being instituted March 1, 1813,

Aneurin Williams.

Perpetuation of Printed Errors (12 S. ii. 87, 177, 239, 418).—In justice to the editor and publishers of 'Church Hymns,' I may say that in my edition (preface dated April, 1881) both the errors mentioned by C. C. B. as occurring in Dr. Watts's hymn "Jesus shall reign," &c., are conspicuous by their absence. Verse 2 gives "praises," not "princes," and verse 4 gives "lose," not "loose." Though I have searched several other hymnals, in no case can I find the latter error, though one or two favour the word "princes." John T. Page.

Queen Elizabeth's Palace, Enfield (12 S. ii. 361, 384, 404, 423).—An article, accompanied by reproductions of two old plates of views of Enfield Town, appeared in *Middlesex and Herts Notes and Queries* for January, 1897. An engraving of the Palace was given in *The Mirror* of Feb. 20, 1830, and one of the chimney-piece (referred to *ante*, p. 362) in the same journal of Oct. 15, 1836. John T. Page.

Ibsen's 'Ghosts' and the Lord Chamberlain (12 S. ii. 469).—It was in October, 1900, that a German company performing at St. George's Hall, Langham Place, announced 'Gespenster' (the German title of Ibsen's 'Gengangere,' otherwise 'Ghosts') for production, but it was prohibited by the late Mr. Redford, of the Lord Chamberlain's Department. *The Daily Mail* of Oct. 8, 1900, published the story of the confounding of the Lord Chamberlain with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in almost the same words as the extract cited by Mr. Pierpoint.

Mr. Pierpoint will find a most interesting and illuminating history of this play down to 1901, and its reception, both abroad and

when it was first performed privately by the "Independent Theatre" at the Royalty on March 13, 1891, in Mr. William Archer's Introduction to the English translation, published by the Walter Scott Company in Paternoster Square. The first licensed public performance was given at the Haymarket Theatre on July 14, 1914.

WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK.

SECOND FORTUNE THEATRE (12 S. ii. 408).—In Timbs's 'Curiosities of London' (1855), p. 717, the author, after mentioning the destruction of the first theatre of this name by fire on Dec. 9, 1621, describes the second one, and continues :—

"The interior was burnt in 1649, Prynne says by accident, but it was fired by Sectarians. In the *Mercurius Politicus*, Feb. 14-21, 1661, the building, with the ground thereunto belonging, was advertised 'to be lett to be built upon,' and it is described as standing between 'Whitecross Street and Golden Lane,' the avenue now known as Playhouse Yard."

ALAN STEWART.

I think Sir Walter Besant made a mistake. Mr. W. J. Lawrence, in 'The Elizabethan Playhouse and Other Studies' (1912), p. 26, says of this playhouse :—

"Unroofed, brick theatre; erected on site of older house, *c.* 1623; dismantled in 1649, and never afterwards used as a playhouse; serving as a secret conventicle in November, 1682; later used as a brewery. For exterior view in final stage, see Wilkinson's 'Londina Illustrata.'"

A. R. BAYLEY.

NATIONAL FLAGS: THEIR ORIGINS (12 S. ii. 289, 358, 455).—The little bibliography on the subject contributed by MR. SPARKE is of value, but the remarks of L. L. K. and J. DE B. SMITH seem hardly conclusive.

The blue and white flag of modern Greece is certainly older than 1832. It is supposed to be the flag, or "standard of rebellion," raised by Bishop Germanos of Patras in 1821 (March 25), which, according to a Greek acquaintance of mine, is referred to in a modern Greek school-hymn, in words something like the following :—

O Child of Germanos! O Banner beautiful!
Godchild of the Panagia, compassionate and merciful!

Blue and white are the colours of the B.V.M. or Panagia.

The national flag of the Greek Republic (1821-33) was, presumably, the blue flag with a white cross now used as the naval flag of Greece, and considering the Russian influence in the Levant of those days, it is presumable that the blue and white naval flag of the great Slav race may have had something to do with its design. The stripes may have been copied from the "star-spangled banner." The blue and white "tinctures" of Bavarian heraldry could have little to do with the national colours—they happened to resemble each other by a mere coincidence.

A vulgar legend has it that Miaoulis, the famous popular hero of the Greek revolution, being asked to make a flag for his people, tore up his shirt (white) and breeches (blue) and pieced them together for the purpose.

What I chiefly want to find out is if there is any mediæval or earlier history of the Greek flag. What were the "colours" of Byzantium? We hear of the factions of "blues and whites" opposed to the "reds and greens," up to the seventh century. Were these the "colours" surviving amongst Greek Christians and Turkoman Moslems in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?

The American flag (according to 'Chambers's Encyclopædia') appears to originate in our old English "colonial flag" of red and white stripes, the "jack" in the corner replaced by the stars, and dates from an Act of Congress in 1808. The old flag referred to is still flown by the Eastern Telegraph Co. as their "house flag."

G. J., F.S.A.

SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES: UNDERGRADUATES' GOWN (12 S. ii. 469).—Students at the University of Glasgow have, if not always, at all events from an early date, been in the habit of wearing red gowns. In 1634 Charles I., in a letter to the Archbishop, writes that members of the College should attend services in the Cathedral "in their gowns," and should also wear their academic habits in the University, and in the streets. In 1642 the Visitation from the General Assembly directed that every student should have a Bible, and wear a gown. The Commissioners of the Visitation of 1664 enjoined masters and students to wear their gowns in College, and students to do so in the street as well. In 1696 students were required to wear *red gowns* constantly during the session, and the masters to wear black gowns. See 'A History of the University of Glasgow,' by James Coutts—*passim*. (Glasgow, James MacLehose & Sons, 1909.) In modern days the red gown was only worn by students of the Faculty of Arts. Those who attended the faculties of Divinity, Medicine, and Law were not supposed to wear it. The enforcement of the rule was not very strict in some classes, a good deal depending on the views of the Professors.

In one class, however, it was practically universal, as the Professor intimated that if he saw any student attending his lectures without a gown he would not mark him present when the roll was called.

T. F. D.

The Arts students of the University of St. Andrews wear a red gown. Those belonging to the Faculty of Divinity have one of black, while the medical students do not affect a gown. Andrew Lang, who was an alumnus of St. Andrews as well as of Oxford, brings in more than one literary reference to the academic dress in Arts at the former University, the best known being that of his 'Almæ Matres':—

The college of the scarlet gown.

The distinctive phrase takes a heightened interest, especially to St. Andreans, from its probably having given R. F. Murray the title for his volume of graceful lyrics, 'The Scarlet Gown.' W. B.

"Kanyete" (12 S. ii. 468).—This must be for *cannette*, an old French word which means a sort of silk, according to the 'Manuel d'Archéologie française,' by M. Camille Enlart, vol. iii., 'Le Costume,' p. 236. The so-called "Table alphabétique" gives the word (p. 546) with this definition:—

"Cannette, c'est l'objet que nous nommons *bobine* et qui était originairement un tronçon de bambou. La cannette donne son nom à la *soie cannette* ou soie plate qui se vendait sur bobine, et à la *cannetille* qui s'exécutait avec cette soie."

We have there a valuable glossary, which I take the liberty of recommending to any student of mediæval documents.

Pierre Turpin.

Folkestone.

It at once occurred to me on reading Dr. Fowler's query that I had heard *Cañete* used in Spain, as the name of a kind of cloth. So I referred the question to Señor F. de Arteaga, of Baskish descent, who teaches Castilian in the University of Oxford, although he was born in Barcelona, among the Cataláns. He tells me that the cloth made at Cañete, in the Provincia de Cuença, is sold under the name of that town. As England at the date in question received wine from Alicante, on the south coast of Spain, it seems possible that such cloth may have reached the monks of Fountains Abbey, even if they altered its Spanish name in spelling. There was another kind of cloth called "Cadiz." The name of Laon, in France, survives in the English "lawn." That of Tafalla, in Navarra, where linen is still made, became *dajaila=la nappe* in Baskish. E. S. Dodgson.

Watch Houses (12 S. ii. 9, 113, 157, 233, 315, 377).—

London.

Giltspur Street, Smithfield. Now occupied by sexton of St. Sepulchre's Church; with inscription:—

WATCH HOUSE,
ERECTED 1791.

('Some Old London Memorials,' by W. J. Roberts, p. 185.)

Bishopsgate Street. At corner of parish churchyard, afterwards a tobacconist's shop.

Dublin.

14A Chatham Street. Afterwards used as police station.

Newmarket. Afterwards used as police station.

Fleet Street. Back of College Street police station.

Chancery Lane. Afterwards used as police station.

Sackville Place.

Vicar Street. Scene of tragic death of Lord Kilwarden. J. Ardagh.

Notes on Books.

History of the Cutlers' Company of London and of the Minor Cutlery Crafts, with Biographical Notices of Early London Cutlers.—Vol. I. *From Early Times to the Year* 1500. By Charles Welch (Master of the Company, 1907-8). (Printed privately for the Cutlers' Company.)

This fine volume embodies what has evidently been a labour of love, but must none the less have been costly both in time and pains. The earliest fact recorded concerning cutlers in London would seem to be the existence of one Adam the Cutler (there is a quaint propriety about his name), living in the parish of St. Michael in "Bassiehage," and revealed by a deed belonging to the end of the twelfth century. From this Adam onwards to the beginning of the sixteenth century and beyond there is not a London cutler of whom so much as the name has come down to us who does not find a place here. The biographical details thus carefully collected are derived in great part from sales or leases of property; in considerable part from wills; and again, though in lesser proportion, from records of judicial proceedings and other systems of public administration. No individual history emerges as of special interest and importance, if considered apart from the Mistery; but we discover the cutlers of some three centuries as a worthy and prosperous body of men. They cherish jealously the reputation of their craft,

now with greater, now with slacker zeal. They show themselves compassionate towards brethren who have failed in life, and of a fatherly mind towards apprentices. As their corporate life develops they develop in due measure a taste for corporate magnificence; and these honest men yielded nothing to the other London guilds in their liberality, especially as testators, towards their own body.

One of the most interesting aspects of the Cutlers' history is that of their relations to certain subsidiary crafts—those of the Furbours, Hafters, Sheathers, Grinders, Bladesmiths, and one or two others. To the novice in these matters it will not for a time be easy to realize what trade it was which constituted the cutler proper. His calling consisted first in the assembling of the productions of the bladesmith and sheather, and fitting the blade with its handle, and next in acting as responsible to the public for the workmanship and quality of the finished article. The hafters, who provided the handles, were among the most important members of the Mistery.

Whether a determination to keep up the standard of work in a craft arises from mere good policy or from a lofty disinterested ideal, it can achieve its end only by means of training soundly the oncoming members, and the Cutlers display the usual sagacity of mediæval men in this respect. We may perhaps observe in the mediæval system of apprenticeship some influence from the general familiarity with the monastic system; and still more reasonable is it to suppose that the great community life in the monasteries affected what we may call the orientation of the corporate life of the Misteries. Questions of origin or evolution are beside the mark; our point is that it must have been, in the centuries we are dealing with, difficult for unlearned practical persons to dissociate the very conception of a community or corporation, for whatever purpose, from some implication of "religion." The Fraternity, which was the Mistery under its religious aspect, ensured that no member, however scantily provided with kith and kin, should go hence without funeral comfort, and without continued remembrance in masses and prayers, and we do not find the Cutlers in any way remiss as to this.

The history of the Company in the period dealt with in this volume may be said to fall into two divisions, that before and that after Dec. 4, 1416. On that date did the Cutlers receive their Charter of Incorporation from the hands of Henry V. It is unfortunate that the records at Cutlers' Hall do not furnish any information as to what led up to this grant. It had a considerable effect on the government of the Mistery, which, until this time had been administered by four Rulers, apparently equal in authority and elected annually. Henceforward, its officials have been a Master and two Wardens, to whom was added a Court of Assistants. The Master and Wardens must themselves be of the livery of the Mistery—which now comes into prominence, and is distinct from the livery of the Fraternity—but the right of electing them belonged to all the freemen of the Company. This last is perhaps rather a loose expression, considering that there were women (single as well as widows) who held the freedom, and some of the most interesting entries in these records relate to women cutlers. There is even a mysterious Lady Agnes "le Cotiller," who was assessed in Walbrook Ward at the then (early fourteenth century) considerable sum of 33*s.* 4*d.*

We may collect a few—it will be understood they are a few out of many—instances of picturesque or otherwise attractive details which we have noted.

The rules concerning each man's retail trade were, as is well known, numerous and strict, and no freeman might be engaged in more than one. But he might deal in whatever wholesale merchandise he pleased, and we find that brewing as a second trade was much affected by the cutlers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The value of their own goods might be illustrated by several quotations—we take an example of 1361, which is rather curious: one John Nasyng, brewer, ordered in his will that all the knives attached to his girdle should be sold and the proceeds given to the work of two City churches. Here and there we get some hint of the relation between London cutlers and those of other towns—as in the admission of Adam de Thakstede to the freedom of the City. Thaxted was an important centre for the cutlery trade, and Adam had so far prospered as to be able to move into London. Still more interesting are the particulars of the share taken by the Cutlers' Company in various civic demonstrations or responsibilities: in the reception of kings or queens, and maintaining watch and ward, or, as in 1402, furnishing delegates to attend an inquiry into the management of the City prisons, held in the Tower of London. In 1422 three hundred members of the divers Misteries, in white gowns and hoods, and bearing torches in their hands, attended the funeral procession of Henry V. The torches were the great expense in this, and the Cutlers' Company provided four. No doubt they appeared among their fellow-citizens as personable men, for their ordinances required that an apprentice should be not only "of free birth and condition," but likewise "formosus in statura habens membra recta & decencia." In chap. iv., which deals with the inner life of the Company in the latter half of the fifteenth century, are to be found not only a good account of the Company's property in the Cutlery and of how it was acquired, but also a number of pleasant particulars relating to Cutlers' Hall and its appurtenances.

As an appendix to the text of the volume Mr. Welch prints in detail the principal pieces of evidence upon which his work is grounded, giving both the original Latin or French, and an English translation. This very greatly adds to the value of the book. Another admirable feature is the illustrations, especially Mr. Emery Walker's fine engraving of the Hall and the reproductions of the seals. By the way, the Company is now the only City Company which has a French motto: *Pervenir* (1), so it should be *a bonne foy*.

Mr. Welch has thrown his material more or less into the form of a running narrative, and renders it fairly easy for reference by means of plentiful marginal indications. The writing is, perhaps, a little unequal; and the following (p. 123) may serve as an example of its occasional laxity: "The task of preparing such a list, though easier now than in the days of this sixteenth-century scribe, is practically impossible." But apart from one or two minor lapses of this sort the work has been as well carried out as it was planned and accumulated.

Bicentenary Commemoration of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

A BROCHURE of 8 pages gives a brief account of the origin of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and of the presentation of a silver casket for use in Sheffield Cathedral in commemoration of this —on May 26 last—the 200th anniversary of the Royal Warrant by which its first two Companies were formed. There are portraits of Lieut.-General Albert Borgard, the first colonel of the Regiment, and of Lieut.-Col. Shrapnel (a pleasing reproduction), as well as illustrations of the arms of the Regiment, and of the casket.

JOTTINGS FROM THE DECEMBER CATALOGUES (*Concluded.*)

A COLLECTOR who might have for the asking his choice of the 225 items described in Messrs. Myers's latest Catalogue (No. 214) would be reasonable in hesitating a day or two among its attractions. He would have to consider a number of delightful bindings, several of them by Samuel Mearne, and would probably linger most over that binder's 'Eikon Basilike,' in black morocco, with a portrait of Charles I. in the middle of the front cover—a work executed especially for Charles II., which since that day has been the treasured possession of a Congregational minister, and again of the father of Queen Victoria, and is now offered to the public for the sum of 75*l.* Then there is, bibliographically speaking, the main prize of all described here: Dame Juliana Berners's 'The Booke of Haukyng, Huntyng and Fysshyng,' in the edition of W. Copland of Lothbery (1565-7). This seems to be literally unique, and is in a fine state of preservation, and for it is asked the sum of 450*l.* This is tempting, of course, but we would ourselves rather possess a fine Flemish illuminated 'Horæ' of the fifteenth-century School of Bruges, with 25 miniatures, and many other fascinating details, which costs 125*l.*; and alongside of that for desirability we would put an illuminated Persian MS. of the eighteenth century—Nizami's 'Sikanda'—full of delights, and encased in a lacquer binding beautifully adorned likewise with Persian work, of which the price is 62*l.* 10*s.* Messrs. Myers have three particularly good autographs: a letter of Queen Elizabeth's Leicester giving directions to a keeper of Windsor Forest for a buck to be sent as a present to Mr. William Davison (1579), 21*l.*; a letter of Dorset to that same Richard Staffarton, keeper, about felling trees within his charge (1595), 10*l.* 10*s.*; and one, signed "Henry de lorraine," from the famous Duc de Guise, murdered at Blois in 1588, 30*l.*

We note that the same work, in the original Latin only—'Anglorum Prælia'—appears in the Catalogue No. 204 of Mr. James Miles of Leeds, printed "Londini, apud Radulphum Nuberie.... 1582," and offered for 2*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Miles has also Thiers's 'Histoire de la Révolution Française' and 'Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire,' 32 vols. in all, half-bound in scarlet morocco—a large-type library edition which belonged to Lord Holden (1874-80), 7*l.* 7*s.*; a first edition of Walter Pater's 'Marius, the Epicurean,' in the original cloth (1885), 2*l.* 10*s.*; Lovelace and Davies's translation of Voiture, the first edition, in an old calf binding, which is possibly the original one, and having beneath Voiture's portrait eight lines by Lovelace not found in his 'Lucasta' (1657), 3*l.* 3*s.*; and the 'Tour through North Wales,' published first in 1817, with the coloured plates after Turner, Prout, and others, 6*l.* 6*s.*

A great feature of Mr. Charles J. Sawyer's new Catalogue (No. 43) is the number of its extra-illustrated works. For 90*l.* he is offering a copy of Bryan's 'Dictionary of Painters,' extended, by means of 2,062 plates, some of them rare and valuable, from the 2 vols. of 1816 to 21 vols. Then there is Lady Theresa Lewis's 'Extracts' of Miss Berry's 'Journal' and correspondence, extended to 6 vols. by the insertion of over 300 engravings, 15*l.* 10*s.*; Madame D'Arblay's 'Diary' and letters, similarly illustrated, 7 vols., 12*l.*; and one or two more. One of the best items in the Catalogue to which the name 'John Ruskin's Original Study Book' has been attached, is a collection in two elephant folio volumes, made by John Ruskin, of some 650 old engravings of English and Welsh cathedrals and abbeys, used by him as material in his early study of architecture, and in several instances annotated by him. This is certainly not expensive at 30*l.* A first edition of Borrow's 'Zincali' (1841), 10*l.* 10*s.*; the Oxford edition of Defoe's 'Works' (1840-41), 12*l.* 12*s.*; a copy of the Grolier Bible, one of the edition "de grande Luxe," limited to 86 copies, and printed entirely on Japanese vellum, 18*l.* 10*s.* —these may serve as specimens of an enjoyable collection of rare or remarkable books.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that our new volume will begin with the first instalment of a valuable and most interesting contribution, which we owe to the generous kindness of Sir Richard Carnac Temple. This is the original private correspondence, now at the India Office, of a factor and merchant of Bengal, towards the end of the seventeenth century. The letters have never before been published, and would appear to be unique of their kind. Sir Richard Temple has not only transcribed them, but has added numerous biographical, topographical and other notes in order to make complete the lovely picture they give of the Anglo-Indian life of the period.

The Athenæum now appearing monthly, arrangements have been made whereby advertisements of posts vacant and wanted, which it is desired to publish weekly, may appear in the intervening weeks in 'N. & Q.'

Notices to Correspondents.

EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

M.A.OXON.—Forwarded.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY FIRES IN CORNHILL (12 S. ii. 461).—MR. CECIL CLARKE writes: "The highly interesting article upon this subject prompts one to hope that MR. LETTS may be enabled to carry out his wish to continue his researches over a later period, embracing the destruction by fire of the second Royal Exchange on Jan. 10, 1838."

TWELFTH SERIES.—VOL. II.

SUBJECT INDEX

[For classified articles see ANONYMOUS WORKS, BIBLIOGRAPHY, BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED, EPIGRAMS, EPITAPHS, FOLK-LORE, GAMES, HERALDRY, MOTTOES, OBITUARY, PICTURES, PLACE-NAMES, PROVERBS AND PHRASES, QUOTATIONS, SHAKESPEARIANA, SONGS AND BALLADS, SURNAMES, and TAVERN SIGNS.]

A

Acco, of ancient Greek folk-lore, 228, 314, 340, 400
Actor-martyr, St. Genesius, *c.* 286, 189, 236
Adamson and Burry families, 508
"Agnostic" and "agnosco," use of the words, 16
Aitch stones built into fireplaces, Northumberland, 8, 57
Aleichem (Sholoum), d. 1916, his will and epitaph, 83
Alleyn (Edward), founder of Dulwich College, 506
Almanacs, local, in the seventeenth century, 241, 280, 335
'Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany,' the author of, 464, 484, 503
Alstonfield and the Mundy family, 129, 214
American geography, map of, *c.* 1720, 265
Americanisms, so-called, the derivation of, 287, 334, 414, 496
Anderson, Forrester, Simpson, and Dickson families, 428

Anonymous Works:—

Frederetta Romney, a novel, *c.* 1810, 289
Sheridaniana, 1826, 488
Spirit of Boccaccio's Decameron, 1812, 311
Wanted a Governess, verses, *c.* 1845, 16

Antiquaries, Fellows of the Society of, 469, 518
Apothecaries who have been members of Parliament, 267, 318
"Appreciation" = critique, use of the word, 172
Archer and Bowman, their use as surnames, 15, 135
Arden family, 335, 398
Ardiss family, 507
Arms. See *Heraldry*.
Arms, Royal, a metrical description of, 502
Army List, English, of 1740, 3, 43, 75, 84, 122, 129, 151, 163, 191, 204, 229, 243, 272, 282, 311, 324, 353, 364, 380, 391, 402, 431, 443, 460, 473, 482, 512, 524
Army, Negro or coloured bandsmen in the, 303, 378
Arnold (Thomas), D.D., of Rugby: and America, 208; and a Hebrew scholar, 229
Arthington (Henry), a "prophet of Judgement," *c.* 1591, 107
Artist in stained glass, eighteenth century, 374
Ashbee (H. S.), and Caliari's picture, 69
Asiago, Vicenza, Italy, some customs, 48, 134
Assisi (Blessed William of), English Franciscan, *c.* 1232, 50
Aston (Francis) at the Earl of Shrewsbury's funeral, 1560, 268, 373
Astronomy at Oxford, Observatory begun, 1772, 42
Austen (Jane), "horrid" romances mentioned in her 'Northanger Abbey,' 9, 56, 97
Austrian princes fallen in the War, 1916, 428
Authors, British, foreign graves of, 172, 254, 292, 395, 495
Autumn, use of the word, 287, 334, 414, 496
"Aviatik," origin of the word, 38
Ayr, the cloth industry, in the seventeenth century, 227, 338

B

Bacon (Francis): erroneously called "Lord Bacon," 15; sentencing a pickpocket, 1612, 25; his 'Histoire Naturelle,' 1631, 49
Badge of the Earls of Warwick, the colours of, 49, 95, 134
Badges, description and identification of, 310
Bainbridge. See *Bambridge*.
Baker (Sir John), Chancellor of the Exchequer to King Henry VIII., 449
Bâle, English prelates at the Council of, 28, 74, 111
Bambridge (John), M.D., physician and astronomer, 1582-1643, 41
Bambridge (Mrs. Mary), of Oxford, her will, 1646, 41

Bambridge family, 41, 108
"Banded binding," bookbinders' use of the word, 347
Bandsmen, Negro or coloured, in the Army, 303, 378
Bardsey Island, the government of, 189, 277
Barnard (Abell), of Windsor Castle and Clewer, *c.* 1658, 309
Baronets created by Cromwell, book on, 129, 198
"Barring-out," account of, by C. Manby Smith, *c.* 1853, 111
Barrington (George), notes on convictions and acquittals of, *c.* 1780, 56
Basilisks, counterfeit, 1691, Sir T. Browne and, 446
Baskish language, note on, by Casaubon, 288
Bass (Capt. Edward [recte Ross]), *c.* 1818, and H.M. Cluckhead [recte Gluckstadt], 531
Bate (Henry), editor of 'The Morning Post,' 301, 322, 342, 437
Bath Forum, origin of appellation, 429, 495, 532
"Batmen," of officers, use of the word, 409, 495
Batteley (Samuel), apothecary M.P., *c.* 1712, 319
Battersea, inscriptions in parish church, St. Mary, 125, 145
Battles fought on behalf of Mary, Queen of Scots, 311, 419
Bayonet called "Rosalie" in France, 506
Beaconsfield (Lord), his speeches concluded with the words "the Empire," 508
Bear and ragged staff, badge, the colours of, 49, 95, 134
Beasts, wild, employed in warfare, 454
Beauchamp (Henry de), Duke of Warwick, his badge, 49, 95, 134
Bede ("the Venerable"), his reports about the Jutes, 102
Bee-hives, transparent, the first use of, *c.* 1679, 468
'Beggar's Opera,' origin of some airs in, 490
Bell (William), portrait and history painter, 308
Bellains or Bellairs (Capt.), and architecture, *c.* 1730, 172
Bellamy (Charles Du)=Agatha Bradstreet, *c.* 1780, 209, 257, 336
Belleforest, the sixth volume of his tales, 1572, 486
Bell-ringers, their rime at Spetisbury, 25
Bendysh (Mrs. Bridget), her sons, 391, 456, 494
Bendysh family and Binnestead, Essex, 391, 456, 494
Bentley (Richard), his interpretations of Milton, 107
"Bevere," engine-name, its origin, 12
Bible: mention of fishing-rod in, 308, 450, 480
Bible and salt, superstitions, 390, 478
Bibles: "Biblia de buxo," the meaning of, 210, 271
"Biblia de buxo," the meaning of, 210, 271

Bibliography:—
Almanacs, local, printed *c.* 1640, 241, 280, 335
Belleforest, his tales, *c.* 1572, 486
Boulanger (General G. E. J.), 1837-91, 261, 491
Bradshaw (John), his library, 370
Bury (Bishop Richard of), his library, 355
Butler (Joseph), his 'Analogy,' 369
Cotton (Charles), his 'Compleat Gamester,' 1687, 514
Cox (Capt.), his 'Book of Fortune,' 1575, 135, 202

Bibliography:—
Dutton (Anne), her books and tracts, 1735-50, 147, 197, 215, 275, 338, 471
Fanu (J. Sheridan Le), his works, 450
Fauntleroy (Henry), forger, his library, 367, 458, 476
Faust legend, 269, 337, 358
Hardy (Thomas), his 'The Three Strangers,' 427
Hicks (Mrs. Mary), witch of Huntingdonshire, 1716, 521
Histories of Irish counties and towns, 22, 141, 246, 286, 406, 445, 522
Incunabula in Irish libraries, 247, 288
James (G. P. R.), his novels and short stories, 167, 254, 255
Magazines, forgotten, of *c.* 1770, 143
Markham (E.), his 'The Man with the Hoe,' 50, 96, 157
Murray (John), F.S.A., F.L.S., his lecture on chemistry, 1822, first edition, 27
Parker (Martin), his works, *c.* 1630, 127
St. Luke's Parish, Old Street, 133, 176, 239
Toldervy (William) and the word-books, 77
'Tragedy of Cæsar's Revenge,' 1607, 305, 325, 506
'Vanity Fair,' first edition of, 13, 355
Witches of Warboys, 30
Bicester, memorial of cholera victims, 1832, 187
Bicheray (——), portrait painter, *c.* 1752, 70
Bifeld or Byfeld (Robert), of London, 1506, 249
Binnestead, Essex, and the Bendysh family, 391, 494
Bird life in the Fens, William of Malmesbury on, *c.* 1150, 189, 253, 374
Birds, folk-lore of, 190
Bishop (——) private secretary to George III., 410
Bishopsbourne Church, arms in painted glass, *c.* 1550, 208
"Black Maria"=prisoners' van, origin of the name, 260
"Blighty," meaning and origin of the word, 340, 395
Bliss (Joseph), his paper 'The Protestant Mercury,' 1707, 81, 155, 216, 292
"Blue pencil," editorial use of the phrase, 126, 174, 299
Bluebeard as an Oriental, the origin of, 190, 339
Boat-race won by Oxford with seven oars, 429, 492
Boccaccio (Giovanni), a book on his 'Decameron,' 311
Bohun (Rev. Ralph), D.C.L., and Christopher Boone, *c.* 1700, 321, 411
Boleyn (Queen Anne), her chaplain Thirlwall, 1536, 390
Bombay Grab, tavern sign, origin of, 349, 457
Bonaparte ("Betsy"), Poe, Margaret Gordon, and "Old Mortality," 367, 498
Bonaparte (Napoleon): his 'Biography' by Thomas Holcroft, 1814, 24, 118; and sugar from beet-root, 308; Nicholas Girod's plan to rescue, 469
Bond, Exchequer, dated 1710, the portrait on, 350
Book for boys, voyage of the ship Leda, *c.* 1860, 330, 397, 475, 520
Bookbinders, their use of the words "stab" and "banded," 347
Book-wrappers, coloured, preservation of, 390, 478

Books recently published:—

Bibliographical Society of America: Papers, Vol. X. No. 1, 1916, 519
Bradley's (H.) The Numbered Sections in Old English Poetical MSS., 60; A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles: (Vol. IX., Si—Th) Stead—Stillatim, 78
Brown's (S. J.) Ireland in Fiction, 160
Browne's (G. F.) The Ancient Cross Shafts at Bewcastle and Ruthwell, 239
Calendar of the Charter Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office: Vol. V., 15 Edward III. to 5 Henry V., A.D. 1341-1417, 159
Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office: Henry VII., Vol. II., A.D. 1494-1509, 280
Calendar of Treasury Books, 1681-1685, preserved in the Public Record Office: Vol. VII., Parts I., II., III., prepared by W. A. Shaw, 39
Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Proceedings of, 1914-15, 419
Charters, Catalogue of Miscellaneous, relating to the Districts of Sheffield and Rotherham, 1554 to 1560, compiled by T. W. Hall, 399
Cheetham's (F. H.) The Church Bells of Lancashire: Part I., The Hundreds of West Derby and Leyland, 60
Clippingdale's (S. D.) Sir William Butt, M.D.: a Local Link with Shakespeare, 240
Close Rolls of the Reign of Henry III. preserved in the Public Record Office, A.D. 1242-7, 59
Coleridge (Samuel Taylor), Selections from the Poems of, 139
Cox's (E. M.) Sappho and the Sapphic Metre in English, 20
Craigie's (W. A.) A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles; (Vol. X., Ti—Z) V—Verificative, 499
Díaz (B.) del Castillo's, The True History of the Conquest of New Spain, 438
Dick's (F. J.) Ancient Astronomy in Egypt and its Significance, 59
Douglas's (N.) London Street Games, 139
Escott's (T. H. S.) Great Victorians: Memories and Personalities, 479
Gaselee's (S.) The Greek Manuscripts in the Old Seraglio at Constantinople, 460
Hannay's (H. B.) European and other Race Origins, 219
Harris's (J. R.) The Origin of the Cult of Artemis, 340
Hirst's (J. H.) Armorial Bearings of Kingston-upon-Hull, 200
Iacob and Iosep: a Middle-English Poem of the Thirteenth Century, ed. by A. S. Napier, 160
Jackson's (Rev. C. E.) The Place-Names of Durham, 99
Kurz's (H.) European Characters in French Drama of the Eighteenth Century, 19
Law's (E.) England's First Great War Minister, 199
Leslie's (Major J. H.) The Centenary of the Battle of Waterloo, 420
Longman's (W.) Tokens of the Eighteenth Century connected with Booksellers and Bookmakers, 459

Books recently published:—

Mackenzie's (W. C.) The Races of Ireland and Scotland, 299, 336, 397, 417
Mediæval House, Record of a, 219, 277
Moon's (Z.) "Old Mother Hubbard": the Authoress buried at Loughton, 200
New English Dictionary on Historical Principles: (Vol. IX., Si—Th) Stead—Stillatim, by Henry Bradley, 78
New English Dictionary on Historical Principles: (Vol. X., Ti—Z) V—Verificative, by W. A. Craigie, 499
Payen-Payne's (de V.) Wace, and the 'Roman de Rou,' 280
Pepys on the Restoration Stage, ed. by H. McAfee, 519
Pollen's (J. H.) The Institution of the Archpriest Blackwell, 379
Portal's (E. M.) The Academ Roial of King James I., 339
Royal Regiment of Artillery, Bicentenary Commemoration of the, 540
Smith's (G. E.) The Influence of Ancient Egyptian Civilization in the East and in America, 20
Spens's (J.) An Essay on Shakespeare's Relation to Tradition, 119
Stokes's (Rev. H. P.) Outside the Barnwell Gate: Mediæval Cambridge, 419
Strange's (H. le) Le Strange Records, 319
Taylor's (T.) The Celtic Christianity of Cornwall, 139
Tout's (T. F.) The English Civil Service in the Fourteenth Century, a Lecture, 179
Walpole (Sir Robert), Political Ballads illustrating the Administration of, edited by M. Percival, 359
Walters's (H. B.) A Classical Dictionary, 259
Welch's (C.) History of the Cutlers' Company of London and of the Minor Cutlery Crafts, 538
Booksellers' Catalogues, 79, 179, 260, 359, 439, 519, 540
Boone (Christopher) and Dr. Ralph Bohun, *c.* 1700, 321, 411
Boulanger (General G. E. J.), 1837-1891, bibliography, 261, 491
Boutell (Mrs.), actress, *c.* 1663, her rôles, 381
Bowman and Archer, their use as surnames, 15, 135
Boy-Ed, origin of the surname, 148, 195
Boys, book for, voyage of the ship Leda, *c.* 1860, 330, 397, 475, 520
Bracey (Brassey) family, 269, 333, 378
Bradshaw (Agatha) = Charles Du Bellamy, *c.* 1780, 209, 257, 336
Bradshaw (John), *c.* 1653, the regicide, his birthplace, 350; his library, 370
Bradstreet. See *Bradshaw*.
"Brandreth," meaning of the word, 1620, 430, 516
Brass of Gorges family, 1674, 13, 138, 175
Brass plate in Newland Church, inscription, 90, 138
Brassey (Bracey) family, 269, 333, 378
Bread as a symbol of friendship, history of the custom, 128, 296
Brereton (R.), artist, exhibition of his works, *c.* 1835 and 1847, 20
Breviary, Sarum, Latin verses in calendar, 71, 117

'Bride of Lammermoor,' whereabouts of the MS. of, 349
Bridges or de Brugge family, 29
"Brilliant second," first use of the phrase, 148
British herb, and herb tobacco, the prices of, 16, 76
British Isles, statues and memorials in, 45, 168, 220, 263, 345
Brompton, Western Grammar School, records of, 450, 535
"Brooch," "broach," the spelling of the word, 100
Browne (Sir Thomas) and counterfeit basilisks, 1691, 446
Bruere (George), apothecary and M.P., *c.* 1710, 267
Brun (Madame E. L. Le), French artist, 27
Buckworth (Thomas)=Elizabeth Mael, *c.* 1728, 529
Budd family, 510
Bull-baiting in Spain and Portugal, 447
Bunks (Jonathan), his MS., 1795, 269
Burges (Francis), printer of 'Norwich Post,' 1701, 81, 216, 292
Burial customs: iron nails driven into skull, 75
Burke, "to burke," metaphorical use of the word, 100
Burry and Adamson families, 508
Burton and Speke (Capts.), article on their African travel, *c.* 1870, 148, 193
Bury (Richard, Bishop of), d. 1345, his library, 355
Bushe and Spencer families, the arms of, 508
Butcher, epitaph on, 188, 259, 298
Butchers, record in slaughtering cattle, 265, 378
Butler (Joseph), his 'Analogy,' criticisms and translations of, 369
Butler (W.) the Elder, author of 'The Cheltenham Guide, 390, 459
Buxton (Elizabeth)=Samuel Parker, *c.* 1780, 70
Buxton and Parker families, 70
Byfeld or Bifeld (Robert), of London, 1506, 249
Byron (Lord), his travels, 447, 535

C

"Cadeau"=a present, early use of the word, 308
Cæsar (Julius), his lost work 'Anticaton,' 250
Caldecott family, 107, 195, 237, 298
Calendar, Latin verse on superstitions, 71, 117
Caliari (P.), the warrior in his picture, and H. S. Ashbee, 69
Calverley (C. S.), the answers to his charades, 128, 178, 215
Cambridge, almanacs printed at, in the seventeenth century, 241, 280
Campbell (Major Alexander), *c.* 1820, his duel and trial for murder, 70, 118, 178
Candia (Cecilia Maria De), *c.* 1872, and Bishop Wilberforce, 10
Candlemas rime of farmers, 29, 77, 117, 159
Capel-le-Ferne, Kent, the name of the church, 268
"Cardew," meaning of the word, 299, 336, 397, 417
Cards, playing cards: Great Mogul on, *c.* 1800, 19
Cards, illustrations on snap cards, 210
Carpenter (John), of the Dragoon Guards, 370
Carpet, "The Holy Carpet," its arrival at Mecca 369
"Carrstipers," 1674, meaning of the word, 488
Casanova in England, 505
Casaubon on the Baskish language, 288
Castel (William), inventory of his goods, 1559, 501
Cat, cyprus-cat, variety of tabby cat, 427
"Catafalque," "cenotaph" wrongly used for, 127
Cathcart (J. Fawcit), actor, and Mrs. Charles Kean, 1866, 26
'Cato' and 'Anticaton,' descriptions of, 250
"Catriona," pronunciation of the name, 110, 158
Cecil, "Lord Cecil," of the Genoese army, *c.* 1744, 208
"Cenotaph," wrongly used for "catafalque," 127
Centenarian, epitaph, 1725, at Gussage St. Andrew, 47
Chace (Thomas), of Bromley, d. 1788, 148
Chalice, Italian, *c.* 1380, arms on, 70, 197
Chapel Royal, Savoy, inscriptions in the burial-ground, 425, 498
Chapels of Ease, usages appertaining to, 430
Chaplains of Fromond's Chantry, Winchester, 221
Chapman (G.), and the authorship of 'Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany,' 464, 484, 503
Charles I. and the King of Italy, 267, 358, 496
Charles II., his physician Sir Alexander Fraser, 227
Charnley (Capt. John), cup presented to, 1804, 249
Charters, Anglo-Saxon, seals on, 169
Chase (James), apothecary and M.P., *c.* 1690, 267, 318
"Check," and "cheque," origin of the word, 128
Chelsea Hospital, Royal, Nell Gwynne and the, 210, 276
Chelsum (Rev. James), d. 1801, his marriage, 469
'Cheltenham Guide,' the author, 390, 459
"Cheque" and "check," origin of the word, 128
Cherries, heart-cherries, place of the hyphen, 6
Chevalier (Dr. Thomas), 1767, and Lord Kitchener's mother, 109, 158, 278
Chichley (John), Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, 469
Child, unborn, mother's influence on, 190, 316
Chillingham, North Northumberland, founder of the barony of, 8
Chime-hours, effect of being born in, 136, 194, 216, 397
Ching, Cornish surname, mistaken for Chinese, 127, 199, 239, 259, 336
"Chivalry, The High Court of," held 1699, 330
Choir-stalls, monastic, the arrangement of, 409, 476
Cholera victims, memorial to, Bicester, 1832, 187
Cholmeley (Sir Hugh), defender of Scarborough Castle, *c.* 1640, portrait of, 509
Cholmley (Thomas), Mayor of Carlisle, 1654-5, 172
Christian names: Catriona, 110, 158; Elizabeth, 198; Manora, Manareh, 429; Welthen, 309, 376, 458
Chronograms in Oxford and Manchester, 7
Church, bishops' orders about seats in, before 1800, 10
Church goods of Hampshire, inventory of, 210
Churchill (Rev. W.), Vicar of Orton-on-the-Hill, d. 1804, 488
Churchwardens and their wands, 90, 153, 212
Churchyards, headstones with portraits, 210, 277, 377, 459
Cicero, his lost work 'Cato,' 250
Cinematograph, its evolution, 293
Circuses and menageries, history of, 68
City Livery Companies, records of, 67

Clark (William George), editor of 'Sabrinæ Corolla,' 1859, 149, 197, 237
Clarke (Mary Anne), her family, 149
Clay or gravel soils, the most healthy to live on, 17, 59
Clement (William Innell), founder of 'The Observer,' 1791, 124
Cleopatra and the pearl, 37, 98, 178
Clerks in holy orders as combatants, 36
Cleypole, Cromwell, and Price families, 508
Clifton (Sir Gervase) of Nottingham, at the Earl of Shrewsbury's funeral, 1560, 268, 372
Cloth Fair and the Dick Whittington public-house, 248, 295
Cloth industry at Ayr in the seventeenth century, 227, 338
Clubs: Daubigny's Club, its history, *c.* 1789, 28
"Coals to Newcastle," early references to the phrase, 250, 299
Coffin, effect of opening, 275
Coffin, garden beds shaped like, 134
Coins, engraved, of the eighteenth century, 529
Colds, germs brought to islanders, 468
Colla da Chrioch, A.D. 332, his biography, 410
Collier (William), M.P. 1713-15, theatrical manager, 210
Collier family and Fielding, 104
Collins (Arthur), compiler of the 'Peerage,' 351
Colonels and regimental expenses, 529
Colours of the 56th Foot, 'Discourse on the Consecrating of,' 1819, 188
Comacchio, descriptions of the fisheries at, 210, 257, 334
"Comaunde," military meaning of the word, 1786, 89
'Comic Aldrich,' Oxford skit, 1866, the illustrator of, 228
Common Garden = Covent Garden, so called *c.* 1686, 89, 157, 217
Communion tables, inscriptions on, 250
"Communiqué," use of the word, 227
Compostela, Santiago de, the relics, 379
Congreve (Thomas), M.D., *c.* 1717, of Wolverhampton, 69, 159, 195
Conolly (Capt. Arthur), story of his martyrdom, 189, 235
Conscription in Bardsey Island, 189, 277
Constable (Timothy), d. 1750, his ancestors, 430
Constable family, 410
"Consumption," meaning of, in seventeenth century, 35, 217
Contraband difficulties in the eighteenth century, 281
Cooper (W. Cooper), Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, 1838, 469
Copley (Arthur) at the Earl of Shrewsbury's funeral, 1560, 268, 372
Coppinger (Edmund), a "Prophet of Mercy," *c.* 1591, 107
Cornhill, fires during the eighteenth century, 461
Coroner of the City of London and treasure-trove, 51, 91, 157
Corporate seals, the custody of, 148, 238
"Correll," 1677, meaning of the word, 488
"Cotte" = workman's or peasant's overall, 115
Cotton (Charles), his 'Compleat Gamester,' 1687, 514
Covent Garden called Common Garden, *c.* 1686, 89, 157, 217
"Court" in French place-names, 249, 318, 339
Coverlo, place close to Venetian territory, 33, 94
Cox (Capt.), his 'Book of Fortune,' 1575, 185, 202
Crests: a demi-lion rampant gules, 107, 195, 237; gauntlet clasped, grasping a naked hand couped at the wrist, 128, 279; out of a naval crown a dexter arm in armour embowed, 90; swan's head between two rods, 129, 195
Crests, British, the publication of a book on, 149
Crests on engraved coins, eighteenth century, 529
Cricket, origin of the term "hat trick," 70, 136, 178, 375, 416; meaning of the term "yorker," 209, 276, 376, 416, 478
"Cricket" = three-legged stool, use of the word, 287, 334, 414, 496
Croft (Sir Herbert) and Lowth, 310
Cromwell (Oliver), book on baronets and knights created by, 129, 198; his cousin Mrs. St. John, 171, 217, 236; his accident with a gun, 529
Cromwell, alias Williams (Rabsey), a relative of the Protector, 136
Cromwell, Cleypole, and Price families, 508
"Crookern," etymology of the word, 470
"Crowner's Quest law," exercised 1916, 207
Crystal Palace, Sir Charles Fox and, 108
Cumberland (Rear-Admiral William), his Christian name, 409
Cumming family, 210
Cunningham (Sir W.), *temp.* George IV., 29, 94
Cup, silver, coats of arms on, 129, 195
Curwen (John), b. 1816, founder of the Tonic Sol-Fa method, 388
Cyprus cat, variety of tabby cat, 427

D

Danteiana, 481
Darcy (Lord) of the North, at the Earl of Shrewsbury's funeral, 1560, 268, 372, 420, 436
Darcy (Thomas), Kt., b. 1506, of the King's Artillery, 128
Darling (Grace), number of persons saved by, 1838, 370
Darvell Gadarn, Welsh saint, 27
"Davis (Mr. Thomas)," actor, friend of Mrs. Siddons, *c.* 1779, 290, 356
Day (William), Bishop of Winchester, his wife, 408
Daylight-saving calendar, called "Willett's time," 188
Daubigny's Club, its history, *c.* 1789, 28
De la Porte. See *Porte.*
Dead, "good-night" to the, custom of early Christians, 70
"Dead season," early use of the phrase, 1656, 147
"Dead secret," early use of the phrase, 107
Decanter for spirits, belonging to an old British regiment, 489
Deeds and manuscripts, restoration of, 268, 316, 437
Denmark Court, London, its situation, 50, 119
Dentists of the eighteenth century, 64, 115, 194, 218, 399
Derham family of Dolphinholme, 448, 536
Dialect, the decay of, 447
Dickens (C.): his use of the phrase "How not to do it," 17; reminiscence of Macready in his 'Edwin Drood,' 25; his 'Bleak House,' 330; notes on his 'Pickwick Papers,' 368; his description of the reign of Henry VIII., 529
Dickson (Ellen), "Dolores," composer of songs, 1819–78, 71
Dickson, Forrester, Simpson and Anderson families, 428
Dick Whittington public-house, *c.* 1598, its demolition, 248, 295

'Dictionary of National Biography,' additions and corrections, 8, 156—42, 70—96, 358—171—189, 238—190—209, 259—227—229, 317—250, 295—341, 370, 381—391, 516—408—429, 475—437—441, 535—469, 470, 506, 508
'Dictionary of Slang,' additions and corrections, 69
Disraeli. See *Beaconsfield*.
"Dr.," courtesy title for clergymen, 408, 531
Dod (John) at the Earl of Shrewsbury's funeral, 1560, 268, 373
Dollar, "old British dollar," redeemed at Trenggánu, 1915, 448
"Dolores," Ellen Dickson, composer of songs, 1819-78, 71
Dolphinholme, origin of the place-name, 448, 536
Dominican Order, books on the history of, 510
"Donkey's years"=a very long time, use of the phrase, 506
"Don't be longer than you can help," use of the phrase, 227, 359
Dorton-by-Brill as a health resort, 77
Drake (Sir Francis), the ultimate fate of his ship, 309, 355
"Driblows," meaning of the word, 269, 398
Drum, magic, from Swedish Lapland, 428
Drury Lane Theatre: statue at, *c.* 1794, 71, 136; statue of Shakespeare on the portico, 208
Du Bellamy. See *Bellamy*.
Dubleday (Edmond) of Westminster, 1612, 70, 159
Dublin, Metal-bridge, expiration of the lease of, 487
"Dug-out," various meanings of the word, 328
"Duityoners"=guardians, Elizabethan word, 509
Duke (Richard), b. 1658, poet and divine, his biography, 171, 236
Duncan and Sargent families, 470
Durell (Rev. David), D.D., of Canterbury Cathedral, b. 1728, 250, 295
Dutton (Anne), editor, d. 1765, her residences and death, 147, 197, 215, 275, 338, 471
Dye industry, England and Germany and the, *c.* 1678, 528

E

"Ea," the pronunciation of, 530
Ear tingling, a charm to "cut the scandal," 310, 413
Earl's Court, a London suburb, 1712, 389, 459
Easter custom, pace-egging, 12, 76
'Edwin Drood,' reminiscence of Macready in, 25
Elder tree, folk-lore of, 136
Elizabeth (Queen), her exclamation, "Stop the Smithfield fires," 191; her palace at Enfield, 361, 384, 404, 423, 440, 527, 536
Elliston (R. W.), lines on his monument, 227
Enfield, the Grammar School at, 361, 384, 404, 423, 527; Queen Elizabeth's palace at, 361, 384, 404, 423, 440, 527, 536
England (Dick), *c.* 1799, date of his death, 468
England, Germany, and the dye industry, *c.* 1678, 528
England, history of, with riming verses, 529
"Englishman's house is his castle," legal truth of the saying, 17, 59, 218, 277
Entertainments in London to "four Indian kings," 1710, 304, 397
"Epheds," meaning of the word, 509
Ephesus and Shakespeare's 'The Comedy of Errors,' 345
Epigram:—
When Henry the Eighth left the Pope in the lurch, 93
Epitaphs:—
A simple Israelite here lies, 83
Behold ye tombd! Interrd lies one, 307
Dum pia Melpomene, nato pereunte querelas, 227
Farewell, vain world, 400
For killing pigs was his delight, 188, 259, 298
Grudge not my laurel, rather blesse that Bower, 71, 116
Gulielmus Williams de Woodcotte Generos' extremũ, 47
Here lyes à Pearle—none such the ocean yields, 176
Lo here I lie strecht out both hands and feete, 229, 278
Epitaphs at Llanerchaeron of the Lewis family, 307
Epitaphs in old London and suburban graveyards, 308, 377, 456
Errors in print, the perpetuation of, 87, 177, 239, 418, 536
Espiard de la Borde (François Ignace), the translator of his 'L'Esprit des Nations,' 1753, 28
Eton (Sir Thomas) at the Earl of Shrewsbury's funeral, 1560, 268, 372
European travel of the seventeenth century, 33, 94
Exchequer bond dated 1710, the portrait on, 350
Evans (John), *c.* 1632, astrologer of Wales, 149, 238
Evans (Mary Anne), "M. A. E.," author, d. 1877, 38
Evelyn (Elizabeth) and the Evelyn family, 13
Evelyn (John), Ralph Bohun and Christopher Boone in his 'Diary,' 321, 411
Evelyn family, 13
Eyes permanently changed in colour by fright, instances of, 350, 457, 515

F

"F" and "ff," the use of, in surnames, 429, 498, 534
Fair at Hampstead, 1816, 170
Fairfield (Charles), artist, d. 1804, 27, 77, 256
Family likenesses, inherited, the persistence of, 10
Fanu (J. Sheridan Le), his works, *c.* 1896, 450
"Fare thou well," early use of the phrase, 288
Farmers: Candlemas rime of, 29, 77, 117, 159; meanings of some sayings of, 289, 358, 435
"Faugh-a-Ballagh" (clear the way), regimental motto, 350, 416
Fauntleroy (Henry), forger, hanged 1824, his library, 367, 458, 476
Faust, books dealing with the legend, 269, 337, 358
Fazakerley, meaning of the surname, 59, 78
Fazakerley family, 59, 78
Feasts of Huntingdonshire men held in London, *c.* 1678, 61
"Feis"=festival, meaning of the word, 71, 177
"Felon," derivation of the word, 350, 457
Fenton (James), 1716-91, Recorder of Lancaster, 266, 417
Ferrebee (Rev. Michael), *c.* 1739, his marriage, 488
"ffoliott," origin of the surname, 429, 498, 534
"ffrench," origin of the surname, 429, 498, 534

Fielding (Henry): and John Ranby, 11; and the Collier family, 104; corrections in his 'Voyage to Lisbon,' 515
Fieldingiana: Miss H—and, 16, 38, 137, 179; 'Essay on Conversation,' Dr. Thomas Brewster, 'Mist's Weekly Journal,' &c., 441, 535
Field-names, the origin of, 129
'56th Foot, Discourse on the Consecrating of the New Colours of,' 1819, 188
Finger, the fourth, called "pink," 209, 258
Finlay and Jennings families, 488
Fire putting out fire, 530
Fireplaces, "aitch" stones built into, in Northumberland, 8, 57
Fires in Cornhill during the eighteenth century, 461
Fires lighted near cornfields in England, 427, 518
Fisheries at Comacchio, descriptions of, 210, 257, 334
Fishing-rod, mention of, in the Bible or Talmud, 308, 450, 480
Fitzgerald (Mrs. Edward), d. 1890, her pictures, 330
Fitzgerald family, 530
Flag, national, of Scotland, and lion rampant, 71, 138, 175
Flags, national, their origin, 289, 358, 455, 537
Fleet, histories of the river, 106
Fleet Street parishes, rate-books of, 1768 to 1800, 310
Fleetwood (John), his letter on contraband, 1710, 281
Fleetwood (Paul), b. *c.* 1688, d. 1727, his descendants, 409, 535
Fleming family, 291
Fletcher family, 48
Flower (Barnard), King's glazier, and Bishop Fox, *c.* 1510-20, 330
"Fly"=vehicle becoming extinct, 32, 95

Folk-lore:—

Asiago, some customs of, 48, 134
Bible and salt, 390, 478
Birds: nightingales, yellowhammers, and peacocks, 190
Bull-baiting superstitions, 447
Calendar, Latin verses on superstitions, 71, 117
Chime-hours, effect of being "born in," 136, 194, 216, 397
Ear tingling, charms to "cut the scandal," 310, 413
Elder-wood, superstitions about, 136
Farmers, weather rimes of, 29, 77, 117, 159
Hair, red, the prejudice against, 128, 196, 239, 379
Horse-chestnut, horseshoe marks on, 172, 237, 294
House and garden superstitions, 89, 138, 159, 214, 419
House, new, risks of entering, 509
Midsummer and Twelfth Day fires, 427, 518
Mussel-duck, some supposed habits of, 487
Peacocks, 530
Rabbit, superstitions relating to, 10
Sea folk-lore, 10
Touch wood, origin of the superstition, 330, 418, 498
Touching a sailor for luck, 13, 112, 259
Touching for the king's evil, 114

Ford Castle, Northumberland, built in 1287, 8, 36
Ford, Northumberland, "aitch stones" built into fireplaces in, 8, 57
Forest (Blessed John) and the image of Darvell Gadarn, 1538, 27
Forrester, Simpson, Dickson, and Anderson families, 428
Fort Jerome, St. Domingo, and H.M.S. Argo and Sparrow, drawing of, 377
Fortune Theatre, the sceond, disaster to, 408, 537
"Forum" of Bath, origin of the term, 429, 495, 532
Fox (Bishop Richard) and Barnard Flower, *c.* 1510-20, 330
Fox (Sir Charles) and the Crystal Palace, 108
France: travels in, during the Revolution, 108; the Marshals of, from 1185 to 1870, 182, 235, 279, 378
Fraser (Sir Alexander), physician to Charles II., 227
Frederick II., his phrase about "the diplomats," 148
Freedom of a city in a gold box, earliest records of, 228
French, their custom of eating frogs, 251, 293, 351, 415
"French's contemptible little army," first appearance of the phrase, 349, 532
Frewen (Dr. Thomas) of Rye, d. 1791, his parentage, 229, 315
Frogs, the French custom of eating, 251, 293, 351, 415
Fromond's Chantry, Winchester, the chaplains of, 221

G

Gadesden (Augustus W.), Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, *c.* 1840, 469, 518
Gale (Theophilus), Nonconformist tutor, b. 1628, 209, 279
"Galoche," description of the game, 115
Game, largest bag for a day's shooting, 55, 139

Games:—

Cricket, origin of the term "hat trick," 70, 136, 178, 375, 416
Cricket, meaning of the term "yorker," 209, 276, 376, 416, 478
"Crookern," origin of, 470
"Galoche," 115
Playing cards, 1857, 19
Snap cards, 210

Garden and house superstitions, 89, 138, 159, 214, 419
Garden bed shaped like a coffin, 134
Garland family, M.P.s of, 368
Garrick (David), 1717-79: date of grant of arms to, 49; his friends, 307
Gascoigne (Thomas) at the Earl of Shrewsbury's funeral, 1560, 268, 373
Gavelkind, the survival of the custom, 15
"Gavelock," meaning of the word, 1620, 430, 516
Gay (John), 1688-1732, his 'The Beggar's Opera,' 490
Gennys family of Launceston and Plymouth, 114
Gentlemen present at the funeral of Earl of Shrewsbury, 1560, 268, 372, 420, 436
Geography, map of America, *c.* 1720, 265
George III., his private secretary, Bishop, 410
George IV. and the prerogative of mercy, 401, 476
German papers and 'N. & Q.,' 266
German princes fallen in the War, 1916, 428

Germany, England, and the dye industry, *c.* 1678, 528
Ghazels in English literature, 429, 535
Ghost of Winchelsea, negro in red uniform, 250
Gibbon (Edward), a diary of, *c.* 1772-6, 149
Gillray (James), his caricature 'The Dandy,' 1810, 350
Girod (Nicholas), his plan to rescue Napoleon, 469
"Give the mitten"=giving his congé, 351, 454
Glass, stained: portraits in, before 1750, 172, 211, 275, 317, 337, 374, 458, 517; artist of legends of St. Nicholas, 374; of the fourteenth century, 415, 500
Glazier, King's, 330, 430, 517
Gloves, old customs connected with, 308, 356
Gloves, scarlet, worn by Tractarians, 50, 116
Godiva (Lady) and the Countess Lucy, 387
Godolphin (Margaret), *temp.* Charles II., her grave, 129, 176, 218, 274, 359
"Gold box," earliest records of freedom of a city in, 228
"Good-night" to the dead, custom of early Christians, 70
Gordon (Loudon H.), 1780-1831, his 'Discourse' on the colours of the 56th Foot, 188
Gordon (Margaret), Poe, "Betsy" Bonaparte, and "Old Mortality," 367, 498
Gordon family, the epithet "gay" or "gey, 249
Gorges (Henry), d. 1674, brass with inscription, 13, 138, 175
Govane family of Stirlingshire, 489
Gown of undergraduates at Scotch Universities, 469, 537
"Grab," meaning of the word, 349, 457
Grammar, Quaker syntax, reason for its use, 309
Grammar School at Enfield, 361, 384, 404, 423, 527
"Gray's Inn pieces," meaning of the expression, 509
Grandineau (F.), Professor of French at Westminster College, *c.* 1835, 10
Grandison (Otho de), magazine article on, 108, 155
Grantham, East Indiaman, wrecked at Folkestone, 1744, 269
Gravel or clay soils, the most healthy to live on, 17, 59
Graves, foreign, of British authors, 172, 254, 292, 395, 495
Graveyards, old, the epitaphs in, 308, 377, 456
Gray (Thomas), collection of squibs by, 285, 399, 526
"Great-cousin," meaning of the word, 228, 295
Gregory (Francis), master of Woodstock Grammar School, d. 1707, 171
Griffith (Mrs. E.), author of 'Morality of Shakespeare's Dramas,' 209, 293
Griffiths (C. H.) & Sons, safemakers, and "Who's Griffiths?" 269
Grose (Sir Nash), Puisne Justice of the King's Bench, his birth *c.* 1740, 409
Guardians called "duityoners," Elizabethan word, 509
Guise (François, Duc de), date when wounded, 1545 or 1558, 507
Gun, naval, dated 1638, its whereabouts, 487
Gunfire, its effect on the weather, 38, 74, 113
Gunpowder, percussion cap, its history, 27
Gussage St. Andrew, epitaph of centenarian, 1725, 47
Gwynne (Nell) and the Royal Chelsea Hospital, 210, 276

H

Hacket (William), a false Christ, *c.* 1591, 107
"Hackney-carriage," vehicle becoming extinct, 32
Haddock (Admiral Nicholas), 1686-1746, M.P. for Rochester, his marriage, 12
Haggatt family, 109
Hailstones that fell at Remiremont, 1907, 27, 178
Hair, red, the prejudice against, 128, 196, 239, 379
Hall (Bishop J.), his reference to St. Madron's Well, 9, 58, 396
Hampstead, fair held at, 1816, 170
Handkerchiefs: London topographical, *c.* 1844, 207; "Victory handkerchiefs," 1709, 207
Hanmer (Rev. Meredith), D.D., his parentage, 171, 259
Hannafore, Cornish place-name, the origin of, 449
Harding family of Somerset, before 1780, 350, 434
Hardy (Thomas), his 'The Three Strangers,' 427
Hare and Lefevre families, 128, 195, 397, 457
Harl. MS., 'The Order of a Camp,' 1518, the number of, 110, 215
Harlech, origin of 'March of the Men of Harlech,' 49, 113
Harris (George), civilian, b. 1722, his mother, 190
Harrow School, arms of, 88
Hastings (Thomas) and 'The Regal Rambler,' 1793, 530
Hastings (William) of Folkestone, 1777, 508
"Hat trick," origin of the term in cricket, 70, 136, 178, 375, 416
"Have," early colloquial use of, 33
Haviland (General W.), b. 1718, his mother, 250
Hawkes (Major Walter), drowned 1808, his marriage, 449
Hayes (Edward), Dublin, sitters for his portrait studies, *c.* 1848, 350, 413, 476
Hayler (Henry), sculptor, *c.* 1870, 36
Headstones with portraits of the deceased, 210, 277, 377, 459
Heart-burial in churches, 33
Heart-cherries, place of the hyphen, 6
Hebrew inscription, Sheepshed, Leicestershire, 109, 195
Hemet family, dentists, 64, 194
Henchman, Hinchman, or Hitchman family, 270, 338
Henley (or Shenley), Herts, the whereabouts of, 33, 99
Henry VI., the cult of, 256
Henry VIII.: his Glazier, 330, 430; his Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir J. Baker, 449; his reign described by Dickens, 529
'Héraldiques, Revue des questions, 5e année,' 1902-3, copies of, 370

Heraldry:—

Arg., a chevron gules between three horseshoes sable, 250
Arg., a cross moline gules, 406
Arg., a fesse azure, frety or, between three cinquefoils gules, 107, 195
Arg., on a fesse gules between three boars sable, 508
Arg., three hawks' lures sable, 208
Arg., three six-pointed pierced molets sable, 74
Arg., two bends wavy, the one in chief gules, the other azure, 154
Arms, royal, a metrical description of, 502
Az., a chevron between three escallop shells or, 209

Heraldry:—
Az., on a fesse or, 208
Az., a lion rampant argent, 88
Az., three chevrons interlaced, and a chief or, 74
Barry of eight, argent and gules, 208
Barry of six, or and azure, 70, 197
Barry wavy of six, or and azure, 90
Bear and ragged staff, badge, 49, 95, 134
Bishopsbourne Church, arms in painted glass, *c.* 1550, 208
Bushe and Spencer families, the arms of, 508
Caldecott family, the arms of, 107, 195, 237
Chalice, Italian, *c.* 1380, arms on, 70, 197
Chivalry, the High Court of, held 1699, 330
Crest of an eagle statant, 529
Crest of a horse's head bridled, 529
Crest of a talbot's head issuant from a crest-coronet, 529
Cup, silver, coats of arms on, 129, 195
Fesse between three rustres, 268, 374
Garrick (David), grant of arms to, 49
Gu., a chevron between three lions' heads erased, argent, 528
Harrow School, arms of, 88
Neville family, arms of, 50
Out of a ducal coronet or, a phœnix or in flames proper, 458
Pallavicini family, arms of, 328, 396
Papal insignia of Nicolas V., 154
Price family, arms and crest of, 349, 477
Sable, a chevron between three spearheads argent, 477
Sable, three braced chevrons and a chief gold, 28
Salisbury Cathedral, monumental inscriptions in, 47
Seize-quartiers, 477
Shakespeare (W.), his falcon crest, 35
Silver, a cross gules with a bezant in the centre, 28
Toke family of Notts, arms of, 250, 338
Topp family, the crest of, 128, 279
Two flags in saltire, 129, 195
Wright family, arms of, 77
Herb tobacco, the cultivation of, 16, 76
Herbert (Edward), M.P. 1656-8, his father, 348, 436
Herbert (Philip), Earl of Pembroke, *c.* 1641, portrait of, 108, 158
Hertfordshire, some surnames of, 349
Hewitt or Hewett family, pedigrees, 51
Hicks (Mrs. Mary), witch of Huntingdonshire, *c.* 1716, 521
Hinchman, Henchman, or Hitchman family, 270, 338
Histories of Irish counties and towns, bibliography of, 22, 141, 246, 286, 406, 445, 522
History of England with riming verses, 529
Hitchman, Henchman, or Hinchman family, 270, 338
Holcroft (Thomas) and the biography of Napoleon, 1814, 24, 118
Holloway (William), author of 'The Peasant's Fate,' 1802, 8, 156
"Holme Lee," pen-name of Harriet Parr, d. 1900, 370
Holmes family of co. Limerick, 90
"Honest Injun," origin of the expression, 157
Hopkins (Elizabeth), b. 1761, British heroine in the American War, 121
Horse-chestnut, the horseshoe mark on its branches, 172, 237, 294
House and garden superstitions, 89, 138, 159, 214, 419
House, new, risks of entering, in India, 509
"How not to do it," origin of the phrase, 17
Hudson (James), his position at Court, 1832, 29, 94
Hungary Hill, Stourbridge, origin of the name, 430, 517
Huntingdonshire Feasts in London, *c.* 1678, 61
Hussey (Thomas), M.P. for Whitchurch 1645-53, 88, 135, 158
Hymn, mediæval, attributed to St. Thomas à Becket, 228, 271
Hymn-tune 'Lydia,' 152

I

"I don't think," use of the phrase, 1862, 487
Ibarra (Joachim), 1725-85, Spanish printer, 171, 253
Ibbetson, Ibberson, or Ibbeson, meaning of the surname, 110, 198, 294
Ibsen (Henrik), his 'Ghosts,' and the Lord Chamberlain, 469, 536
Incunabula in Irish libraries, 247, 288
"Indian kings, four," entertainments to, in London, 1710, 304, 397
"Influenza," use of the word, 1775, 328, 457
Influenza and colds, germs brought to islanders, 468
Inscriptions: monumental and heraldry in Salisbury Cathedral, 47; at Poltimore almshouse, Exeter, 71, 116; on brass plate, Newland Church, 90, 138; Hebrew, at Sheepshed, Leicestershire, 109, 195; in the parish church, St. Mary, Battersea, 125, 145; in churchyard of St. Newlyn East, Cornwall, 228, 317, 418; on Communion table, 1617, 250; in Tower of London, "John Prine, 1568," 390, 516; in the burial-ground of Chapel Royal, Savoy, 425, 498
'Intermédiaire,' notes from, 220
Inventory of a house in Warwickshire, 1559, 501
Inventory of goods, 1620, words occurring in, 430, 516
Irish counties and towns, bibliography of histories of, 22, 141, 246, 286, 406, 445, 522
Irish legend of the two isles, 27
Irish (Volunteer) Corps, *c.* 1780, 390, 518
Iron, war jewellery made of, 427
'Islington Gazette,' Diamond Jubilee of, 1916, 346
Italy, King of, descended from Charles I. of England, 267, 358, 496

J

"J. (S.)," water-colour artist, *c.* 1826, 250, 315
Jackson (Sir Anthony), *c.* 1650, and the Moone family of Breda, 229
Jackson (Samuel), water-colour artist, *c.* 1826, 250, 315
James (G. P. R.), 1799-1860, his novels and short stories, 167, 254, 255
Jennings and Finlay families, 488
"Jennings Property" case, genealogical details, 16
Jewellery in war-time, made of iron, 427
"Jingle," vehicle becoming extinct, 32
"Jobeys" of Eton, 248, 295, 394
John (King), the opening of his tomb, 520

Jones (John), author of 'Kinetic Universe,' 209
Jones (John), his 'Natural or Supernatural,' 1861, 311
Jonson (Ben), his reference to torpedoes, 7
Jutes, the Venerable Bede's reports about, 102

K

Kanyete, a textile used *c.* 1454, description of, 468, 538
Kean (Mrs. Charles) and Cathcart, 1866, 26
Keats (John), "St. Jane" in a letter of, 1817, 369
Kennedy (Dr. Benjamin Hall), d. 1889, editor of 'Sabrinæ Corolla,' 149, 197, 237
Kepier School, Houghton-le-Spring, 1770-90, 309
Ker (H. B.), artist, *c.* 1812, 49
Kerry, derivation of place-names of, 14
King (W.), LL.D., of Oxford, portraits of, 467
King's evil, "touching" for, 114
King's Own Scottish Borderers, history of the regiment, 92
Kingsley (Henry), Marat in his 'Mademoiselle Mathilde,' 409, 475
Kingsley family, the pedigree of, 70, 136, 174, 253
Kingsway, use of the street-name, *c.* 1708, 170
Kipling (Rudyard), a lost poem by, 409, 475, 495
Kitchener (Lord), his mother's family, 109, 158, 278
Knight, the ceremony of degrading a, 1621, 68
Knight (——), his picture 'Waterloo Heroes,' 11, 134
Knight (Joseph), his poem 'The Heart's Summer,' 1871, 21
Knight of the Garter, portrait, *c.* 1641, 108, 158
Knights created by Cromwell, book on, 129, 198
"Kyn," first use of the suffix with surnames, 450

L

Lace patterns, pin-pricked on parchment, 13
Lamb (C.): his 'Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist,' 1797, 266, 398; and Richard and Andrew Bloxam, 435
Lancashire pedigrees, book of, its whereabouts, 29
Land tenure, leases for lives, 263
Landmarks of London, disappearance of, 248, 295
Latin contractions in parish accounts, 1627, 19, 57, 134
Latin, English dictionary of words in mediæval documents, 12
Launceston, last use of stocks at, 1859, 347
"Laus Deo," heading for ledger folio, 14, 253
Law, ancient Roman and Welsh, 187
Lawrence (P. S.), artist and sailor, *c.* 1794, 209, 259
Le Brun. See *Brun.*
Le Fanu. See *Fanu.*
Lead tank, 1716, lettering on, 390, 458
Lee (Holme). See *Holme.*
Lefevre and Hare families, 128, 195, 397, 457
Legal macaronics or law French, 335, 398
Legend, Irish, of the two isles, 27
Legends on "love tokens," 507
Lennox (Col. Charles), 1764-1819, 4th Duke of Richmond, 28, 89, 138
Lester family, M.P.s of, 368
"Lethargy," meaning of, in seventeenth century, 35
Lethbridge (Lieut.-Col. T. Arscott), Royal Regiment of Artillery, d. 1856, 334
"Letter-case," early use of the word, 1655, 147
Lewis family epitaphs at Llanerchaeron, 307
Libraries, Irish, incunabula in, 247, 288
Library, early circulating, 1661, 158
"Like," in Milton's 'Tetrachordon,' 7, 58
Likenesses, accidental, in natural scenery, 15
Likenesses in a family, the persistence of, 10
Lincoln's Inn Hall, the date *c.* 1840, 210, 273
Lion, belief that pain is not felt when mauled by, 27
Lion rampant of Scotland, 71, 138, 175
Livery Companies, records of the City, 67
Lloyd (Plumstead), *c.* 1790, his family, 310, 398
Locke (John), 1632-1704, his mother, 70
Lockhart (J. G.), unpublished letter of, 18, 57, 114
Lockyer (Nicholas), his marriage, 70
"Loke," meaning of, in street-names, 18, 56
London: panoramic surveys of streets, *c.* 1835, 5, 135, 197, 276; St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, the statue on, 29, 93, 155, 195, 238; The Mount, Whitechapel, 31; Denmark Court, its situation, 50, 119; Coroner and treasure-trove, 51, 91, 157; Huntingdonshire Feasts held in, *c.* 1678, 61; Ratcliff Cross, the restoration of, 87; St. George the Martyr Church, 93, 155, 271; River Fleet, histories of, 106; inscriptions in St. Mary's Church, Battersea, 125, 145; St. Luke's, Old Street, bibliography of the parish, 133, 176, 239; the stones of buildings and monuments, 194; topographical handkerchiefs of, 207; vanishing landmarks, 248, 295; epitaphs in old graveyards, 308, 377, 456; Fleet Street parishes, rate-books of, 1768 to 1800, 310; Earl's Court, a suburb, 1712, 389, 459; Tower of, inscription, "John Prine, 1568," 390, 516; "public houses" in, in 1701, 449; Poland Street, origin of the name, 490
'London Magazine,' the history of, 149, 198, 378, 477
Longford (Nicholas) at the Earl of Shrewsbury's funeral, 1560, 268, 372
"Love tokens," legends on, 507
Lovelace and Vanneck families, 350
Lowth (Bishop R.), his 'Essay on Hebrew Poetry,' 310
Lucy (Countess) and the Lady Godiva, 387
Lutwyche (Sir Edward), Justice of the Common Pleas, 90, 358
'Lydia,' hymn-tune so called, 152

M

"M. A. E.," Mary Anne Evans, author, d. 1877, 38
Macaronics, legal, 335, 398
MacGaurans or McGoverns, the Book of the, Irish MS., *c.* 1340, 65, 127
McGoverns or MacGaurans, the Book of the, Irish MS., *c.* 1340, 65, 127
Mackenzie family, 171, 214
Macready (W. C.), reminiscence of, in 'Edwin Drood,' 25
Madan (Patrick), b. 1752, memoirs of, 77
Mael (Elizabeth) = Thomas Buckworth, *c.* 1728, 529
Magazines *c.* 1770, a bibliography of, 143
Magic drum from Swedish Lapland, 428
Major key, in music, used to express cheerfulness, 49, 216
Malet family, 409
Malmesbury (William of), *c.* 1150, on bird life in the Fens, 189, 253, 374
'Man with the Hoe,' poem by E. Markham, 1899, 50, 96, 157

Manchester, title of Earl of, Montagu family and, 73
Manora, Manareh, origin of the female name, 429
Mansell family of Muddlescomb, 184
Manuscript, Irish, the Book of the MacGaurans or McGoverns, *c.* 1340, 65, 127
Manuscripts and deeds, restoration of, 268, 316, 437
Marat (Jean Paul) in H. Kingsley's 'Mademoiselle Mathilde,' 409, 475
"Margarine," pronunciation of the word, 370
Markham (E.), his 'The Man with the Hoe,' 1899, 50, 96, 157
Marriage lines, supposed effect of losing, 71
Marshall (W.), Earl of Striguil, 1197, 267, 315
Marshals of France from 1185 to 1870, 182, 235, 279, 378
Marseilles harbour frozen, eighteenth century 228
Marten family of Sussex, 29, 409
Martineau (Louis), 1st lieutenant, Royal Artillery, d. 1859, 29, 78
"Maru," meaning of the word, 146
Mary, Queen of Scots, battles fought on behalf of, 311, 419
Massey (George) at the Earl of Shrewsbury's funeral, 1560, 268, 373
Maturin (Rev. C. R.), 1782-1824, novelist and dramatist, 529
"Maubre," meaning of the word, 1620, 430, 516
Maule (Rev. Ward), *c.* 1856, of Nagpore, 227, 296
Maximilian (Emperor), his father "Maître Luc dit Transilvain," 88
Maynard (Sir John), 1592-1658, his descendants, 172, 238, 295, 339
Mayor, the title "Right Worshipful," 111
Mayors of the United Kingdom, trappings of, 390, 478
Mediæval Latin words, English dictionary of, 12
Medicine, the use of steel in, 69, 138
"Meend," derivation of the word, 300
Members of Parliament, unidentified, 251, 297, 456
Memorials: in the British Isles, 45, 168, 220, 263, 345; of cholera victims, Bicester, 1832, 187; in Westminster Abbey, the removal of, 189, 237
Menageries and circuses, history of, 68
Merchant custom, "Laus Deo" on ledger folio, 14, 253
'Mercurius Politicus,' words from, "dead season" and "letter-case," 147
Mermaid Tavern, original print of, 331
Mesopotamia: "That blessed word Mesopotamia," 520
Metal-bridge, Dublin, expiration of the lease of, 487
Mew or Mews family, 450
Mews or Mewys family, 26, 93, 331, 419, 432
"Midge," vehicle becoming extinct, 32, 95
Midsummer and Twelfth Day fires in England, 427, 518
Mildmay (William) of Harvard College, 1647, 18, 76
Mildmay and Mews family, 332, 432
Milton (John), his sonnet on 'Tetrachordon,' 7, 58; his works interpreted by Bentley, 107
Minor key, in music, used to express sadness, 49, 216
Mittan, engraver, his Christian name, 450
Monastic choir-stalls, arrangement of, 409, 476
Monk (William) of Buckingham, his memorial in Old Shoreham, Sussex, 1714, 528
Montagu family and the title Earl of Manchester, 73
Montgomery (Roger de), first Earl of Shrewsbury, 1066, his descendants, 29
Monuments, inscriptions on, in Salisbury Cathedral, 47
Moon, the names of the, 429, 478
Moone family of Breda and Sir Anthony Jackson, *c.* 1650, 229
Morgan (J.), author, *c.* 1732, his birthplace, 370
Morin (Martin), Rouen, 1514, Sarum Missal printed by, 489
'Morning Post,' 1772-1916, its history, 301, 322, 342, 437
Morris (William), his poem 'Sigurd the Volsung,' 1880, 448
Morris family, 31
"Mort"=a large quantity, use of the word, 77
Moscow, the burning of, under Napoleon, 149, 198, 295
Moss and peat, healing properties of, 9, 96, 156
Mother, her influence on her unborn child, 190, 316
Motteux (John), Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, *c.* 1770, 469

Mottoes:—

Faugh-a-Ballagh (clear the way), 350, 416
In utrumque paratus, 107, 195
Populo dat jura volenti, 96
Recepit, non rapuit, 26, 96, 336, 454
Septem sine horis, 310, 377, 436
Vix ea nostra voco, 134

Mount, Whitechapel, early references to, 31
Moving pictures, their evolution, 293
"Mumbo Jumbo," origin of the expression, 47, 114
Mundy (Rev. John), d. 1653, his parentage, 91
Mundy family and their connexion with Alstonfield, 129, 214
Murray (John), F.S.A., F.L.S., his lecture on chemistry, 1822, 27
Music: 'March of the Men of Harlech,' 49, 113; use of the major and minor keys, 49, 216; founder of Tonic Sol-Fa method, 388; its power to "charm" snakes, 470, 533
Mussel-duck, some supposed habits of, 487

N

Names of ships, use of the definite article, 370
Napoleon. See *Bonaparte*.
Naval records accessible to the public, *c.* 1800, 330, 375, 398, 417
Navy legends: Nelson at the Battle of Copenhagen, 210, 297; origin of the pennant, 210, 297
Navy, relic of, *temp.* Charles I., 487
Negro, or coloured, bandsmen in the Army, 303, 378
Nelson (Lord) at the Battle of Copenhagen, 210, 297
Nerval (Gérard de), his 'Le Soldat par Chagrin,' 220
Nevill (Alexander) at the Earl of Shrewsbury's funeral, 1560, 268, 372
Neville (Cecily), Duchess of York, her will, 109
Neville (Sir John) at the Earl of Shrewsbury's funeral, 1560, 268, 372
Neville family, arms of, 50
'New English Dictionary,' additions and corrections, 26, 78—47, 114—69, 138—71, 177—79, 138—126, 174, 299—147, 308—328, 456—347—468, 538

Newland Church, inscription on brass plate in, 90, 138
"News-collector," use of the word, 1760, 350
Newspaper, first English provincial, 1701, 81, 155, 216, 292
Newspaper placard, the history of, 114
Newspapers, histories of, 81, 155, 216, 292—124—301, 322, 342, 437—308, 346, 366
Newton (Lord), his 'Lord Lyons,' 260
Nicholson (George), printer, 1760-1825, 147
Nicolas V., Pope, papal insignia of, 154
Nightingales, folk-lore relating to, 190
Northampton and Southampton, the shires of, 29, 111
'Northanger Abbey,' by Jane Austen, romances mentioned in, 9, 56, 97
'Norwich Post,' first English provincial newspaper, 1701, 81, 216, 292
"Nose of wax," origin of the phrase, 150
'Notes and Queries' and German papers, 266
"Notice" given out of doors to domestic servants, 108
Notre Dame de Trésor, whereabouts of statue of, 27, 178
Novel, English, the first illustrated, 90, 153
"Numerally," the word used in 1808, 25

O

Obituary:—

Peet (William Henry), 500

'Observer,' Sunday paper, founded 1791, 124
Ochiltree family, 490
Ochiltree, origin of the surname, 490
Odours not disagreeable, but injurious to health, 490
Ogle (Sir William), *c.* 1645, his ancestry and posterity, 89, 137, 251, 296, 518
"Oil on troubled waters," the belief in, 87, 159
"On the fly"=prolonged drunken bout, 69
"Oorlog," Dutch word for "war," primal sense of the word, 8
Operas performed in the provinces, 410
'Order of a Camp,' Harl. MS., 1518, the number of, 110, 215
Owen (Sir David), Kt., print of his monument, 1784, 107, 153
Oxford boat-race, won with seven oars, 429, 492
Oxford in the great Civil War, 1646, 41

P

Pace-egging, origin of the Easter custom, 12, 76
Palatine (Rupert, Prince of), his will, 1682, 201, 435, 534
Palavicini or Pallavicini family, arms of, 328, 391 396
Palmer (John), Archdeacon of Ely, d. 1614, 108
"Panis, amicitiæ symbolum," history of the custom, 128, 296
Panton (Thomas) of Fen Ditton, his mother, 108, 274
Papal and Spanish flags at sea in sixteenth century, 71
Papal insignia of Pope Nicolas V., 154
Paper, writing paper cut and trimmed, *c.* 1665, 187, 235
Papyrus and its products, 348, 510
Parishes in two or more counties, 36
Parker (Martin), bibliography of his works, *c.* 1630, 127
Parker (Samuel)=Elizabeth Buxton, *c.* 1780, 70
Parker and Buxton families, 70
Parliament: members of, unidentified, 251, 297, 456; apothecaries who have been members of, 267, 318; "members' privileges," the origin of, 411, 497; payment of members in early times, 421; the Speaker's perquisites, 490
Parnell (William B.), London architect, *c.* 1867, 448
Parr (Harriet), d. 1900, her pen-name "Holme Lee," 370
Payne family, 50, 449, 470
Peacock, folk-lore, a Welsh story, 530
Peacocks, their feathers unlucky, 190
Pearls, the effect of vinegar on, 37, 98, 178
Peas Pottage, origin of Sussex place-name, 90, 139
Peat and moss, healing properties of, 9, 96, 156
Pedigrees, Lancashire, book of, its whereabouts, 29
Peele (George), 1552-98, his 'Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany,' 464, 484, 503
Peirson (Sophia)=William Stevenson, *c.* 1790-1806, 429
Pembroke (Philip Herbert, Earl of), *c.* 1641, portrait of, 108, 158
Penn (William), his 'Some Fruits of Solitude' and 'More Fruits of Solitude,' *c.* 1693, 407, 476
Pennant, legend of its origin in the Navy, 210, 297
Perceval (Sir Philip), Royalist M.P., his biography, 371
Percussion cap and lecture on chemistry by John Murray, F.S.A., F.L.S., 1822, 27
Perkins (Sir W.), founder of Chertsey school, 390
Peterborough Quarter Sessions, 1913, a sentence passed by, 530
Peters (Hugh), a lost 'Life' of, 11, 57, 98
Petrie (Samuel), merchant, bankrupt in 1776, 449
Peyron (Abbé Paul), his 'Antiquities of Nations,' the translator of, 50
Philips (William), Welsh antiquary, d. 1685, his MS. of pedigrees, 71
Physique of the nation, effect of war on, 430
Pickpocket sentenced by Bacon, 1612, 25
Pickwickiana, 368

Pictures:—

Waterloo Heroes, 11, 134
West's (B.) allegorical painting, 349
'Woodman of Kent,' oil painting, 71

Pigeon-eating for a wager, 507
Pilgrimage, substitutes for, 389, 497
Pilgrimages, English, history of, 379
"Pink," name for the little finger, 209, 258
Placard, newspaper, its history, 114

Place-Names:—

Asiago, 48, 134
Caldecott, 195, 237
"Court" in French place-names, 249, 318, 339
Dolphinholme, 448, 536
Fazakerley, 59, 78
Hannafore, 449
Hungary Hill, 430, 517
Kerry, 14
Northampton and Southampton, 29, 111
Peas Pottage, 90, 139
Raynes Park, 148, 195
Slonk Hill, 188, 317
Steyning, 190, 278
Striguil, 267, 315
Transylvania, 48

Plate-marks, the date of, 450
Plumson (Thomas), watchmaker, London, 449

"Pochivated," term used *c.* 1600, its meaning, 26, 78
Poe (Edgar Allan), Margaret Gordon, "Betsy" Bonaparte, and "Old Mortality," 367, 498
Poland, origin of the street-name in London, 490
Poland and Turkey, Voltaire on, 226
Polish word for "Resurrection," 447
Poltimore almshouse, Exeter, inscription at, 71, 116
Pordage, a priest, 1685, his Christian name, 410
Pork butcher, epitaph on, 188, 259, 298
Porte (De la) family, 1602 to 1760, 448, 533
Portraits, in stained glass, 172, 211, 275, 317, 337, 374, 458, 517; theatrical, with tinsel ornaments, 228, 296
Postal charges in 1847, 90, 198
Poughnill, Ludlow, the location of, 147
Pounds in villages, their construction, 14, 77, 197, 319, 457, 498
Prelates, English, at the Council of Bâle, 28, 74, 111
Price (Sir Charles), Lord Mayor of London, 1803, 191
Price (Sir Robert), Bart., d. 1773, his family, 270
Price family, arms and crest of, 349, 477
Price, Cleypole, and Cromwell families, 508
"Prine (John), 1568," inscription in Tower of London, 390, 516
Print of Newland Church, Gloucestershire, 90, 138; of monument in Easebourne Church, 1784, 107, 153
Printed errors, the perpetuation of, 87, 177, 239, 418, 536
Prize at Trinity College, Dublin, 1789, 389, 440, 477
Pronunciation of "ea," 530

Proverbs and Phrases:—

As dead as Queen Anne, 57]
Blue pencil, 126, 174, 299
Brilliant second, 148
Coals to Newcastle, 250, 299
Dead season, 147
Dead secret, 107
Donkey's years, 506
Don't be longer than you can help, 227, 359
Englishman's house is his castle, 17, 59, 218, 277
Every Englishman is an island, 11, 58, 78
Fare thou well, 288
Give the mitten=giving his congé, 351, 454
Government for the people, of the people, by the people, 14
Gray's Inn pieces, 509
Growing moon sucks out the marrow of oxen, 289
Homme sensuel moyen, 148, 295
Honest Injun, 157
How not to do it, 17
I don't think, 1862, 487
Mumbo Jumbo, 47, 114
Nose of wax, 150
Oil on troubled waters, 87, 159
On the fly, 69
One's place in the sun, 170, 218, 319
Patellæ dignum operculum, 7, 58
Pigs can see wind, 289, 358, 435
Quite all right, 207, 298
She braids St. Catherine's tresses, 18
Sick as a landrail, 11
Similes habent labra lactucas, 7, 58

Proverbs and Phrases:—

Taking it out in drink, 487
Talking through one's hat, 449
Tartar's bow, 469
Theages' bridle, 9, 76
Three-a-penny colonels, 18
To burke, 100
To have been in the sun, 170
To war=to grow worse and worse, 328
To weep Irish, 328, 456
Who's Griffiths? 269
With child to see any strange thing, 171
Written in sunbeams, 170
Prudde (John), "King's glazier," 1440, 430, 517
"Public houses" in London and Westminster, 1701, 449
'Punch,' an artist's signature, his identity, 468
Punch-bowl, glass, arms cut on, 263, 374
Purcell family, 249

Q

Quaker grammar, reason for the use of, 309
Quarter Sessions and penal servitude, 530
Quilt, the third yellow, whereabouts of, 435
"Quite all right," use of the phrase, 207, 298

Quotations:—

A fiery ettercap, a fractious chiel, 489
A good fire, a clean hearth, and a merry lass, 266, 398
A lie travels round the world while Truth is putting on her boots, 489
.... a privilege to kill, A strong temptation to do bravely ill, 471
A wise old owl lived in an oak, 129
All you that at the famous Game, 229, 278
And he shall desire loneliness, and his desire shall bring, 409, 475, 495
And I still onward haste to my last night, 78
Can man believe with common sense, 249, 296, 316
Charms and a man I sing, to wit—a most superior person, 529
Die Weltgeschichte ist das Weltgericht, 378
Draw, Cupid, draw, and make that heart to know, 290, 336
Dum pia Melpomene, nato pereunte querelas, 227
Education, age a child should begin, origin of the story, 390
England, with all thy faults I love thee still, 447
Eodem animo scripsit quo bellavit, 113
Etsi inopis non ingrata munuscula dextræ, 229, 296
Every one of these islanders is an island himself, 11, 58, 78
Faith, gentlemen, I do not blame your wit, 229, 357
French's contemptible little army, 349, 532
From the heretic girl of my soul shall I fly, 369, 436
Gaude, Virgo, Mater Christi, 228, 271
God is on the side of big battalions, 509
Government for the people, of the people, by the people, 14
He counted them at break of day, 269
He never overlooks a mistake or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance, 369
Heaven would not be Heaven were thy soul not with mine, 329, 398

Quotations:—

Here lies our good Edmund, whose genius was such, 440
Homme sensuel moyen, 148, 295
How sweet the answer Echo makes, 369, 477
I doat on Ringers, and on such, 25
If thou wouldst know thy maker, search the seas, 33
Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer, 489
It is the Mass that matters, 329, 375
January—Prima dies mensis et septima truncat ut ensis, 71, 117
Je me suis engagé, 220
March with his winds hath strucke a Cedar tall, 229
Men cannot be made sober by Act of Parliament, 189
Nihil ardet in inferno nisi propria voluntas, 10, 57
O Deus, ego amo te, 329, 418
Oh! come you from the Indies, and, soldier, can you tell, 349, 397
Oh, do not forget me, though, out of your sight, 290
One is never in love save the first time, 108
Our God in heaven, from that holy place, 269
Out of the stress of the doing, 390
παθήματα μαθήματα, 500
Scribenda et legenda, 113
Septem sine horis, 310, 377, 436
She has no fault, 290, 356
Sines, tangents, secants, radius, cosines, 348, 495
Small sweet world of wave-encompassed wonder, 189, 238
Spiritus non potest habitare in sicco, 211
Stop the Smithfield fires, 191
Taking it out in drink, 487
Ταῦτα θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κεῖται, 500
That blessed word Mesopotamia, 520
The Ancestor remote of Man, 309
The blackest ink of fate was sure my lot, 471
The great ennobling Past is only then, 329
The nectarine and curious peach, 108, 153
The Queene was brought by water to Whitehall, 229, 278
The waves became his winding sheet, 189, 238
The World is a Chessboard, 369
There are three kinds of men, 109, 158
There shall be no more snow, 489
These the qualities that shine, 48
Things and actions are what they are, 209
Though lost to sight, to memory dear, 290, 336, 399
Truth, like a torch, the more 'tis shook it shines, 348
Wer nicht liebt Wein, Weib, und Gesang, 89
When this you see, remember me, 507
While he who walks in love may wander far, 291
Who hath seen the flower of a fig, 429
You must save on Candlemas Day, 29, 77, 117, 159

R

Rabbit, a reputed Norman introduction to our country, 10
"Rackencrooke," meaning of the word, 1620, 430, 516
Rain caused by heavy gunfire, 38, 74, 113
Ramsay (Allan) and Thomson, 29, 72
Ranby (John), F.R.S., serjeant-surgeon, 1703-73, his mother, 11
Ranghiasci-Brancaleone, 'Memorie istoriche della città di Nepi e de' suoi dintorni,' Todi, 1845-7, 370
Rann (Rev. J.), 1732-1811, his parentage, 113 173
"Rare"=underdone, use of the word in America, 287, 334, 414, 496
Ratcliff Cross, the restoration of, 87
Rate-books of Fleet Street parishes, 1768 to 1800, 310
Rathbone (John), artist, b. *c.* 1750, d. 1807, 27, 77, 256
Rathbone (Rev. Richard) of Llanllyfni, 1765, 289, 457, 536
Raynes Park, Wimbledon, origin of the name, 148, 195
'Reading Mercury,' Vol. I. No. 1, 1723, 366
Recorders of Winchester, list of, 210
Records of the City Livery Companies, 67; naval, accessible to the public, *c.* 1800, 330, 375, 398, 417
Reddesford (Emeline de), Lesceline de Verdon, *c.* 1200, 112
'Regal Rambler,' 1793, the author, 530
Relhan (Richard), jun., *c.* 1800, his death, 138
"Relics," curious use of the word, 506
"Religious," use of the word as a substantive 329
Remiremont hailstones, 1907, 27, 178
Renan (Henriette), *c.* 1842, publication of her letters, 128, 176
Rennie (J.), his book on the flying power of birds, *c.* 1830, 190
"Resurrection," the Polish word for, 447
Revolution in France, travels during the, 108
Richardson (Joseph), M.P., 1796-1803, theatrical manager, 211, 279
Richardson (Dr. Richard), his correspondence, 405, 447, 467
Richmond (Col. C. Lennox, 4th Duke of), 1764-1819, 28, 89, 138
Riddell (James), d. 1866, editor of 'Sabrinæ Corolla,' 149, 197, 237
Riding: side-saddle, books on, prior to 1880, 28, 73, 99; spurs worn by women, references to, 190, 255, 335, 490
Ridley (Bishop Nicholas), burnt in 1555, 9
Rimes: Farmers' Candlemas rime, 29, 77, 117, 159; for bell-ringers, 25; left for love and right for spite, 413
Ring with name Hon. A. J. Stewart, d. 1800, 171, 215, 257
Risby, story of his enchantment, 289
Robinson (Emma), author of 'Whitefriars,' *c.* 1862, 149, 199, 256
Robinson (W.), LL.D., F.S.A., 1777-1848, his letters, 209, 295
Rocca (Louis Alphonse), son of Madame de Staël, b. 1812, 310
Rocks, the action of vinegar on, 38
Roman law and ancient Welsh law, 187
Rome, Nero and the burning of, 149, 198
"Rosalie"=bayonet, so called in France, 506
Rotton family, 250
Royal Regiment of Artillery, deaths of officers, 29, 78, 334
Royal wills, the depository of, 489
Rupert, Prince Palatine, his will, 1682, 201, 435, 534
Russell (Richard), Bishop of Portalegre, 1671, 347

S

'Sabrinæ Corolla,' Greek and Latin verses, the editors, 149, 197, 237
Sailor, meaning of stripes on his collar, 13; touching him for luck, 13, 112, 259
St. Barbe (Mrs. Frances) = — Shelley, *c.* 1590, 171
"St. Bunyan's Day," St. Swithin's so called, 129
"St. Catherine's tresses," Spanish saying about, 18
St. Domingo, drawing of Fort Jerome, 377
St. Francis Xavier, translations of his hymn, 329, 418
St. Genesius, actor, martyred *c.* 286, 189, 236
St. Genewys, patron saint of a Lincolnshire church, 349, 418
St. George the Martyr, Queen's Square, 93, 155, 271
St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, the statue on, 29, 93, 155, 195, 238
St. Inan, his life and writings, 348, 438, 518
"St. Jane," in a letter of Keats, 1817, 369
St. John (Mrs.), a cousin of Oliver Cromwell, 171, 217, 236
St. Kilda and influenza colds, 468
St. Luke's, Old Street, bibliography of the parish, 133, 176
St. Madron's Well, Penzance, cures since 1641, 9, 58, 396
St. Mary, Battersea, inscriptions in the church, 125, 145
St. Newlyn East, cross and inscription in churchyard, 228, 317, 418
St. Nicholas, legends of, in stained glass, 374
St. Patrick, English carvings of, 17
St. Paul's School and the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' 341
St. Peter as the gatekeeper of heaven, stories of, 90, 177, 217, 273, 339
St. Sebastian, the manner of his death, 149, 212
St. Swithin's Day called "St. Bunyan's Day," 129
St. Theodora, her canonization, 449
St. Thomas à Becket, hymn attributed to, 228, 271
Salisbury Cathedral, monumental inscriptions and heraldry in, 47
Salt and Bible, superstitions, 390, 478
Salvin (Osbert), naturalist, his mother, 229, 317
Sampson (Marmaduke B.) of 'The Times,' his death, 529
Sancho (Ignatius), his friends and correspondents, 289
Sandford family, 291, 395
Sargent and Duncan families, 470
Sarum Breviary, verses in calendar, 71, 117
Sarum Missal, printed by Morin, Rouen, 1514, 489
Satan as an angel of light, 181
Saunders (Erasmus), Winchester scholar, 1547, 319
Savages, the keen sight of, 410, 536
Savoy Chapel Royal, inscriptions in the burial-ground, 425, 498
Scoble (Right Hon. Sir Andrew R.), K.C.S.I., K.C., 1831-1916, 390, 438
Scotland, national flag of, and lion rampant, 71, 138, 175
Scott (Sir W.): reference to 2nd baronet in unpublished letter, 18, 57, 114; MS. of his 'The Bride of Lammermoor,' 349; his 'Old Mortality,' 367, 498; his letter to Mrs. Maturin, 529
"Scread" or "screed," meaning of the word, 208, 279
Sea: folk-lore relating to the, 10; ninth wave always the largest, 410
Seals: corporate, the custody of, 148, 238; on Anglo-Saxon charters, 169
Seize-quartiers, meaning of the right to, 447
"Sem," caricaturist, *c.* 1850, his identity, 49, 215, 273
"Septem sine horis," meaning of the motto, 310, 377, 436
Service, greatest recorded length of, 327, 397, 412
Shakerley (Robert) at the Earl of Shrewsbury's funeral, 1560, 268, 373
Shakespeare (W.): his falcon crest, 35; a usion to, 1653, 147, 279; his statue on the portico of Drury Lane Theatre, 208

Shakespeariana:—

'Comedy of Errors' and Ephesus, 345
'2 Henry IV.,' Falstaff and the Fleet prison, 1
'Macbeth,' the three witches in, 142
'Richard III.,' Act IV. sc. v., Sir Christopher Urswick, 259, 516
'Romeo and Juliet,' the apothecary in, 207; Act I. sc. ii., "One fire burns out another's burning," 530
Satan as an angel of light, 181

Sharp (Richard), 1759-1835, "Conversation Sharp," 250
Sheepshanks (Rev. R.), 1794-1855, his biographies, 188
Sheepshed, Leicestershire, Hebrew inscription, 109, 195
Sheffner (Thomas), his position at Court, 1832, 29, 94, 200
Sheldon (William), Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, *c.* 1769, 469
Shelley (——) = Mrs. Frances St. Barbe, *c.* 1590, his genealogy, 171
Shenley, Herts, the whereabouts of, 33, 99
Sheppard or Shepherd family of Blisworth, Northamptonshire, 391, 477
'Sheridaniana,' published 1826, the author of, 488
Ships, use of the definite article with the names of, 370
Shooting, largest bag of game for a day, 55, 139
Shortyng (Matthew), D.D., of Merchant Taylors' School, d. 1707, 396
Shrewsbury (Roger de Montgomery, Earl of), 1066, his descendants, 29
Siddons (Mrs. S.), her friend "Mr. Davis," *c.* 1779, 290, 356
Side-saddle riding, books on, prior to 1880, 28, 73, 99
Signatures: symbols attached to, 50, 117; "doctrine of signatures," in connexion with medicinal plants, 128, 197, 293
Simpson, Forrester, Dickson, and Anderson families, 428
'Sir Gammer Vans,' old nonsense story, 410, 498, 518
Skinner (Mose), American humorous writer, 251
Skull, iron nails driven into, 75
"Skull slyce," a fish, mentioned *c.* 1519, 509
Sleddall (John), inventory of his goods, 1620, words in, 430, 516
Slonk Hill, Shoreham, origin of the name, 188, 317
Smith (C. Manby), his 'The Working-Man's Way in the World,' 1853, 16, 110, 175, 279
Smith, Dog Smith, mentioned in 'Discourses concerning Government,' *c.* 1680, 291, 357

Welch or Welsh, spelling of the national name, 207
Welsh law, ancient, and ancient Roman law, 187
Welsh table-customs, quotation, 1585, 207
Welthen as a female Christian name, 309, 376, 458
Wesley (Samuel), the Elder, his poetic activities, 226, 375
Wesley (Samuel), the Younger, *c.* 1730, his wife, 508
West (Benjamin), his allegorical painting, 349
Western Grammar School, Brompton, records of, 450, 535
Westminster Abbey, removal of memorials in, 189, 237
Westminster College, F. Grandineau, Professor of French, *c.* 1835, 10
Westminster, "public houses" in, in 1701, 449
Westminster, whereabouts of views of, 108
"Whelping," 1673, meaning of the word, 488
Whitaker (Henry), M.P. for Shaftesbury, 1711-15, 172
White (Matthew), M.P. for Hythe, 1802-6, 1812-18, 129
Whitechapel, early references to the Mount, 31
Whittle (Francis), M.P. Westbury, 1809, 148
Wilberforce (Bishop Samuel) and Cecilia Maria De Candia, *c.* 1872, 10
"Willett's time," new daylight calendar so called, 188
William the Conqueror, his sister married to Jean Budd, 510
William III., his motto "Recepit, non rapuit," 26, 96, 336, 454
Williams (John), M.P. Saltash, 1772, 148
Williams (Rev. John), M.A., Fellow of Oxford, 1783, 528
Williamson (Col. J. Sutherland), R.A., his parentage, 429, 475
Wills, Royal, the depository of, 489
Wilson (James), M.P. for York, d. 1830, 109, 178
Wilson (Richard) of Lincoln's Inn Fields, M.P., *c.* 1750, 34, 55, 74, 156, 213
Wilson (Walter), Nonconformist biographer, b. *c.* 1781, 391
Wilson (William), M.P. for Ilchester, 1761-8, 172
Winchelsea ghost, negro in red uniform, 250
Winchester, list of the Recorders of, 210
Winchester (William Day, Bishop of), his wife, 408
Winchester College, 'The Trusty Servant,' 10; the chaplains of Fromond's Chantry, 221
"Windose," meaning of the word, 1578, 148
Winstanley (Thomas), Camden Professor, Oxford, 429
Winton (Philip), b. *c.* 1750, in Hereford, 266, 416, 507
Winton family, 507
"Wipers," pronunciation of Ypres, 526
Witchcraft in Huntingdonshire, bibliographical note, 521
'Witches of Warboys,' bibliographical note, 30
"With child to see any strange thing," early use of the phrase, 171
Wolff (Joseph), 1795-1862, one of his letters, 288
Women of Spain and smoking, 430
"Women in white," custom of pardon-asking, 1695, 266
Wood, the superstition of touching for luck, 330, 418, 498
Wood (Nicholas), M.P. Exeter, 1708-10, 190
'Woodman of Kent,' picture in oils, 71
Wordsworth (W.), his friend Jones, 60
'Working-Man's Way in the World,' 1853, 16, 110, 175, 279
Wreck of the Grantham at Folkestone, 1744, 269
Wright (Goode), and the invention of the percussion cap, *c.* 1823, 27
Wright family, arms of, 77
Wrigley family of Saddleworth, 529
Wunderer (Johann D.), his travels in Europe, 1589, 33
Wyndham (Edmund), J.U.D., *c.* 1580, prisoner in the Fleet, 509
Wynn (Sir J.) of Gwydyr, his wardrobe, 415

X

Xavier. See *St. Francis.*

Y

Yates (Thomas), M.P. for Chichester, 1734-41, 109
Yellowhammers, folk-lore relating to, 190
"Yoghurt," mentioned in a letter from Turkey, 1555, 106
York (Cecily, Duchess of), her will, 109
"Yorker," meaning of the term in cricket, 209, 276, 376, 416, 478
Ypres, pronounced as "Wipers," 526

AUTHORS' INDEX.

A

A. (A.) on author wanted: 'Otho de Grandison,' 155

A. (G. E. P.) on authors of quotations wanted, 336. Use of the definite article with names of ships, 370. Wesley (Samuel) the Elder: his poetic activities, 375

A. (G. J.) on Elizabeth Mael, 529

A. (J.) on C. Lamb: 'Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist,' 266

Abrahams (Aleck) on City Coroner and treasure-trove, 157. Dick Whittington: Cloth Fair, 248. London topographical handkerchiefs, 207. Panoramic surveys of London streets, 5, 197. River Fleet, 106. Robinson (W.), LL.D., F.S.A., 1777-1848, 209. St. George's, Bloomsbury, 155, 238. St. Luke's, Old Street: bibliography, 176

Ackermann (Alfred S. E.) on author wanted, 509. Bird folk-lore, 190. Cleopatra and the pearl, 178. "Doctrine of signatures," 128. Effect of war on a nation's physique, 430. Farmers' sayings, 289. Fire putting out fire, 530. Folk-lore: red hair, 128. Fox (Sir Charles) and the Crystal Palace, 108. French and frogs, 251. Gwynne (Nell) and the Royal Chelsea Hospital, 210. House and garden superstitions, 89. In the lion's jaws, 27. Influenza, 457. Lion rampant of Scotland, 71. Marriage lines, 71. Mother and child, 190. Musical queries, 49. Navy legends, 210. Ninth wave, 410. "Notice" given out of doors, 108. Odours, 490. Rome and Moscow, 149. St. Sebastian, 149. St. Theodora, 449. Sight of savages, 410. Snakes and music, 470. Spanish women and smoking, 430. Speaker's perquisites, 490. Verdigris, 470. "Wer nicht liebt Wein, Weib, und Gesang," 89

Aitcho on portrait: Capt. Taylor, 11

Amaxecon on Sarum Missal: Morin, Rouen, 489

Anderson (C. A.) on poem wanted, 349

Anderson (Mrs. G. A.) on Mrs. Edward Fitzgerald's pictures, 330. "Holy Carpet," 369. Letter of Keats: St. Jane, 369. Lloyd (Plumstead), 310, 398. Pigeon-eating wagers, 507. St. Kilda colds: Tristan da Cunha, 468. Third yellow quilt, 435. "With child to see any strange thing," 171

Anderson (James S.) on Forrester, Simpson, Dickson, and Anderson, 428

Andrews (Herbert C.) on William Day, Bishop of Winchester: his wife, 408

Anscombe (Alfred) on "Court" in French place-names, 318. Latin contractions, 134. Steyning: Stening, 278. Tacitus and the Jutish question, 102. Welch or Welsh? 207

Apperson (G. L.) on "Coals to Newcastle," 299. Naval records wanted, 375. "Watch House," Ewell, Surrey, 157

Archibald (R. C.) on Poe, Margaret Gordon, "Betsy" Bonaparte, and "Old Mortality," 367

Ardagh (J.) on Irish (Volunteer) Corps *c.* 1780, 518. Metal-bridge, Dublin, 487. Statue of Queen Victoria, 448. Village pounds, 498. Watch Houses, 538

Arnison (Madeline) on authors wanted, 189

Atkinson (Reginald) on "check" and "cheque," 128. "Quite all right," 298. St. Peter as the gatekeeper of heaven, 177

Atkinson (W. A.) on "unthinkable," 186

Atkinson (W. G.) on village pounds, 77

Austin (Roland) on 'Cheltenham Guide,' 459. Duke (Richard), 236. Marshall (William), Earl of Striguil, 315

Aver (W.) on Ching: Chinese or Cornish? 259. Midsummer fires and Twelfth-Day fires in England, 518

B

B. on boat-race won by Oxford with seven oars, 429

B. (A.) on royal arms: a metrical description, 502

B. (A. E.) on 'Cato' and 'Anticaton,' 250

B. (B.) on boat-race won by Oxford with seven oars, 493. Portraits in stained glass, 374. 'Sabrinæ Corolla,' 149. "Septem sine horis," 436. Wellington at Brighton and Rottingdean, 35

B—t (B.) on author wanted, 48

B. (C. C.) on Byron's travels, 535. "Consumption" and "lethargy": their meaning in the 17th cent., 35. "Doctrine of signatures," 293. "Don't be longer than you can help," 359. 'Faust' bibliography, 337. Folk-lore: chime-hours, 397. Headstones with portraits of the deceased, 277. Peat and moss: healing properties, 96. Perpetuation of printed errors, 418. Sign Virgo, 376. Steel in medicine: the 'N.E.D.,' 69. Village pounds, 197. "Yorker": a cricket term, 478

B. (D.) on naval records wanted, *c.* 1800, 330

B. (E.) on magic drum, 428

B. (F.) on Dog Smith, 357

B. (F. P.) on author wanted, 229. Heraldic queries, 529. Legends on "love tokens," 507

B. (G. F. R.) on John Carpenter, 370. Chelsum (Rev. James), 469. Churchill (Rev. William), 488. Clarke (Mary Anne), 149. Cumberland (William), 409. Duke (Richard), 171. Durell (Rev. David), D.D., Prebendary of Canterbury Cathedral, 250. Ferrebee (Rev. Michael), 488. Frewen (Dr. Thomas), 229. Gale (Theophilus), the Nonconformist tutor, 209. Gregory (Francis), 171. Grose (Sir Nash), Puisne Justice of the King's Bench, 409. Harris (George), civilian, 190. Haviland (General William), 250. Hawkes (Major Walter), 449. Locke (John), 70. Lockyer (Nicholas), 70. Lutwyche (Sir Edward), Justice of the Common Pleas, 90. Palmer (John), Archdeacon of Ely, 108. Panton (Thomas), 108. Salvin (Osbert), naturalist, 229. Strange (Sir Thomas Andrew Lumisden), 469. Thornhill (William), surgeon, 149. Trelawny (Sir William), 6th Bart., 508. Wesley (Samuel) the Younger, 508. Williamson (Col. John Suther), R.A., 429. Wilson (Walter), the Nonconformist biographer, 391. Winstanley (Thomas), Camden Professor of History at Oxford University, 429

B. (G. O.) on Mews or Mewys family, 94

B. (H.) on Cromwell: St. John, 171

B. (H. C.) on Abell Barnard of Windsor Castle and Clewer, 309. Haggatt family, 109

B. (H. L. H.) on Bishop, private secretary to George III., 410

B. (J. J.) on Latin contractions, 19

B. (R.) on Marshals of France, 376

B. (R. J.) on Dr. Thomas Chevalier, 158

B. (R. S.) on Derham of Dolphinholme, 536. Portraits in stained glass, 458. Restoration of old deeds and manuscripts, 437

B. (R. W.) on contraband two hundred years ago, 281. Effect of opening a coffin, 275. English Army List of 1740, 151

B. (W.) on Bentley on Milton, 107. 'London Magazine,' 198. "Religious" as a substantive, 329. "St. Bunyan's Day," 129. St. Sebastian, 213. Scotch Universities: undergraduates' gown, 538

Baddeley (Fraser) on pronunciation of "ea," 530

Baker (C. E.) on Sir John Baker, Chancellor of the Exchequer to King Henry VIII., 449

Balderstone (John H.) on Slonk Hill, Shoreham, Sussex, 317

Baldock (Major G. Yarrow) on newspaper history: 'The Islington Gazette,' 346. St. Luke's, Old Street: bibliography, 133

Barker (E. E.) on 'Cheltenham Guide,' 459. Faust bibliography, 358. Griffith (Mrs.), author of 'Morality of Shakespeare's Dramas,' 293. Kingsley pedigree, 174. Lloyd (Plumstead), 398. St. Sebastian, 213. Sandford family, 395. Sheppard or Shepherd family of Blisworth, Northamptonshire, 477. Urswick (Christopher), 197

Barker (H. T.) on epitaph on a pork butcher, 259. "Loke," 18. Portraits in stained glass, 458

Barnard (F. P.) on G. Snell, artist, 490

Barns (Stephen J.) on Binnestead in Essex, 494. Portraits in stained glass, 275. Welthen, 376

Batterham (Eric N.) on Ghazel, 429. Lost poem by Kipling, 409

Bayley (A. R.) on apothecary M.P.s, 319. Boat-race won by Oxford with seven oars, 493. Burton and Speke, African travel, 194. Certain gentlemen of the sixteenth century, 373. Cromwell: St. John, 217. Durell (Rev. David), D.D., Prebendary of Canterbury Cathedral, 295. Folk-lore: red hair, 196. Ghazel, 535. Grave of Margaret Godolphin, 176. Hanmer (Rev. Meredith), D.D., 259. Lincoln Inn's Hall, 273. Lloyd (Plumstead), 398. Marshall (William), Earl of Striguil, 316. Maynard (Sir John), 1592-1658, 238, 339. Monastic choir-stalls, 476. Navy legends, 297. Oxford in the great Civil War: Mrs. Bambridge's estate, 41. "Privileges of Parliament," 497. Prudde-(John): "King's glazier," 517. Renan (Henriette), 176. Rome and Moscow, 199. 'Sabrinæ Corolla,' 197. St. Sebastian, 212 Second Fortune Theatre, 537. Sons of Mrs. Bridget Bendysh, 456. Theatrical M.P.s, 279

Bayne (Thomas) on Americanisms, 496. 'Land o' the Leal,' 456. Little finger called "pink," 258. "Scread," "screed," 279. Southey (Robert), 30. Thomson and Allan Ramsay, 72

Beagarie (John) on Cromwell: gun accident, 529

Beaumont (E.) on mayoral trappings, 390

Beaven (Rev. Alfred B.) on Richard Swift, 58

Bensly (Prof. Edward) on Acco, 314. Authors wanted, 296, 398. Binnestead in Essex, 494. Coverlo, 94. "Dr." by courtesy, 531. Drake's ship, 355. Foreign graves of British authors, 292. Gwynne (Nell) and the Royal Chelsea Hospital, 276. Lincoln's Inn Hall, 273. Malmesbury (William of) on bird life in the Fens, 253, 374. Marshall (William), Earl of Striguil, 316. Mediæval hymn, 271. Motto of William III., 96, 454. "Nihil ardet in inferno nisi propria voluntas," 57. "Nose of wax," 150. Old MS. verses, 278, 357. 'Sabrinæ Corolla,' 237. St. Madron's Well, near Penzance, 396. St. Peter as the gatekeeper of heaven, 339. "Scribenda et legenda," 113. Urswick (Christopher), 516. Wardrobe of Sir John Wynn of Gwydyr, 415

Benthall (Gilbert) on friends and correspondents of Ignatius Sancho, 289

Biggs (Maude A.) on Bluebeard, 190

Billson (Charles J.) on authors wanted, 238

Blagg (T. M.) on British herb: herb tobacco, 76

Blair (Sir D. O. Hunter). See *Hunter-Blair*.

Bleackley (Horace) on bibliography of forgotten magazines, 143. Campbell's (Major) duel, 118. Casanova in England, 505. Eighteenth-century dentists, 64, 115. England (Dick), 468. Fauntleroy (Henry), forger, 367. George IV. and the prerogative of mercy, 476. Petrie (Samuel), 449. Wilson (Richard) (of Lincoln's Inn Fields), M.P., 34

Boase (Frederic) on English Army List of 1740, 75, 132, 151, 193, 229, 393. Hayler the sculptor, 36. Maule (Rev. Ward), 296. Swift (Richard), 73

Boulger (G. S.) on Richardson correspondence, 467. Turner's (William) Commonplace Book, 507

Bowes (Arthur) on folk-lore: red hair, 196. Sign Virgo, 376

Brabrook (Sir E.) on Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, 469. Perpetuation of printed errors, 239. Portraits in stained glass, 211

Bradley (Dr. Henry) on "still life," 48

Breslar (M. L. R.) on Sholoum Aleichem: his will and epitaph, 83. Arnold of Rugby and Hebrew, 229. Arnold (Thomas) and America, 208. "Conversation" Sharp, 250. Croft (Sir

Herbert) and Lowth, 310. Disraeli and Empire, 508. Fishing-rod in the Bible or Talmud, 450. Varley (John) of Hackney, 529
Brooke (F. A.) on authors wanted, 269
Brown (F. Gordon) on drawing of Fort Jerome and H.M.S. Argo and Sparrow, 377
Brown (Walter C.) on St. Luke's, Old Street: bibliography, 239
Bull (Dr. J. E.) on "Spiritus non potest habitare in sicco," 211
Bull (Sir William) on depository of royal wills, 489. Heraldic query: silver cup, 129. Materials for a history of the Watts family of Southampton, 101, 161, 224. Portraits in stained glass, 318
Bullen (R. Freeman) on Brassey (Bracey) family, 378
Bulloch (J. M.) on butcher's record, 265. Coloured book-wrappers, 390. Colours of the 56th Foot: Loudon Harcourt Gordon, 188. Fraser (Sir Alexander), physician to Charles II., 227. Gordons: "gay" or "gey"? 249. Hardy's 'The Three Strangers,' 427. "Lord Cecil" as commander of a Genoese army, 208. 'Man with the Hoe,' 97. Menageries and circuses, 68
Butterworth (Major S.) on author wanted, 153

C

C. (A. C.) on "driblows," 398. Farmers' Candlemas rime, 77. Fieldingiana: Miss H—and, 179. Hungary Hill, Stourbridge, 517. "Scread," "screed," 279
C. (B. L. R.) on eyes permanently changed in colour by fright, 350. Fireplaces: aitch stones, Ford, Northumberland, 8. Folk-lore: red hair, 196. Midsummer fires and Twelfth-Day fires in England, 427. Remiremont hailstones, May, 1907, 178. St. Peter as the gatekeeper of heaven, 90
C. (C. G.) on Govane of Stirlingshire, 489
C. (F. E.) on Dr. Thomas Chevalier, 109
C. (F. H.) on headstones with portraits of the deceased, 459
C. (G. C.) on author wanted, 316
C. (H.) on Ralph Bohun: Christopher Boone, 411. Chaplains of Fromond's Chantry at Winchester, 221. Haddock (Admiral Nicholas), 1686-1746, 12. Hussey (Thomas), M.P. for Whitchurch, 1645-53, 88. Ogle (Sir William): Sarah Stewkeley, 137. Wilson (Richard), 55, 74, 213
C—n (H.) on correct designation of War Minister, 38. Eighteenth-century lead-tank lettering, 390. Fact or fancy? 59. "Felon," 350
C. (H. R.) on "Cardew," 336
C. (J.) on authors wanted, 189
C. (J. P. de) on authors of quotations wanted, 471
C. (Leo) on arms of Harrow School, 88. Ching: Chinese or Cornish? 336. Frewen (Dr. Thomas), 315. Heraldic query: silver cup, 195. Maule (Rev. Ward), 296. Pallavicini: arms, 396. St. Newlyn East, 317. Salvin (Osbert), 317. "Stop the Smithfield fires," 191
C. (R. H.) on authors of quotations wanted, 356
C. (S. R.) on boat-race won by Oxford with seven oars, 493. Portraits in stained glass, 458
C. (W. A.) on Milton's sonnet on 'Tetrachordon': "like," 58
Cameron (D.) on Thomson and Allan Ramsay, 29
Campbell (A. Albert) on Richard Wilson (of Lincoln's Inn Fields), M.P., 34
Castro (J. Paul de) on City Coroner and treasure-trove, 51. Common Garden=Covent Garden, 157. Eighteenth-century dentists, 194. Fielding and the Collier family, 104. Fieldingiana, 441. Garrick's friends, 307. Ranby (John): Henry Fielding, 11
Cave (F. R.) on authors wanted, 489
Chambers (L. H.) on memorial of cholera victims, Bicester, Oxon, 187. Purcell (Henry and Edward Henry), 249
Cheal (H.) on William Monk of Buckingham, in Old Shoreham, Sussex, 528. Owen (Sir David), Kt., 154. Slonk Hill, Shoreham, Sussex, 188
Cheetham (F. H.) on General Boulanger: bibliography, 261. Marshals of France, 182
Cheshire (F.) on Dr. Thomas Chevalier, 278
Cheslett (R.) on Rev. Joseph Rann, 174
Chippindall (Col. W. H.) on Ibbetson, Ibberson, or Ibbeson, 198
Chope (R. Pearse) on authors wanted, 238. Drake's ship, 309. First English provincial newspaper, 155. 'Frederetta Romney,' 289. Greatest recorded length of service, 412
Clarke (Cecil) on author wanted, 129. Author of poem wanted, 291, 356. Author and title wanted: boys' book, *c.* 1860, 397. "Blue pencil," 174. "Communiqué," 227. "Fly": the "Hackney": the "Midge," 32. Folk-lore: red hair, 239. French and frogs, 415. Suburban fair of 1816, 170. Village pounds, 14
Clarke (Major R. S.) on Cumming, 210
Clayton (Herbert B.) on Emma Robinson, author of 'Whitefriars,' 256. Sem, caricaturist, 273
Clements (H. J. B.) on certain gentlemen of the sixteenth century, 372. English Army List of 1740, 272. Marshals of France, 235. Pallavicini: arms, 396. "Septem sine horis," 377. Uncut paper, 235
Clippingdale (S. D.), M.D., on apothecary M.P.s, 318. Earl's Court, a London suburb, 459. Eighteenth-century dentists, 115. Fact or fancy? 17. Frewen (Dr. Thomas), 315. Steel in medicine, 137
Colby (Elbridge) on "Mr. Davis," friend of Mrs. Siddons: his identity, 290. Holcroft (Thomas) and the biography of Napoleon, 24
Colet on substitutes for pilgrimage, 389
Coolidge (Rev. W. A. B.) on Asiago, 134. Coverlo, 94. English prelates at the Council of Bâle, 111
Cope (Mrs. E. E.) on Thomas Astle, 179. Folk-lore: red hair, 197. Kingsley pedigree, 174
Corfield (Wilmot) on "Fly": the "Hackney": the "Midge," 95. Removal of memorials in Westminster Abbey, 189
Corner (Susanna) on author wanted, 398. Eighteenth-century lead-tank lettering, 458. Foreign graves of British authors, 495. St. Peter as the gatekeeper of heaven, 339. Snob and Ghost, 235. "Tefal," 379
Cotterell (Howard H.), F.R.Hist.S., on naval records wanted, *c.* 1800, 375. Scoble (Right Hon. Sir Andrew Richard), K.C.S.I., K.C., 438
Cotterell (S. John) on postal charges in 1847, 90
Court (W. del) on cloth industry at Ayr in the seventeenth century, 227. Largest bag of game for a day's shooting, 55. "Steer of wood," 138

Coward (Edward) on authors wanted, 390
Craig (M.) on George Turberville, 470
Cross-Crosslet on British crests, 149. Mews or Mewys family, 434
Crosse (A. T.) on Marseilles Harbour frozen, 228
Crosse (Gordon) on reminiscence of Macready in 'Edwin Drood,' 25
Crouch (Chas. Hall) on Dorton-by-Brill, 77. Henley, Herts, 99
Cummings (C. L.) on portraits in stained glass, 275
Cuningham (Granville C.) on 'Histoire Naturelle,' by Francis Bacon, 49
Curio Box on author wanted, 477
Curiosus II. on heraldic query, 197. Restoration of old deeds and manuscripts, 268
Curious on English Army List of 1740, 152. Topp family crest, 128
Curry (Gunner F.) on first illustrated English novel, 153

D

D. (B.) on 'Kate of Aberdare,' 509
D. (L.) on snakes and music, 533
D. (N. C.) on François, Duc de Guise, 507
D. (T. F.) on author and title wanted: boys' books, *c.* 1860, 475. Authors wanted, 489. King of Italy and Charles I. of England, 267, 496. Mary, Queen of Scots, 419. Rome and Moscow, 295. Scotch Universities: undergraduates' gown, 537. Seize-quartiers, 447
Dana (M. D. B.) on Sargent: Duncan, 470
Darsanani on authors wanted, 238. Raynes Park, Wimbledon, Surrey, 195
Dauglish (A. F.) on Calverley: Charade IV., 128
Davey (H.) on Shakespeare allusion, 279. Wellington at Brighton and Rottingdean, 98
Deedes (Prebendary Cecil) on almanacs printed at Cambridge in the seventeenth century, 241. Brassey (Bracey) family, 333
Denny (Rev. H. L. L.) on Gorges brass, 138
Dibdin (E. Rimbault) on Americanisms, 414
Dickinson (H. W.) on Tiller Bowe: Brandreth: Rackencrooke: Gavelock: Maubre, 430
Dickson (Frederick S.) on anachronism in 'The Newcomes,' 467. Fielding (Henry): two corrections, 515. 'Vanity Fair,' 355
Diego on Sir William Ogle: Sarah Stewkeley, 296. Pronunciation of "Catriona," 158
Dodds (M. H.) on authors of quotations wanted, 78. Certain gentlemen of the sixteenth century, 373. Ghazel, 535. 'Northanger Abbey': "horrid" romances, 56. Scarlet gloves and Tractarians, 50. Substitutes for pilgrimage, 498
Dodgson (Edward S.) on "Aged 100" at Gussage St. Andrew, 47. Bookbinders' words, 347. Casaubon on Baskish, 288. Chronograms in Oxford and Manchester, 7. English carvings of St. Patrick, 17. English prelates at the Council of Bâle, 74. Grandineau (F.), Professor of the French Language at Westminster College, 10. Inscriptions on Communion tables, 250. "Kanyete," 538. Lewisian epitaphs at Llanerchaeron, 307. "M. A. E.": who was she? 38. "Numerally" in 1808, 25. Portraits in stained glass, 211. Prize at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1789, 389. "Septem sine horis," 377. 'Spirit of Nations': its translator, 28. "To weep Irish": "to war," 328. Touching for the king's evil, 114
Douglas (Norman) on fisheries at Comacchio, 258
Douglas (W.) on Du Bellamy: Bradstreet: Bradshaw, 257. "Gray's Inn pieces," 509. Hymn-tune 'Lydia,' 152. Statue at Drury Lane Theatre, 136
Dragon Vert on Pallavicini: arms, 396
Drury (Charles) on Bushe: Spencer, 508. Certain gentlemen of the sixteenth century, 374, 436. Ear tingling: charm to "cut the scandal," 413. Portraits in stained glass, 458. Watch house, 377
Dun Scotus on Edward Hayes, Dublin, and his sitters, 350. Plumson (Thomas), watchmaker, London, 449
Dunheved on Ching: Cornish or Chinese? 127, 239, 259. "Fly": the "Hackney": the "Midge," 95. Last use of stocks at Launceston, 347. "On the fly": a prolonged drunken bout, 69. "Toothdrawer," 190
Dunn (Archibald J.) on cloth industry at Ayr in the seventeenth century, 338
Duxbury (John) on headstones with portraits of the deceased, 377
Dweller in Kent on sister of the Conqueror: Budd, 510
Dyer (A. Stephens) on Elizabeth Evelyn, 13

E

E. (J. T.) on Walter or Walters family of Pembrokeshire, 446
E. (O. A.) on Caldecott, 107. Parker (Samuel): Buxton family, 70
E. (R.) on Americanisms, 414. Decay of dialect, 447. Identity of Emmeline de Redesford, 112. "Panis, amicitiæ symbolum," 128
Eagle (Roderick L.) on Tartar's bow, 469
Eddone on Bifeld or Byfeld, 249
Editor 'Bradford Antiquary' on Sir John Maynard, 1592-1658, 172
Editor 'Irish Book Lover' on authors wanted, 436. Campbell's (Major) duel, 119. "Faugh-a-Ballagh," 416. Hayes (Edward), Dublin, and his sitters, 414. Swift (Richard), 138
Editor 'Local Notes and Queries,' 'Notts Weekly Express,' on Toke of Notts, 338
Editor 'N. & Q.' on City Coroner and treasure-trove, 52. German papers, please copy, 266
Edwards (C. E. H.) on travels in Revolutionary France, 108
Ellis (A. S.) on Lady Godiva and the Countess Lucy, 387
Ellis (H. D.) on heraldic query, 70
Ely (W. A. S.) on Welthen, 458
Emeritus on bull-baiting in Spain and Portugal, 447. Risk of entering a new house, 509. Tod family, 530
Enquirer on seats in church: orders by bishops, 10
Éperon on ladies' spurs, 190
Equestrian on side-saddle, 28
Esposito (M.) on incunabula in Irish libraries, 247, 288
Everitt (Alfred T.) on Cromwell: St. John, 218. Hussey (Thomas), M.P. for Whitchurch, 1645-1653, 158
Everitt (Major S. G.) on Irish (Volunteer) Corps, *c.* 1780, 390

F

F. on Binnestead in Essex, 391
F. (J. T.) on accidental likenesses, 15. "Epheds," 509. "ffoliott" and "ffrench," 498. Horse-chestnuts, 238, 294. Kanyete, 468. Portraits in stained glass, 318. Tiller Bowe, Brandreth, &c., 516

F.R.C.S. on eyes changed in colour by fright, 457
F. (W. I.) on author wanted, 429
Fairbrother (E. H.) on British heroine in the American War, 121
Finlay (E. C.) on Burry and Adamson families, 508. Jennings and Finlay families, 488. Payne family, 50, 449, 470. Wright family arms, 77
FitzGerald (G. V.) on authors wanted, 108
Fleming (W. Alexander) on Fleming family, 291
Fletcher (Carson W. G. D.), F.S.A., on Sir Edward Lutwyche, Justice of the Common Pleas, 358
Fletcher (W. J.) on Fletcher family, 48
Fodhla on Ochiltree family, 490
Fox (J.), B.A., T.C.D., on prize at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1789, 477
Francis (J. Collins) on 'Morning Post,' 1772-1916, 301, 322, 342. 'Observer,' 1791-1916, 124
Frost (W. A.) on novels and short stories of G. P. R. James, 167
Fry (Windsor) on authors of quotations wanted, 290
Fynmore (A. H. W.) on postal charges in 1847, 198. Snakes and music, 533
Fynmore (Col. R. J.) on Ralph Bohun : Christopher Boone, 412. Campbell's (Major) duel, 118. Drake's ship, 355. English Army List, 1740, 76, 354, 432, 475. Fauntleroy (Henry), forger, 458. Foreign graves of British authors, 495. Frewen (Dr. Thomas), 315. Hastings (William), 1777, 508. Headstones with portraits of the deceased, 377. Kingsley pedigree, 136. Lloyd (Plumstead), 398. Pallavicini : arms, 396. Sampson (Marmaduke B.) of 'The Times,' 529. Smith (Dog), 357. Symbols attached to signatures, 117. Unidentified M.P.s, 297, 456. War jewellery of iron, 427. Warde (Capt. John), 277. Wreck of the Grantham, 174, 269

G

G. (A. D.) on portraits in stained glass : Penrith, 337
G. (B. K.) on Bible and salt, 390
G. (L. I.) on St. Francis Xavier's Hymn, 418
G. (O.) on "Every Englishman is an island," 11. References wanted, 148
G. (P.) on Ford Castle, 8
Galbreath (D. L.) on English prelates at the Council of Bâle, 28
Garart (Roy) on French and frogs, 353. Old regimental spirit decanter, 489
Garle (Hubert), F.S.A., on riming history of England, 529
Garnett (F. W. R.) on "Cardew," 417. Western Grammar School, Brompton, 450
Gatty (Charles J.) on Edmond Dubleday, 70
Genealogist on Kingsley pedigree, 70
Gillman (Charles) on Henchman, Hinchman, or Hitchman, 338
Gladstone (Capt. Hugh S.) on Sick as a landrail," 11
Glenconner (Pamela, Lady) on folk-lore at sea : the rabbit in Britain, 10. 'Trusty Servant,' 10
Glenny (W. W.) on William Mildmay, Harvard College, 18. St. Peter as the gatekeeper of heaven, 273
Gn. (S.) on William Mildmay, Harvard College, 19
Godfery (F.) on St. Newlyn East, 228
Good (J.) on 'Waterloo Heroes,' 11
Gosselin (Marie) on Edward Hayes, Dublin, and his sitters, 476
Gould (A. W.) on drawing of the Mermaid Tavern, 331
Gower (R. Vaughan) on "Loke," 18
Graville (C. R.) on William Marshall, Earl of Striguil, 1197, 267
Gray (A. J.) on folk-lore : red hair, 239. Tinsel pictures, 228
Green (S.) on Mews or Mewys family, 26, 94, 419
Greenwood (A. D.) on authors wanted, 108. Will of Cecily, Duchess of York, 109
Grigor (J.) on "Blue pencil," 174. 'Man with the Hoe,' 96
Grime (R.) on first illustrated English novel, 90. 'Working-Man's Way in the World,' 175
Grimshaw (W. H. M.) on largest bag of game for a day's shooting, 139
Grundy-Newman (S. A.) on Major Campbell's duel, 118. Colours of badge of the Earls of Warwick, 134. English prelates at the Council of Bâle, 74. Garrick's grant of arms, 49. Mayoral trappings, 478. Shires of Northampton and Southampton, 111
Guerlac (Othon) on "French's contemptible little army," 349
Guillemard (F. H. H.) on playing cards sixty years ago, 19
Guiney (L. I.) on "Every Englishman is an island," 59. "Good-night" to the dead, 70
Guppy (Henry) on Henriette Renan, 176
Gurney (J. H.) on William of Malmesbury on bird life in the Fens, 189. "Skull slyce" (a fish), 509
Gwent on Faust bibliography, 269
Gwyther (A.) on authors wanted, 436. Fact or fancy ? 17. Ford Castle, 36. Gwynne (Nell) and the Royal Chelsea Hospital, 276. "Hat trick" : a cricket term, 136. "Privileges of Parliament," 497

H

H. on English Army List of 1740, 474. Hayes (Edward), Dublin, and his sitters, 413. Land tenure : an artful stratagem, 263
H. (F.) on bell-ringers' rimes, 25
H. (H. K.) on brass plate in Newland Church, Gloucestershire, 138
H. (J. C.) on mediæval Latin, 12
H. (J. H.) on popular speech : "relics," 506
H. (J. L.) on 'Wanted a Governess,' 16
H. (J. P.) on "One's place in the sun," 319
H. (R.) on Mrs. Ann (or Anne) Dutton, 197, 338
H. (S. H. A.) on apothecary M.P.s, 319. English Army List of 1740, 193. Welthen, 376
H. (W. B.) on Americanisms, 334. Authors wanted, 189. Custody of corporate seals, 148. Dickens's 'Bleak House,' 330. Evans (John), astrologer of Wales, 238. Fact or fancy ? 277. Fauntleroy (Henry), forger, 458. Holloway (William), 156. "Loke," 18. 'London Magazine,' 477. Negro, or coloured, bandsmen in the army, 378. Panoramic surveys of London streets, 135. Peterborough Quarter Sessions, 530. Portraits in stained glass, 276. St. George's, Bloomsbury, 29. Tiller Bowe, Brandreth, &c., 516. Touching for luck, 259. "Watch house," Ewell, Surrey, 113, 235
Hall (H. I.) on colours of badge of the Earls of Warwick, 49

Hall (T. Walter) on "duityoners," 509
Hamilton (B.) on Derham of dolphinholme, 448
Hamlet (J.) on eighteenth-century lead-tank lettering, 458
Hampshire Man on Mews or Mewys family, 432
Harper (S. H.) on "ffoliott" and "ffrench," 429
Harris (Right Hon. Leverton) on Sir Charles Price, Lord Mayor of London, 1803, 191
Harris (M. Dormer) on Warwickshire inventory of 1559, 501
Harrison (John) on portraits in stained glass, 211
Hatton (John L. S.) on Sir Hugh Cholmeley, 509
Hayler (Walter) on James Wilson, M.P., 178
Hayllar (Jessie H.) on Steyning: Stening, 190
Heffer (R.) on Richard Relhan, jun., 138
Hellier (E. J. D.) on Welthen, 309
Hewitt (H. F.) on family of Hewitt or Hewett, 51. Montgomery (Roger de), created Earl of Shrewsbury by William the Conqueror, 29
Hibgame (Frederick T.) on J. Sheridan Le Fanu's works, 450. Portraits in stained glass, 318, 374, 517
Hic et Ubique on fact or fancy? 17. "Loke," 18. Theager's girdle, 9
Hill (General J. E. D.) on Right Hon. Sir Andrew Richard Scoble, K.C.S.I., K.C., 390
Hill (N. W.) on authors of quotations wanted, 399. Bacon (Francis): Lord Bacon, 15. Boy-Ed as surname, 148. Inscriptions in the burial-ground of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, 498. Little finger called "pink," 258. Marshals of France, 279. "Maru," 146. Name Tubantia, 408. "Quite all right," 207. Sight of savages, 536. "Who's Griffiths?" 269
Hillman (E. Haviland), F.S.G., on allegorical painting by Benjamin West, 349. Binnestead in Essex, 494
Hipwell (Daniel) on C. R. Maturin, 529
Hirst (W. A.) on Wrigley of Saddleworth, 529
Hodgson (J. C.) on Kingsley pedigree, 136. Wilson (Richard), 75
Hodgson (T. V.) on author wanted, 309
Hodson (Leonard J.) on perpetuation of printed errors, 177. Udimore, Sussex, 330
Hogg (Percy F.), Lieut. R.G.A., on Capt. Edward Bass, *c.* 1818, 531
Hogg (R. M.) on Major Campbell's duel, 70. "Dr." by courtesy, 408. St. Inan, 348
Hone (Nathaniel J.) on Gavelkind, 15
Hope (Andrew) on Americanisms, 496. Daylight saving, 188. Little finger called "pink," 258
Hughes (T. Cann), M.A., F.S.A., on Capt. John Charnley, 249. Fenton (James), Recorder of Lancaster, 266
Hulme (Arthur) on John Bradshaw the regicide, 350. Bradshaw's (John) library, 370
Hulme (E. Wyndham) on percussion cap, 27. Prudde (John): "King's glazier," 517
Humphreys (A. L.) on Burton and Speke: African travel, 193. Common Garden = Covent Garden, 217. Congreve (Thomas), M.D., 195. "Consumption" and "lethargy": their meaning in the seventeenth century, 217. Fisheries at Comacchio, 334. French and frogs, 351. Gorges brass, 175. Harding of Somerset, 434. Ibarra (Joachim), 253. Maynard (Sir John), 1592-1658, 238, 295. Mother and child, 316. Papyrus and its products, 510. Rann (Rev. Joseph), 173. Robinson (W.), LL.D., F.S.A., 1777-1848, 295. Stabler (Edward), 334. "Watch House," Ewell, Surrey, 233
Hunter-Blair (Sir D. O.), O.S.B., on colours of badge of the Earls of Warwick, 134. Mackenzie family, 214. Scarlet gloves and Tractarians, 116.
Hurry (Jamieson B.), M.D., on papyrus and its products, 348. Substitutes for pilgrimage, 497

I

Ibberson (W.) on Ibbetson, Ibberson, or Ibbeson, 110
Ignoramus on authors of quotations wanted, 290
Ikona on grave of Margaret Godolphin, 129, 274
Inquirer on ancient Welsh triad, 109, 158. Irish legend of the two isles, 27

J

J. (G.), F.S.A., on epitaphs in old London and suburban graveyards, 308. National flags: their origins, 289, 537
J. (W. C.) on foreign graves of British authors, 255. 'Working-Man's Way in the World,' 279
Jaggard (Lieut. W.) on Caldecott, 195. Churchwardens and their wands, 153, 212. Folk-lore: red hair, 196. Grave of Margaret Godolphin, 176. Lost Life of Hugh Peters, 57. Old MS. verses, 278. "Three-a-penny colonels," 18
Jarvis (J. W.) on Winchelsea ghost, 250
Jenkins (Rhys) on Mount, Whitechapel, 32
Jessel (F.) on Charles Cotton's 'Compleat Gamester,' 514
Jesson (Thomas) on lost poem by Kipling, 495
Jonas (Maurice) on apothecary in 'Romeo and Juliet,' 207. Belleforest, 486. Denmark Court, 50. Lincoln's Inn Hall, 210. Second Fortune Theatre, 408. Shakespeare allusion, 147
Jones (E. Alfred) on Du Bellamy: Bradstreet, 209, 336
Jones (Rev. T. Llechid) on Rev. John Williams, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, 528
Jones (Tom) on gunfire and rain, 113

K

K. (H.) on Faust bibliography, 337
K. (L. L.) on Asiago, 48. "Aviatik," 38. "Biblia de buxo," 271. Boy-Ed as surname, 195. Bunks (Jonathan), 269. Cenotaph: catafalque, 127. Ceremony of degrading a knight, 68. Cox's (Capt.) 'Book of Fortune,' 185, 202. Fisheries at Comacchio, 210. Folk-lore: red hair, 196. French and frogs, 294. Gunfire and rain, 114. Holcroft (Thomas) and the biography of Napoleon, 118. Hungary Hill, Stourbridge, 430. "Laus Deo": old merchants' custom, 14. Maximilianus Transylvanus, 88. National flags: their origins, 358. Officers' "batmen," 409. "Old British dollar," 448. 'Order of a Campe': Harl. MS., 215. Peat and moss, healing properties, 96. "Pochivated," 78. Rennie (J.) on the flying powers of birds, 190. St. Inan, 518. St. Sebastian, 213. Urswick (Christopher), 108. "Yoghurt," 106
Kealy (Rev. A. G.) on naval records wanted, 375. Navy legends, 298. Portraits in stained glass, 374, 517. Scotch Universities: undergraduates' gown, 469
Kelly (Richard J.) on Edward Hayes, Dublin, and his sitters, 476
Kemp (John T.) on scarlet gloves and Tractarians, 116

Kentish Man on Thomas Chace, 148
King (Sir Charles S.), Bt., on Sir William Perkins School, Chertsey, 390
King (W. L.) on Grace Darling, 370
Kinsey (M. R.) on monastic choir-stalls, 409
Knowles (Sir Lees), Bt., on St. Peter as the gate-keeper of heaven, 177
Krebs (H.) on ancient Roman and Welsh law, 187. "Oorlog," Dutch for "war," 8. Polish for "Resurrection," 447. World's judgment, 378

L

L. (F. de H.) on Calverley: Charade IV., 178. Eighteenth-century rate-books, Fleet Street, 310. Lovelace: Vanneck, 350. Palavicini family, 391. Portrait of Knight of the Garter, 158. St. Sebastian, 212. Stewart ring, 215
L. (J. H.) on national flags: their origins, 456
L. (J. L.) on statue at Drury Lane Theatre, c. 1794, 71
Lambton (Francis N.) on Ibbetson, Ibberson, Ibbeson, or Ibbotson, 294
Lamsley (Harry) on "Blighty," 395
Lane (John) on Americanisms? 287. Bicheray, artist, 70. Fairfield and Rathbone, artists, 27. Ker (H. B.), artist, 49. Lawrence (P. S.), artist and sailor, 259. 'Man with the Hoe,' 157. Portraits in stained glass, 172. Sem, caricaturist, 49
Lane-Poole (S.) on fishing-rod in the Bible or Talmud, 308
Lavington (Margaret) on farmers' Candlemas rime, 29
Lawson (Richard) on St. George's, Bloomsbury, 93
Le Conteur (John D.) on Barnard Flower: Bishop Fox of Winchester, 330. Prudde (John): "King's glazier," 430
Lecky (John) on P. S. Lawrence, artist and sailor, 209
Lee (A. Collingwood) on Boccaccio's 'Decameron,' 311. Faust bibliography, 337. "Laus Deo": old merchants' custom, 14
Lega-Weekes (Ethel) on arms cut on glass punch-bowl, 268
Leslie (Major J. H.) on certain gentlemen of the sixteenth century, 268. "Comaunde," 89. Darcy, Master of the King's Artillery, 128. English Army List of 1740, 3, 43, 84, 122, 163, 204, 243, 282, 324, 364, 402, 443, 482, 524. Martineau (Louis), 29. 'Order of a Campe': Harl. MS., 110. Stewart (Mervyn), 29. "Tefal," 309. Williamson (Col. J. S.), 475. "Windose," 148
Letts (Louis R.) on eighteenth-century fires in Cornhill, 461. Stevenson=Peirson, 429
Letts (Malcolm) on Sir Thomas Browne: counterfeit basilisks, 446. Coverlo, 33. Torpedo: an early reference, 7
Lewis (Penry), C.M.G., on Cleopatra and the pearl, 98. Pronunciation of "margarine," 370
Leyburn-Yarker (F. P.) on English Army List of 1740, 233
Limouzin (E. K.) on tinsel pictures, 296
Lingwood (H. R.) on Constable family, 410
Londoner on William B. Parnell, a London architect, 448
Lucas (J. Landfear) on Napoleon and Nicholas Girod, 469
Lupton (E. Basil) on "hat trick": a cricket term, 375

M

M. on author of poem wanted, 356. Collins (Arthur), 351. Epitaph on a pork butcher, 298. Epitaphs in old London and suburban graveyards, 377. Foreign graves of British authors, 255. Gale (Theophilus), the Nonconformist tutor, 279
M. (A. J.) on Mundy: Alstonfield, 214
M. (C. H.) on Mews or Mewys family, 93
M. (C. H. S.) on Cromwell: St. John, 218. Recorders of Winchester, 210
M. (F. M.) on English Army List of 1740, 393
M. (M.) on Mews or Mewys family, 433
M. (P.), No. 1928, on actor-martyr, 236
M. (P. D.) on book of Lancashire pedigrees wanted, 29. Mundy: Alstonfield, 129. Mundy (John), d. 1653, 91
M. (P. W. G.) on French and frogs, 352
M. (W.) on Morris, 31
M. (W. J.) on Gorges brass, 13
Mc. on Mount, Whitechapel, 31. Ratcliff Cross restoration, 87
MacArthur (William) on Ardiss family, 507. Bibliography of histories of Irish counties and towns, 22, 141, 246, 286, 406, 445, 522
McDonnell (Michael F. J.) on St. Paul's School and the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' 341
McGovern (Rev. J. B.) on ancient Irish manuscript: the book of the MacGaurans or McGoverns, 65, 127. Bury's (Bishop Richard of) library, 355. Danteiana, 481. Foreign graves of British authors, 172. Gibbon's diary, 149. Gray: a book of squibs, 285, 526. Renan (Henriette), 128. Village pounds, 319
Mackenzie (R.) on Mackenzie family, 171
MacKinnon (F. M. A.) on actor-martyr, 189. Conolly (Capt. Arthur), 189
Maclean (A. H.) on Louis Martineau, 78. Naval records wanted, 398. 'Waterloo Heroes,' 134
McMurray (William) on records of the City Livery Companies, 67
M'Neel-Caird (B.) on English Army List of 1740, 272
McPike (Eugene F.) on Mews or Mewys family, 331
Magrath (Dr. John R.) on boat-race won by Oxford with seven oars, 492. Gloves: survivals of old customs, 356. Portraits in stained glass, 317. Sarum Breviary: verses in calendar, 117
Maguire (R. M.) on Colla da Chrioch, 410
Malet (G.) on Malet, 409
Malet (Col. Harold) on Bombay Grab: tavern sign, 457. Hayes (Edward), Dublin, and his sitters, 413. J. (S.), water-colour artist, 315. Ladies' spurs, 335. Officers' "batmen," 495. Peas pottage, 139. Side-saddle, 99
Mann (A. H.) on Francis Timbrell, 507
Mann (Richard) on Bath Forum, 532
Manwaring (G. E.) on naval relic of Charles I., 487
Markwell (O. E.) on epitaphs in old London and suburban graveyards, 456
Marten (A. E.) on Marten family of Sussex, 29, 409
Martin (William) on City Coroner and treasure-trove, 91
Master of Arts on Hare and Lefevre families, 457
Mathews (C. Elkin) on 'Some Fruits of Solitude': 'More Fruits of Solitude,' 407
Matthews (Albert) on early circulating library, 158. "Government for the people, of the people, by the people," 14
Matthews (A. Weight) on shires of Northampton and Southampton, 111

Maxwell (Sir Herbert) on "Court" in French place-names, 318, 339. Horse-chestnut, 294. Kerry place-names, 14. Lennox (Col. Charles), 138. Names of the moon, 478. St. Inan, 438. Unidentified M.P.s, 297
Maycock (Sir Willoughby) on Calverley's charades, 215. Campbell's (Major) duel, 118. "Davis (Mr.)," friend of Mrs. Siddons: his identity, 356. "Hat trick": a cricket term, 137. Ibsen's 'Ghosts' and the Lord Chamberlain, 536. Little finger called "pink," 258. Lost poem by Kipling, 475. Marat: Henry Kingsley, 475. Removal of memorials in Westminster Abbey, 237. Rome and Moscow, 198. St. Sebastian, 213. Sem, caricaturist, 215. Shakespeare's statue on the portico of Drury Lane Theatre, 208. Statue at Drury Lane Theatre, 136. "Tadsman," 179
Member of Trinity College on Hare and Lefevre families, 195
Menmuir (Charles) on greatest recorded length of service, 327. "Wipers": Ypres, 526
Merryweather (Geo.) on Edward Stabler, 250
Mew (J. H. Lethbridge) on Royal Artillery, 334. Mew or Mews, 450
Middleton (W. B.) on churchwardens and their wands, 90
Milner-Gibson-Cullum (G.), F.S.A., on Bardsey Island: conscription, 189. Porte (De la) family, 533
Milward (Graham) on symbols attached to signatures, 50
Minakata (Kumagusu) on employment of wild beasts in warfare, 454. Folk-lore: red hair, 379. House and garden superstitions, 419
Mitchell (Major A. J.) on Mary, Queen of Scots, 311
Molony (Alfred) on Caldecott, 298
Morgan (Forrest) on "Honest Injun," 157
Morgan (Gwenllian E. F.) on William Philips, Town Clerk of Brecon, antiquary, d. 1685, 71
Murray (John) on "Hat trick," 416. "Yorker," 416

N

N. (L. C.) on "swank," 408
Nicholson (Albert) on Fairfield and Rathbone, artists, 256
Nicholson (Col. Edward) on heart-cherries, 6
Night Work on Snap cards, 210
Nisbett (Hamilton More) on Sir Walter Scott: an unpublished letter, 18
Norcross (John E.) on authors wanted, 495
Norman (Philip) on William Bell, 308. Dick Whittington: Cloth Fair, 295. "Jobey" of Eton, 394. Will of Prince Rupert, 201, 534
Norris (Herbert E.) on Caldecott, 237. Dutton (Mrs. Anne), 215, 472. English Army List of 1740, 393. Huntingdonshire feasts in London, 61. 'Reading Mercury,' vol. i. No. 1, 366. Witchcraft: case of Mrs. Hicks: bibliographical note, 521. Witches of Warboys, 30

O

O. (H.) on Thackeray and 'The Times,' 47
Observer on Hants Church goods, 210
Odell (Rev. F. J.) on "Septem sine horis," 310
O'Donoghue (E. G.) on "Laus Deo": old merchants' custom, 253
Old Ebor on "Yorker": a cricket term, 276
Old Ford on Hare and Lefevre families, 128
Oliver (V. L.) on Brassey (Bracey) family, 333
Onions (C. T.) on "One's place in the sun," 170. "To have been in the sun," 170. "Written in sunbeams," 170
Oughtred (A. E.) on Bible and salt, 478. Field-names, 129
Ould (S. Gregory), O.S.B., on authors wanted, 329. Hertfordshire surnames, 349. 'Land o' the Leal,' 369. "Panis, amicitiæ symbolum," 296. Urswick (Christopher), 259

P

Π on Sheepshanks's biographies, 188
P. (A. V. de) on fisheries at Comacchio; 257
P. (G. H.) on St. Peter as the gatekeeper of heaven, 177
P. (J.) on authors wanted, 369. Staton (J. T.), 391
P. (M.) on "I don't think," 487. St. Genewys, 349. Sight of savages, 536
P. (N. L.) on picture: 'The Woodman of Kent,' 71
P. (R. B.) on Common Garden = Covent Garden, 89. Eighteenth-century dentists, 194. Nicholson (George), printer, 1760-1825: Poughnill, 147. "Public houses" in London and Westminster in 1701, 449. Rann (Rev. Joseph), 113. Transparent bee-hives, 468. Uncut paper, 187
P. (R. L.) on seals on Anglo-Saxon charters, 169
P. (W. A.) on "agnostic" and "agnosco," 16
Page (John T.) on Americanisms, 414. Bombay Grab: tavern sign, 457. Curwen (John), 388. Elizabeth's (Queen) Palace, Enfield, 536. Epitaphs in old London and suburban graveyards, 378. Farmers' sayings, 435. Fieldingiana: Miss H—and, 16. Foreign graves of British authors, 254, 495. French and frogs, 294. Gray: a book of squibs, 399. Henley, Herts, 33. House and garden superstitions, 159. "Loke," 56. Panoramic surveys of London streets, 276. Perpetuation of printed errors, 536. Portraits in stained glass, Penrith, 337. Rann (Rev. Joseph), 113. St. George's, Bloomsbury, 93. Sheppard or Shepherd family of Blisworth, Northamptonshire, 477. 'Sir Gammer Vans,' 518. Statues and memorials in the British Isles, 45, 168, 263, 345. Symbols attached to signatures, 117. Thorne's 'London,' 33. Toldervy (William) and the word-books: "Mort," 77
Palmer (Francis B.) on portrait of a Knight of the Garter, 108
Palmer (G. H.) on Brassey (Bracey) family, 269. Gunfire and rain, 74. Sarum Breviary: verses in calendar, 71
Palmer (J. Foster) on "doctrine of signatures," 197
Parry (Lieut.-Col. G. S.) on accidental likenesses, 15. Elliston (Robert William), 227. Foreign graves of British authors, 254. "Great-cousin," 295. Inscriptions in the burial-ground of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, 425. Inscriptions in the parish church of St. Mary, Battersea, 125, 145. Plate-marks, 450. "She braids St. Catherine's tresses," 18
Payen-Payne (de V.) on "L'homme sensuel moyen," 295. Watch house, 315
Pearce (N. D. F.) on author and title wanted: boys' book, c. 1860, 330
Pearson (Howard S.) on Hungary Hill, Stourbridge, 517. Local almanacs of the seventeenth century, 335

Peet (W. H.) on foreign graves of British authors, 254
Penitent on perpetuation of printed errors, 87
Penney (Norman) on "Carrstipers": "Correll": "Whelping," 488. Sheffner: Hudson: Lady Sophia Sydney: Sir William Cunningham, 29. 'Some Fruits of Solitude,' 476
Penny (Rev. Frank) on "Dolores," 71. Maule (Rev. Ward), 227. St. George's, Bloomsbury, 93. Strange (Sir Thomas Andrew Lumisden), 515
Peregrinus on Butler's 'Analogy': bibliography, 369. Panis, "amicitiæ symbolum," 296
Pierpoint (Robert) on Acco, 314. Cleopatra and the pearl, 37. Colours of badge of the Earls of Warwick: Beauchamp, 95. Cromwell: St. John, 236. Cyprus cat, 427. Daubigny's Club, 28. "Fare thou well," 288. Farmers' sayings, 435. "Faugh-a-Ballagh," 416. Fieldingiana: Miss H—and, 137. "ffoliott" and "ffrench": "Ff" or "ff" for F, 534. Foreign graves of British authors, 395. Gunfire and rain, 38. 'Heart's Summer,' by Joseph Knight, 21. "How not to do it," 17. Ibsen's 'Ghosts' and the Lord Chamberlain, 469. "Jobey" of Eton, 295. King (William), LL.D., President of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, 467. King's Own Scottish Borderers, 92. Kingsway, 170. "Loke," 18. Montagu and Manchester, 73. Motto of William III.: "Recepit, non rapuit," 336. Negro, or coloured, bandsmen in the Army, 303. Officers' "batmen," 495. Pallavicini: arms, 328. Papal insignia: Nicolas V., 154. Prine (John), 1568, 516. Right Worshipful the Mayor, 111. St. Peter as the gatekeeper of heaven, 274. Stewart ring, 215. Swift (Richard), 112
Pigott (W. Jackson) on Moone of Breda: Jackson, 229. Walsh (Sir Patrick), 10
Pilcher (G. T.) on "Every Englishman is an island," 78
Pinchbeck (W. H.) on folk-lore: red hair, 196. Three witches in 'Macbeth,' 142
Pink (W. D.) on Thomas Cholmley, 172. Cromwell's baronets and knights, 198. Herbert (Edward), M.P., 436. Hussey (Thomas), M.P. for Whitchurch, 1645-53, 135. Price: heraldic query, 477
Platt (Charles) on authors wanted, 329
Poland (Sir Harry B.) on fact or fancy? 277. George IV. and the prerogative of mercy, 401. Motto of William III., 26. 'Sheridaniana,' 488
Politician on "dug-out": various meanings, 328
Potter (G.) on Richard Swift, 9
Potts (R. A.) on Mumbo Jumbo, 114
Powlett (Col. N.) on farmers' Candlemas rime, 159. Hebrew inscription, Sheepshed, Leicestershire, 195. Kerry place-names, 14. Pronunciation of "Catriona," 158. "Septem sine horis," 377
Price (Leonard C.) on Madame E. L. Le Brun, French artist, 27. Cleypole, Cromwell, and Price families, 508. Cromwell's baronets and knights, 129. Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, 518. Headstones with portraits of the deceased, 210. Holmes family, co. Limerick, 90. Lloyd (Plumstead), 398. Price: heraldic query, 349. Price (Sir Robert), Bart., 270. "Privileges of Parliament," 411. Raynes Park, Wimbledon, Surrey, 148. Sheppard or Shephard family of Northamptonshire, 391. Unidentified M.P.s, 456. "Watch House," Ewell, Surrey, 9
Prideaux (H. Maxwell) on boat-race won by Oxford with seven oars, 494. Few Pickwickiana, 368. 'Working-Man's Way in the World,' 16
Pryce (Lewis) on badges: identification sought, 310

Q

Q. (Tertium) on authors wanted, 348
Quarrell (W. H.) on "Bevere," 12. Ching: Cornish or Chinese? 199. J. (S.), water-colour artist, 315. Portraits in stained glass, 374
Quien Sabe on inherited family likenesses, 10

R

R. (A. F.) on "Donkey's years"=a very long time, 506. "Feis," 71. Numbering public vehicles, 430. "Oil on troubled waters," 87. Operas performed in the provinces, 410
R. (G. H.) on Caldecott, 195. English Army List of 1740, 393. Fieldingiana: Miss H—and, 29. Shires of Northampton and Southampton, 38.
R. (G. W. E.) on authors of quotations wanted, 336. St. George's (Hart Street), Bloomsbury, 195. Side-saddle, 73. Stewart ring: the Hon. A. J. Stewart, 257
R. (J. F.) on colonels and regimental expenses, 529
R. (J. H.) on Mose Skinner, 251. Stones of London, 194
R. (J. P.) on Gorges brass, 13
R. (L. G.) on Archer: Bowman, 135. 'Comic Aldrich,' 228. "Court" in French place-names, 249. Scott (Sir Walter): Lockhart's unpublished letter, 57, 114. Staël (Madame de), 269. Staël (Madame de): Louis Alphonse Rocca, 310. "To give the mitten," 351
R. (R. D.) on Harding of Somerset, 350
R. (S. P. Q.) on Capt. Bellains or Bellairs, 172
R. (T. E.) on Snob and Ghost, 109
Rainsford (F. Vine) on English Army List of 1740, 314
Ratcliffe (T.) on British herb: herb tobacco, 16. Ear tingling: charm to "cut the scandal," 413. Farmers' Candlemas rime, 118. Farmers' sayings, 358. House and garden superstitions, 138. Peat and moss: healing properties, 9, 156. Snob and Ghost, 339. Tinsel pictures, 297. "To weep Irish": "to war," 456. Touch wood, 418
Redmond (C. Stennett), M.D., on Burton and Speke: African travel, 148
Reinach (S.) on ladies' spurs, 490. "One's place in the sun," 218. Side-saddle, 73
Renira on names of the moon, 429. Porte (De la) family, 448
Reviewer on "Cardew," 397
Ricci (Seymour de) on author wanted: 'Otho de Grandison,' 155. Coloured book-wrappers, 478
Robbins (Alfred F.) on "appreciation," 172. "Coals to Newcastle," 250. "Dead secret," 107. Earl's Court, a London suburb, 389. England, Germany, and the dye industry, 528. English Army List of 1740, 354. "Freedom of a city in a gold box," 228. Gennys of Launceston and Plymouth, 114. "Hat trick": a cricket term, 178. "High Court of Chivalry," 330. Illustrated Speech from the Throne, 248. London's entertainment to "four Indian kings," 304. Moving pictures: their evolution,

293. "News-collector," 350. Payment of members: a zone system of allowance in early times, 421. Perceval (Sir Philip), M.P., 371. "Victory Handkerchiefs," 207. Wesley (Samuel) the Elder: his poetic activities, 226. Wilson (Richard) of Lincoln's Inn Fields, M.P., 34. "Women in white," 266. Words from 'Mercurius Politicus,' 147. "Yorker": a cricket term, 209
Rockingham on clerks in holy orders as combatants, 36. Eyes changed in colour by fright, 515
Rodway (Alfred) on lion rampant of Scotland, 138. Neville heraldry, 50. Shakespeare's falcon crest, 35
Rolleston (J. D.), M.D., on eighteenth-century dentists, 399
Rollins (Hyder E.) on Martin Parker, 127
Rotton (Sir J. F.) on Rotton family, 250
Rowbotham (G. H.) on Archer and Bowman, 15
Rowe (J. Hambley), M.B., on old MS. verses, 229
Rudkin (Major H. E.) on Fitzgerald, 530. Fleetwood (Paul), 409. Suffix "kyn," 450
Russell (Constance, Lady) on English Army List of 1740, 272. Unidentified M.P.s, 297
Russell (F. A.) on horse-chestnut, 237
Russell (Right Hon. G. W. E.) on author wanted, 375. Candia (Cecilia Maria De), 10

S

S. (A. E.) on Bath Forum, 495
S. (A. M.) on "talking through one's hat," 449
S. (B. C.) on Sir Thomas Andrew Lumisden Strange, 514. Western Grammar School, Brompton, 535
S. (C.) on authors wanted, 390
S. (E. B.) on "Feis," 177
S. (F. H.) on Bambridge family, 108. Ogle (Sir William): Sarah Stewkeley, 89, 251, 518
S. (H.) on "Faugh-a-Ballagh," 350
S. (H. B.) on epitaph on a pork butcher, 188. Inscription at Poltimore Church, 71
S. (H. K. St. J.) on William Morris: 'Sigurd the Volsung,' 448. Shakespeare's falcon crest, 35
S (J.) on Fieldingiana, 535
S. (J. S.) on London's entertainment to "four Indian kings," 397. Musical queries, 216
S. (K.) on "French's contemptible little army," 532. Touch wood, 498
S. (W.) on MS. of 'The Bride of Lammermoor,' 349. 'Sir Gammer Vans,' 410
S. (W. B.) on war words in newspapers, 308
Sadler (Hugh) on "pochivated," 26
St. John-Mildmay (C. H.) on William Mildmay, Harvard College, 1647, 76
St. Swithin on Acco, 228. Americanisms, 334. "As dead as Queen Anne," 57. Author wanted, 296, 369. Bluebeard, 339. Colours of badge of the Earls of Warwick: Beauchamp, 96. Conolly (Capt. Arthur), 235. "Crowner's-Quest law," 207. "Driblows," 269. Fireplaces: aitch stones, Ford, Northumberland, 57. Folk-lore: chime-hours, 194. Foreign graves of British authors, 292. French and frogs, 293. "Galoche": "cotte," 115. Gloves: survivals of old customs, 356. Grave of Margaret Godolphin, 176. "Have": colloquial use, 33. Heart burial, 33. House and garden superstitions, 214. Little finger called "pink," 258. Materials for a history of the Watts family of Southampton, 277. Quaker grammar, 309. Risby, 289. "Rosalie" = bayonet, 506. Shakespeare's falcon crest, 35. Sign Virgo, 316. Skull and iron nail, 75. Touching for luck, 13. Tree folk-lore: the elder, 136. "Yorker": a cricket term, 376
Salmon (Principal David) on "felon," 457. Poem wanted, 397. St. Genewys, 418
Sandys (Sir J. E.) on "Theager's girdle," 76
Saunders (H. A. C.) on St. Peter as the gatekeeper of heaven, 217
Savage (Amy) on horse-chestnut, 172
Sharpe (H. Birch) on reference wanted, 209
Shorting (Ernest H. H.) on Matthew Shortyng, D.D., 396
Sicile on books wanted, 370. Marshals of France, 235
Simcoe (Augustine) on Henchman, Hinchman, or Hitchman, 270
Slaugham on genealogy of Shelley, 171
Smith (C. Penswick) on sign Virgo, 251
Smith (Edward) on Binnestead in Essex, 495
Smith (Prof. G. C. Moore) on 'Tragedy of Cæsar's Revenge,' 305, 325, 506
Smith (J. Challenor) on arms cut on glass punch-bowl, 374
Smith (J. de Berniere) on Exchequer bond, 1710, 350. National flags: their origins, 358
Smith (W. F.) on Milton's sonnet on 'Tetrachordon': "like," 7
Solomons (Israel) on Denmark Court, 119. Hebrew inscription, Sheepshed, Leicestershire, 109. Manora, Manarch, 429. Mittan, engraver, 450. 'Regal Rambler': Thomas Hastings, 530
Sparke (Archibald) on authors wanted, 108, 269, 529. Bardsey Island: conscription, 277. Binnestead in Essex, 494. Burton and Speke: African travel, 194. Custody of corporate seals, 238. Fairfield and Rathbone, artists, 77. Faust bibliography, 337. Fazakerley: meaning of name, 59. First illustrated English novel, 153. Fleetwood (Paul), 535. Folk-lore: red hair, 196. Foreign graves of British authors, 254. Grave of Margaret Godolphin, 176. Greatest recorded length of service, 397. "Hat trick": a cricket term, 137. Hayes (Edward), Dublin, and his sitters, 413. Ladies' spurs, 255. Little finger called "pink," 259. "Loke," 18. 'London Magazine,' 149. 'Man with the Hoe,' 97. Musical queries, 113. National flags: their origins, 358. Navy legends, 298. Pin-pricked lace patterns, 13. Portraits in stained glass, 211. Privileges of Parliament, 497. Restoration of old deeds and manuscripts, 316. St. Francis Xavier's Hymn: 'O Deus, ego amo te': translations, 329. St. Newlyn East, 418. "Septem sine horis," 377. Staton (J. T.) 516. "Tadsman," 129. "To give the mitten," 454. 'Vanity Fair,' 13
Stedman (Arthur E.) on Emma Robinson, author of 'Whitefriars,' 149
Steeds (E. P.) on "S. J.," water-colour artist, 250
Stepney Green on Sir William Ogle: Sarah Stewkeley, 137, 253, 296
Steuart (A. Francis) on German and Austrian princes killed in the War, 428. Italy's (King of) descent from Charles I., 358. Sydney (Lady Sophia), 95
Stewart (Alan) on Edward Alleyn, founder of Dulwich College, 506. Owen (Sir David), Kt., 153. Second Fortune Theatre, 537

Stewart (Helen Hinton) on Falstaff and the Fleet Prison, 1
Stewart (John A.) on lion rampant of Scotland, 175
Stilwell (John P.) on Lincoln's Inn Hall, 273
Stone (J. Harris) on St. Madron's Well, near Penzance, 58
Storey (William L.) on authors of quotations wanted, 399
Strunk (W.), jun., on Byron's travels, 447
Student on Marat: Henry Kingsley, 409. Pronunciation of "Catriona," 110
Summers (Montague) on Mrs. Boutell, 381. Contributions to the history of European travel: Wunderer, 33. Mediæval hymn, 271. "Nihil ardet in inferno nisi propria voluntas," 57. 'Northanger Abbey': "horrid" romances, 9, 97. Portraits in stained glass, 517. St. Peter as the gatekeeper of heaven, 177. St. Sebastian, 212
Swaen (A. E. H.) on 'Beggar's Opera,' 490
Swynnerton (C.) on Sandford family, 291
Sykes (H. Dugdale) on Peele's authorship of 'Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany,' 464, 484, 503

T

T. on Edward Herbert, M.P., 348
T. (D. K.) on C. Lamb: 'Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist': of chimney fireplaces, 398
T. (S.) on Topp family crest, 279. Winter (Philip), 266
T. (Y.) on folk-lore: chime-hours, 136. "Great-cousin," 228. Touching for luck, 112
Tanner (L. E.) on Westminster views, 108
Tapley-Soper (H.) on first English provincial newspaper, 156. Scoble (Right Hon. Sir Andrew Richard), K.C.S.I., K.C., 438
Tavaré (Fred L.) on Rabsey Cromwell alias Williams, 136. Influenza, 328. Pace-egging, 76
Tearle (Christian) on novels and short stories of G. P. R. James, 255
Temple (Sir R. C.) on St. George the Martyr, Queen's Square, 271
Ternant (Andrew de) on Napoleon and sugar, 308. Voltaire on Poland and Turkey, 226
Terrill (B.) on 'Northanger Abbey': "horrid" romances, 97
Terry (Major-General Astley) on churchwardens and their wands, 153. English Army List of 1740, 151
Thickbroom (John) on "Jennings Property," 16
Thirkell-Pearce (E.) on Kepier School, Houghton-le-Spring, 1770-90, 309
Thomas (Ap) on Mansell of Muddlescomb, 184
Thomas (C. Edgar) on touch wood, 330
Thomas (N. W.) on Mumbo Jumbo, 47
Thomas (Ralph) on H. S. Ashbee, 69. Kean (Mrs. Charles) and Cathcart, 26. Robinson (Emma), author of 'Whitefriars,' 199
Thoms (A.) on headstones with portraits of the deceased, 277
Thorne (J. R.) on "blue pencil," 126, 299. 'The Working-Man's Way in the World': Charles Manby Smith, 110
Thornton (Richard H.) on Americanisms, 496. Artist's signature: Thackeray and 'Punch,' 468. "Cadeau" = a present, 308. Dog Smith, 291. Fact or fancy? 218. "Jobey" of Eton, 248. Legal macaronics, 335. Old American geography, 265. "Taking it out in drink," 487. Wolff (Joseph), 1795-1862: one of his letters, 288
Thrift (Gertrude) on 'Union Star,' 529
Tickencote (G. C.) on "agnostic" and "agnosco," 16. Tide-weather, 26
Tournay (Marquis de) on mediæval hymn, 271
Trin. Coll. Camb. on author wanted, 249
Truyens (Henri) on "hat trick": a cricket term, 70
Turpin (Pierre) on Capel-le-Ferne, Kent, 268. Coffin-shaped garden bed, 134. Cultus of King Henry VI., 256. Eighteenth-century artist in stained glass, 374. Fourteenth-century glass, 415. Gloves: survivals of old customs, 308. Heraldic query, 208. "Kanyete," 538. Mediæval hymn, 228. Toke of Notts, 250

U

U. (D. B.) on Joachim Ibarra, 171
U. (E. G. F.) on Philip Winter, 416
Udal (J. S.), F.S.A., on butcher's record, 378. Colours of badge of the Earls of Warwick: Beauchamp, 96. Elizabeth's (Queen) Palace, Enfield: Dr. Robert Uvedale, scholar and botanist: the Grammar School, Enfield, 361, 384, 404, 423. Addenda to note on Dr. Robert Uvedale, 447, 527. Lion rampant of Scotland, 175. National flags: their origins, 455. To play "Crookern," 470. Will of Prince Rupert, 435
Uniacke (R. G. F.) on Winton family, 507
Uniqua on authors wanted, 489

V

Vaux (G. B.) on William Vaux and Nicholas Ridley, 9
Viard (Henri) on General Boulanger: bibliography, 491

W

W. (G. T.) on reference wanted, 291
W. (H. B.) on supplemental list of monumental inscriptions and heraldry in the Cloister, Salisbury Cathedral: Baker Manuscripts collection, 47
W. (H. W. B.) on Hannafore, a Cornish place-name, 449
W. (J. C.) on "Don't be longer than you can help," 227. Note on the Mussel-duck, 487. "Scread (screed)," 208
W. (L. A.) on William Holloway, author of 'The Peasant's Fate,' 8
W. (Margaret) on folk-lore: chime-hours, 216
W. (T. E.) on newspaper placard, 114
W. (W. R.) on Major Campbell's duel, 178. Eighteenth-century dentists, 218. Fenton (James), Recorder of Lancaster, 417. Garland and Lester M.P.s, 368. Hare and Lefevre families, 397. Kingsley pedigree, 253. Lennox (Col. Charles), 89. 'London Magazine,' 378. Ogle (Sir William): Sarah Stewkeley, 252. Panton (Thomas), 274. Rathbone (Rev. Richard), 457. St. George's, Bloomsbury, 93. Sheffner: Hudson: Lady Sophia Sydney: Sir William Cunningham, 94. Village pounds, 457. Watts (Thomas), M.P., 190. Whitaker (Henry), M.P., 172. White (Matthew), M.P., 129.

Whittle (Francis), M.P., 148. Williams (John), M.P., 148. Wilson (James), M.P., 109. Wilson (Richard), M.P., 156. Wilson (William), M.P., 172. Wood (Nicholas), M.P., 190. Yates (Thomas), M.P., 109
Wainewright (John B.) on action of vinegar on rocks, 38. Bacon sentencing a pickpocket, 25. "Biblia de buxo," 210. Blessed William of Assisi, 50. Bohun (Ralph): Christopher Boone, 321. Certain gentlemen of the sixteenth century, 373. Coverlo, 94. Dickens and Henry VIII., 529. Dubleday, (Edmond), 159. English pilgrimages: Santiago de Compostela, 379. Faust bibliography, 337. Folklore: red hair, 197. French and frogs, 415. Gadarn (Darvell), 27. Hacket (William), 107. Legal macaronics, 398. "Nihil ardet in inferno nisi propria voluntas," 10. Old MS. verses, 278. Papal and Spanish flags at sea in sixteenth century, 71. Peas pottage, 90. Pordage, a priest, 1685, 410. "Prine (John), 1568," 390. Remiremont hailstones, May, 1907, 27. Russell (Richard), Bishop of Portalegre, 1671, 347. St. Genewys, 419. St. George's, Bloomsbury, 155. St. Madron's Well, near Penzance, 9. St. Sebastian, 212. Saunders (Erasmus), Winchester scholar, 319. Substitutes for pilgrimage, 498. Thirlwall, 1536, Chaplain to Queen Anne Boleyn, 390. Wyndham (Edmund), J.U.D., 509
Walker (Benj.) on substitutes for pilgrimage, 497
Walker (R. J.) on Bath Forum, 429
Walpole (Geo.) on Marshals of France, 235. Old MS. verses, 278
Ward (Hon. Kathleen) on Stewart ring, 171
Watson (Eric R.) on George Barrington, 65. Madan (Patrick), 77. Naval records wanted, *c.* 1800, 417
Watson (W. G. Willis) on ear tingling: charm to "cut the scandal," 310. Farmers' Candlemas rime, 117. Inscription at Poltimore Church, 116
Welby (Col. Alfred) on "Terebus y Tereodin," 507
Wells (Charles) on foreign graves of British authors, 292
Wellstood (Fredk. C.) on Fazakerley, 78
West (Erskine E.) on English Army List of 1740, 393
Wheeler (Stephen) on Capt. Arthur Conolly, 236
Wherry (Lieut.-Col. George), R.A.M.C.T., on little finger called "pink," 209
White (Herbert) on 'Sabrinæ Corolla,' 237
Whitebrook (Lieut. J. C.) on Mrs. Anne Dutton, 147, 275, 471
Whitehead (Benjamin) on Binnestead in Essex, 494
Whitfield (A. Stanton), F.R.Hist.S., on Thomas Congreve, M.D., 69, 159
Whitley (W. T.) on Mrs. Anne Dutton, 473. 'Morning Post,' 437
Wienholt (E. C.) on snakes and music, 533
Wilkinson (J. H.) on side-saddle, 99
Willcock (Rev. Dr. J.) on 'Man with the Hoe,' 50. "Oil on troubled waters," 159. Shakespeare and Ephesus, 345. Shakespeare on Satan as an angel of light, 181
Williams (Aneurin) on brass plate in Newland Church, Gloucestershire, 90. Chapels of ease: tithe barns, 430. Dominican Order, 510. Evans (John), astrologer of Wales, 149. Griffiths (Mrs.), author of 'Morality of Shakespeare's Dramas,' 209. Hanmer (Rev. Meredith), D.D., 171. "Holme Lee": J. Morgan, 370. Jones (John), author of 'Kinetic Universe,' 209, 311. Owen (Sir David), Kt., 107. Parishes in two counties, 36. Peacock lore, 530. Peyron's (Abbé Paul) 'Antiquities of Nations,' 50. Rathbone (Rev. Richard), 289, 536. St. Genewys, 419
Williams (E.) on John Stretton's "dauncinge schoole," 291
Williams (E. F.) on sons of Mrs. Bridget Bendysh, 391
Williams (J. B.) on first English provincial newspaper, 81, 216, 292. Lost Life of Hugh Peters, 11, 98
Williams (W. R.) on apothecary M.P.s, 267. English Army List of 1740, 191, 129, 231, 311, 353, 391, 431, 473, 512. Swift (Richard), 73. Theatrical M.P.s, 210. Unidentified M.P.s, 251
Williamson (F.) on pace-egging, 12
Wilson (Thomas) on authors wanted, 369
Wilson (W. E.) on Poe, Margaret Gordon, "Betsy" Bonaparte, and "Old Mortality," 498. Scott (Sir Walter): an unpublished letter, 18
Woodrow (T. J.) on "Loke," 56
Woollard (Clifford C.) on Timothy Constable, 430
Wright (H. Richard) on Bombay Grab: tavern sign, 349
Wulcko (C. Tyndall) on Poland in London, 490

X

X. on table-customs of ancient Wales, 207
Xylographer on 'Cheltenham Guide,' 390. Gillray, 350

Y

Yeo (W. Curzon) on peat and moss: healing properties, 156
Ygrec on grave of Margaret Godolphin, 176, 218, 359. Latin contractions, 57. 'Sir Gammer Vans,' 498

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